ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,520

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1930

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THE TIMES, Friday, May 23, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for the exceptional ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements orders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau de Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BUCKLAND.—On May 21, 1930, at 6, Swan-walk, Chelsea, S.W.3, to NORA (née Mond), wife of FRANCIS JOHN BUCKLAND—a daughter.

COWPER-ESSEX.—On May 19, 1930, at Keen Ground, Hawkshead, to ALICE ELIZABETH, wife of C. S. COWPER-ESSEX—a son.

CROWTHER.—On May 22, 1930, to DOROTHY and EDWARD CROWTHER, of Bourtree, Harpenden, Herts —a son (JOHN).

EAMES.—On May 22, 1930, at 23, Aldermary-road, Bromley, Kent, to MARJORIE, wife of LEONARD J. EAMES—a son.

GANE.—On May 22, 1930, at Binchester, Heathdrive, Potters Bar, to JOAN, wife of LAURENCE CHARLES GANE—a daughter.

GLENNIE.—On May 22, 1930, at 5, Wildwood-road, Hampstead Heath, N.W.11, to MARJORIE (née Kolastamm) and HORACE GLENNIE—a son.

MIESEGAES.—On May 20, 1930, at "Tynehome," North Wylam, Northumberland, to BETTY (née Lambert), wife of ROBERT MIESEGAES—a daughter.

PARSONS.—On May 21, 1930, at 11, The Circus, Bath, to DOROTHY, wife of DUDLEY A. PARSONS—the gift of a son.

PRITCHARD.—On May 21, 1930, at 12, Strathray-gardens, Hampstead, to MARJORIE (née Hoare), the wife of I. A. T. PRITCHARD, M.A., of 3, The Vale, N.W.11—a son.

RAINSFORD.—On May 13, 1930, at Malta, the wife of Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander RAINSFORD, R.N.—a son.

SIBLEY.—On May 17, 1930, at Nice, to MAUREEN (nee O'Heney), wife of MAITRE ROGER SIBLEY—a son.

TRIGGE.—On May 22, 1930, to NORA and JOSEPH STILES TRIGGE, of Accra, Downsway-road, Sanderstead—a daughter.

VALPY.—On May 15, 1930, at Kilale Nursing Home, Kenya, to DOROTHY (née Jessopp), wife of ERNEST NOEL VALPY—a son (still-born).

WOOD HOMER.—On May 21, 1930, to PHYLLIS, wife of G. C. WOOD HOMER, Bardolf Manor, Dorchester—a son.

MARRIAGES

CHURCH : TRACEY.—On May 19, 1930, at the Cathedral, Kampala, Uganda, by Rev. Canon E. S. Dashwood, JOHN EDWARD CHURCH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., eldest son of Canon E. and Mrs. Church, Cambridge, to THELMA MARY TRACEY, M.B., B.S., youngest daughter of the late H. Eugene Tracey and of Mrs. Tracey, Willand, Devon.

COOKE : SMALLMAN.—On May 21, 1930, FRANK OWEN COOKE, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cooke, Willsden Green, to WINIFRED BRUCE, elder daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. Smallman, of Cricklewood.

STRATMORE : BENSON.—On May 10, 1930, at Wellington, N.Z., GEORGE MELVILLE STRATMORE, lately of Leigh, Scotland, to ELIZABETH FREKE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS PATTESON BENSON, of "Horham," Fareham, Hants, and South Africa.

WALL : WALTON.—On May 20, 1930, at St. Nicholas Church, Harpenden, CHARLES ARCHIBALD, third son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. WALL of Cecil Lodge, Abbots Langley, Herts, to PHYLLIS, only child of Mr. and Mrs. LESLIE WALTON, of Welcombe, Harpenden, Herts.

WILLIS : MOORE.—On May 22, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, ARTHUR D'ARCY WILLIS, of Bentworth Hall, Alton, Hants, to KATHERINE, elder daughter of the late LT.-COL. H. A. MOORE and Mrs. Moore, of Pitt, Appledore, Devon.

DEATHS

ALLNUTT.—On May 21, 1930, at a nursing home in London, the Rev. PERCY RUSSELL ALLNUTT, son of the late Alfred Allnutt, Esq., of Loose, Kent, aged 72.

BYRNE.—On May 18, 1930, at Shanghai, China, EDWY THOMAS BYRNE, dearly loved husband of Hilda Wynette Byrne.

CHARLEY.—On May 21, 1930, at Bristle, Kingston-on-Thames, WALTER ROBERTS CHARLEY, formerly of Pine Lake, Canada, son of John S. Charley, of Finaghy, Belfast.

CHATER.—On April 17, 1930, at New Hanover, Natal, S. Africa, THOMAS ANDREW CHATER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 42.

CLAPHAM.—On May 20, 1930, at Austwick Hall, SARAH FRANCES CLAPHAM, in her 80th year. Interment at Austwick Church to-day (Friday) at 2.30 p.m. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

COHEN.—On May 20, 1930, passed peacefully to her rest, at Tolcott, 167, Tulse-hill, S.W.2. Mrs. HENRY COHEN. Funeral will take place to-day (Friday) at 11.30 a.m. at Willesden Jewish Cemetery. Prayers at the house 5.30 p.m. the same day. No flowers, by request.

CUNNINGHAM.—On May 20, 1930, suddenly, ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, of Cauley, Castlemaine-avenue, Croydon, beloved husband of Evelyn Cunningham, and of Douglas A. Rubbet, of Rubbet, Co. Ltd. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at Shirley Church. Service at 11, at St. Peter's Church, South Croydon.

CUTHBERTSON.—On May 21, 1930, at 80, Lordship-park, N.16, ANNE MATILDA, widow of FRANCIS CUTHBERTSON, LL.D., M.A., aged 84 years. Funeral (to-morrow) (Saturday), at Abney Park Cemetery. Service at 11 o'clock, St. Andrew's Church, Bethune-road, Stoke Newington.

EDE.—On May 20, 1930, at 19, Elmfield-road, S.W.17, SUSAN ILLIDGE, eldest daughter of the late FRANCIS RICHELY EDE, in her 84th year.

FITZ GERALD.—On May 20, 1930, at Brighton, JOHN FITZ GERALD, for very many years manager of the London office of the Dublin Steam Packet Company, aged 75. Burial at St. Mary's Cemetery, College Park, S.W.10, at 2 p.m., to-day (Friday).

GREGG.—On May 22, 1930, at a London nursing home, the Rev. JOHN RAINSBRIDGE GREGG, beloved and only surviving son of the late John W. and of Mary Gregg, Rathdrum, Merrborough, and 62, Sandymount-avenue, Dublin. Memorial service to be held at All Hallows Church, Lombard-street, at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday).

HALL.—On May 21, 1930, at Parkstone, SARAH JANE HALL, widow of Rev. William Hall, late of Folkestone, aged 83 years.

HARDY.—On May 21, 1930, MARGARET, wife of JOSEPH ALEXANDER HARDY, of Glendoe, Madeira-road, Bournemouth, late of Ballymacoda, Co. Cork.

HERBERT.—On May 22, 1930, at the Victoria Hospital, Cairo, GEOFFREY RICHARD ARTHUR HERBERT, Second Secretary, Diplomatic Service, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Herbert, of Cahirnane, Co. Kerry, aged 28 years.

HEYWOOD-LONSDALE.—On May 21, 1930, at Shavington Market Drayton, Salop, MAUDE, wife of HENRY HEYWOOD-LONSDALE. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) at Calverhall at 2.30 p.m.

HILL.—On May 20, 1930, at a nursing home in Dublin, EILEEN MARGUERITE, dearly loved wife of H. WARNFORD HILL, Munster and Leinster Bank, Kinsale, Co. Cork, and daughter of William H. Odlum, Ardmore, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

HODGETTS.—On May 20, 1930, at Abbots Court, St. Bees, Cumberland, ELIZABETH DUCK HODGETTS, widow of Alfred Hodgetts, in her 98th year.

LACY.—On May 21, 1930, at Wayside, Bagshot, CHARLES DACRE LACY, Captain, R.N. (retired), aged 77. Funeral in Guernsey.

LLOYD.—On May 21, 1930, of pneumonia, at Simla, India, COLONEL CHARLES ROBERT LLOYD, D.S.O., Indian Army, beloved husband of Eve Lloyd and elder son of the late Colonel T. P. Lloyd.

LLUELLYN.—On May 20, 1930, at Monte Carlo, MAY, the beloved wife of RICHARD LLUELLYN, Esq., and daughter-in-law of Mrs. Francis Savage, 26, Richmond-road, S.W.

MEADOWS.—On May 21, 1930, at 73, Park-hill, S.W.4, ROSA ANNIE BARE MEADOWS, widow of Dr. Charles James Barr Meadows, in her 85th year.

METCALF.—On May 20, 1930, MARY LOUISE, elder daughter of Mr. and the late Dr. JOHN METCALF, Marlborough Grange, Altham, Lancs.

MILLWARD.—On May 21, 1930, at Sunnymead, Llandrindod Wells, Wales, WILLIAM ALEC MILLWARD, aged 56 years.

MOORE.—On May 17, 1930, in Venice, the Rev. PHILEMON MOORE, B.A., Emeritus Professor of the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, of 5, Killiesser-avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.2, dearly beloved husband of Ethel C. Moore. Memorial Service at Ella-road Unitarian Church, Brixton, on Tuesday, May 27, at 2.30. No flowers, by request.

MUIR MACKENZIE.—On May 22, 1930, at 27, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., KENNETH ALEXANDER MUIR MACKENZIE, first BARON, passed away peacefully, in his 85th year.

PERKINS.—On May 21, 1930, at Erica, Kingsgrove, Parkstone, Dorset, CAROLINE, beloved wife of WILLIAM JOHN PERKINS, 26, Victoria-street, Westminster, and daughter of the late Rev. Henry H. Hastie, M.A., of Great Chishall, Essex.

RICHARDSON.—On May 21, 1930, at Loughborough, CECIL GEORGE RICHARDSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., aged 41 years. Funeral at Quenborough Parish Church to-morrow (Saturday) at 2.30 p.m.

SANKEY.—On Tuesday, May 20, 1930, at his residence, 31, St. Helens-crescent, Hastings, after a long illness due to overwork at home during the Great War, JULIUS IVOR SANKEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Middlesex Hospital, late of Brenchley and Great Yarmouth, and son of Dr. Geo. Sankey, of Maidstone and Hastingleigh, aged 66. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Saturday), at Maidstone, at 2 p.m.

SMYTHE.—On May 21, 1930, at Sutherland, Canterbury, FRANCIS COOPER DUMVILLE SMYTHE, formerly of Staple Inn, Holborn, late of Girdlers' Hall, Basinghall-street, in his 90th year. Funeral at St. Michael's, Cas. Barley, to-morrow (Saturday) at 12 noon.

UDNY.—On May 15, 1930, the result of an accident, AUGUSTUS CHARLES UDNY, surveyor, of 142, Spring-road, Brighton, aged 75. Funeral to-day (Friday), at Ovingdean, Brighton Borough Cemetery.

DEATHS (continued)

WALKER.—On May 21, 1930, HUGH PHILIP WALKER, of 23, Leam-terrace, Leamington Spa, youngest son of the late Rev. T. Walker, of Abbots Morton, Worcestershire.

WALLACE.—On May 21, 1930, suddenly, at the Pond Cottage, Hartfield, Sussex, GRACE DOUGLAS, beloved wife of ALEXANDER WALLACE, late of Strathpeffer.

WARREN.—On May 21, 1930, at 28, Roland-gardens, S.W.7, MRS. R. C. WARREN, widow of Alfred Warren. No flowers, by request.

WATSON.—On May 21, 1930, at Mosman, New South Wales, GEORGE HARRISON WATSON, youngest son of the late John Harrison Watson, of Queensborough-terrace, London. (By cable.)

WEBB.—On May 18, 1930, at Cheltenham, MAJOR ELIAS JOHN WEBB, of The Brownsend, near Ledbury, Herefordshire.

WHEATLEY.—On May 20, 1930, at Edgbaston, JOHN IVOR, dearly loved son of FRANCIS and MARY WHEATLEY, in his 18th year. R.I.P.

WILKINSON.—On May 18, 1930, at 99, Festing-grove, Southsea, FRANK STEPHEN WILKINSON, eldest son of the late C. E. Wilkinson, of Newbiggen-by-the-Sea, Northumberland, aged 54.

WOLFF.—On May 21, 1930, passed peacefully to his rest, at Estcourt, 167, Tulse-hill, S.W.2, LEWIS WOLFF. Funeral will take place to-day (Friday) at 11.30 a.m. at Willesden Jewish Cemetery. Prayers at the house 5.30 p.m. the same day. No flowers, by request.

WOLFF.—On May 21, 1930, at St. Alban's Vicarage, Bedford Park, W.4, PAULINE, elder daughter of the late Mrs. M. P. WOLFF, of Milthorpe, Twickenham, and the beloved sister of Millicent Spackman. Funeral service at St. Alban's, Acton Green, Monday, May 26, at 3.15 p.m., Golders Green Crematorium 4 p.m.

WOOD.—On May 21, 1930, ALFRED A. WOOD, of Caradoc, North Foreland, Broadstairs, in his 85th year.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

GOODYEAR.—In loving memory of FREDERICK, 2nd Lieut., Essex Regiment, elder son of FREDERICK GOODYEAR, J.P., Fallow Corner, North Finchley, died of wounds, May 23, 1917, at Aubigny, France.

LOXTON.—In ever-loving memory of EDWARD LOXTON, killed at Neuve Eglise, Whitsun Day, May 23, 1915.

"The Holy Ghost—the Lord and Giver of Life."

BALL.—SIDNEY BALL, died May 23, 1918.

"But, if you are wanted elsewhere, it isn't any good living longer here."

BLYTH.—To the much-loved memory of SARAH, daughter of William Mooney, of Chontarf, Ireland, and wife of HENRY ARTHUR BLYTH, of Stansted House, Essex, and 45, Portland-place, W., who died May 23, 1914.

Stay, will thou think of me when thou shalt see,
Daily and nightly encompassing thee,
Thousands of others but nothing of me.

I thank my God for every remembrance of you.

DAVIS.—In ever-loving memory of CHARLES DAVIS, M.V.O., who died at 29, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, on May 23, 1914, in his 66th year.

DUFF.—In unfading memory of ARCHIBALD CRAIGMILLE DUFF, LT.-COL., India, May 23, 1928.

"Until the Day break and the Shadows flee away."

FAIRBAIRN.—In ever-loving memory of AGNES DICK FAIRBAIRN, who passed away May 23, 1916. Mourned always by her nephew, James Fairbairn, of "Thirimere," Old Town, Bexhill.

FAUDEL-PHILLIPS.—On May 23, 1928, NELLIE CYRIL FAUDEL-PHILLIPS. In ever-living memory.

HORNE.—In loving memory of dear CHARLIE, May 23, 1927.—MILDRED, EILEEN, JANIE, and BIDDY.

LAWTON.—In loving memory of HENRY PERCY LAWTON, who passed away May 23, 1928.

LESLIE.—In ever-loving memory of WILLIAM HENRY LESLIE, May 23, 1928.

McCHEANE.—In abiding memory of my beloved husband, HENRY DALGETY MCCHEANE, who passed to the "Far Beyond" on May 23, 1929.

I'll C. A.—In loving remembrance, on this his birthday, May 23, from N. A.

CREMATION.—GOLDERS GREEN or WOKING. Fee £4 4gns. Easily arranged by undertakers. (Organ at both.) Booklet from 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. (Welbeck 4168.)

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SERVICE NOTICES

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ARTISTS' RIFLES.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S REVIEW, HYDE PARK, May 31st, AT 3.30 P.M.
Any old member of the regiment, desiring tickets for the Regimental Enclosure should communicate with the Secretary, Artists' Rifles, Duke's-road, Euston-road, W.C.1, at once. Price of enclosure tickets 6d. each, remittances to be enclosed with applications.
THE SECRETARY.

ROYAL NAVY CLUB of 1765 and 1785.
A DINNER will be held at the EDWARD VII. ROOMS, HOTEL VICTORIA, W.C.2, on TUESDAY, 3rd June, at 8 p.m., to celebrate H.M. The King's birthday and that of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales; also commemorate the Battle of the Nile (1st May 1798 to May, 1672). Vice-Admiral B. S. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.B., will preside, and the guest of the evening will be The Right Hon. the Viscount Goschen, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., C.B.E. Those wishing to attend should inform the Manager, Hotel Victoria, W.C.2.

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PERSONAL

T1.—Forgive me, dearest, and thank you for your sweet understanding. If you have read aright you know the wish within my heart. Life would be desperate without you.—AUDAC.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 2/s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£100 REWARD.—LOST, in Kensington, Chelsea, Regent's Park, or West End, a CABUCHON SAPPHIRE RING, mounted with three rows of small diamonds on each shoulder.—Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY, JUNE 1.—If you happen to be out of Town, please send something to your Vicar or Minister or to the Lord Mayor to be added to the collection, The Mansion House, E.C.4.

ALEXANDRA DAY, Tuesday, June 24.—NO MORE INVITATIONS can be ISSUED for the MANSION HOUSE MEETING, May 29. Those attending kindly bring cards with them for admission. All inquiries, Miss C. May Beeman, The Grove, The Boltons, S.W.10.

H.H. PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA will open and hold a stall at the ANNUAL SUMMER SALE of the ROYAL SCHOOL of NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition-road, S.W., on Wednesday, May 28, 2.30-6.30. Admission, 2s. 6d. Tea. Music.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HARPENDEN, KESWICK SCHOOL, and FRENSHAM HEIGHTS, SURREY, combined SCHOLARSHIP examination in June for boys and girls between 9 and 14. No set subjects; oral and written intelligence tests. Some scholarships for boys of Old Boys are invited to send their contributions in support of a bed in King's College Hospital to be offered in the Hospital Chapel on May 25th.—Please address the Headmaster at the Hospital, S.E.5.

CROSSWORD PUZZLES.—A morning newspaper requires Crossword Puzzles on charts 15 squares by 15 squares. Original solution in the definitions is essential. Specimens invited, which will be returned if not accepted for publication.—Write Box K.31, The Times, E.C.4.

FINE OLD MASTER PAINTING for SALE. "The Washington Family," by Zoffany.—Write Box D.799, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

IF YOU WISH to get in touch with American or Overseas visitors write Box G.1786, The Times, E.C.4.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for House Protection.—Mr. Fox, Roehyham Ave. Kennel.

I.T.S.—Every Taxpayer should in his own interest join the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or 'phone Victoria, 6080.

£50 URGENTLY REQUIRED by Young Man; whose car was destroyed by fire, and 2 week-ends can drive car.—Write Box A.1133, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED for AUGUST, FURNISHED HOUSE, six bed rooms, South or East Coast, South Devon preferred.—Write fully Box K.71, The Times, E.C.4.

JUST one thought for a poor child away from the misery of mean streets for a fortnight's real joy in the country. You who know the pleasures of the country and can enjoy them at will can hardly realize what they mean to children in their unlovely and joyless surroundings. Please send a Pound for the Children's Country Holidays Fund to the Earl of Arran (Chairman), 37, Norfolk-street, Strand. Over 32,000 children were sent away in 1929.

A SUPER MOTOR CARAVAN, very original design. A nothing on the road like it. It is 25ft. long and is mounted on a 36 h.p. Leyland chassis; mechanically perfect. Has living room, also kitchen with hot and cold water (60-gallon tanks); refrigerator; bath; lavatory, and plenty of surplus storage; very strongly made and splendid windows, &c. Cost over £1,000 to build, will sell for £550 or offer. A real bargain for someone who prefers to have something different to anyone else.—Phone, Ealing 3056, or write 28, Uxbridge-road, Ealing, W.13.

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of an ANCESTRAL HOME, including tapestries, Old Masters, period furniture, old silver, and antique jewellery, wanted to purchase locally in the neighbourhood of the Participants of his Tudor-style residence. Or would entertain separate pieces if genuinely old. Price no object.—Write Box K.1135, The Times, E.C.4.

N.S.P.C.C. protects 300 children DAILY.—Gifts Director, Leicester-square, W.C.

ROLLS-ROYCE 20-h.p. 1926 Model, almost new; Mulliner Pullic Saloon; low price for quick SALE.—Miller, 107, Northgate, London, N.W.

FLAT (Unfurnished) to be let in gentleman's Georgian designed MANSION adjoining noblemen's house; self-contained, first floor, hall, eight rooms, bath, and box rooms; electric light, gas; hot water; telephone; near golf and station 10 minutes to King's Cross. Low rent of 4 guineas weekly on lease (including rates and taxes) accepted. No premium.—Tubbs, Flat 2, Goodwood, Aldenham, Herts. Telephone 5 Watford.

ANCESTORS TRACED, documentary ownership proved.—R. J. Beevor, M.A., 12, Stratford-place, W.1.

A CONSTANT STREAM of SUFFERING CHILDREN seeks relief which daily becomes harder to give. EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.1, sorely needs help.

TAXATION IS LOW, living cheap, schooling good and inexpensive.—Those contemplating retiring to South Africa should apply for information to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 109, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

DOVER.—Loving birthday wishes. Nan left yesterday.

LET us rush madly back to Fortnum and Mason's amazing new Fish Fountain for another Knickerbocker Glory—all fresh fruit, cream, and coldness.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

RICH and molten in its ripeness, the Brie cheese of Fortnum and Mason sell is what Brie cheese should really be. 3s. a pound.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but not everyone can pay their original cost; we have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c.; ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above the average prices for all unrequired effects.—Cash by return for parcels, or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 151-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Paddington 4200. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

"MELOX in the Morning and MARVELS at night keep your dogs healthy, happy, and bright. All corn merchants, stores, &c., sell Melox Dog Foods.

AT SAVILE-ROW.—LOUNGE SUITS from 8gns. built for you by EMMS.—Appointment, write, or 'ph. EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3566.

COST.—All that the Orient adds to a pearl in cost—and that is all that TECLA takes away.—TECLA, 7, Old Bond-street, W.1.

GOING ABROAD? Fresh Silk Washing Frocks for the sunshine ready at Fenwick's to-day. Leaf-green, Lupin, Rose, Moss-green, Mimosa, and Ivory. Sold.—FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

DAIMLER. M.20-70-h.p. four-door Saloon; very slightly used for 200 miles demonstration work; indistinguishable from new; manufacturer's guarantee available. Special bargain price, £675.—MANN, EGERTON and Co., 156, New Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 9060.

A GENTLEMAN always LOOKS WELL DRESSED in GOOD CLOTHES.—New misfits direct from Davies, schools, Sidney Place, London, E.1. Lounge, dress, sports suits, overcoats, &c., 4-10gns.; alterations.—Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Café Monico).

BLUTHNER PIANOS.—Second-hand Pianos and Player-Pianos at greatly reduced prices; payment by instalments accepted. Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER and Co., Ltd., 17-23, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ANTIQUE SILVER, of all periods wanted for present American demand. BEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID. FINE JEWELS also PURCHASED.—Please write or call SPINK and SON, Ltd., 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. (Est. 138 years.)

MR. AMY JOHNSON, for her amazing flight in a D.H. GIPSY MOTH, chose Waseline Gauge, 10W-XXL—the famous product of an All-British Firm, recommenced by the De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd. —C.C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd., Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

GENUINE OPPORTUNITY to save motor-car depreciation.—MANN, EGERTON and Co. have a new six-seater, high-grade models to offer at considerable reductions; chassis include Rolls-Royce, Bentley, Daimler, Sunbeam, Minerva, &c. Write for lists, stating requirements; part exchange and unique deferred terms.—MANN, EGERTON and Co., 156, New Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 9060.

BE SURE to get the SECOND CHAMPIONSHIP SOUVENIR issue of Fairway and Hazard, the official organ of the Ladies' Golf Union; order it to-day from stationer or bookseller.—Offices, 24, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

YOUR DOG'S HEALTH.—Give him a spoonful of CANOVITE every day in his food. Richest in vitamins and minerals. Interesting booklet and sample free on request.—A. V. P., Ltd., 23, Upper Mall, W.6.

PERSONAL (continued)

"BLESSED is the nation, whose God is the Lord; and the people whom He hath chosen for His own inheritance."—Ps. xxxiii., 12.

MRS. M. G. SANGSTER (nee Collis), of Woodlynch, Whitwood, Isle of Wight, wishes to HEAR of her RELATIVES named RIDLEY, formerly of Crutched Friars, London.

TITHERIDGE, late James, Canada.—Would representatives COMMUNICATE Paterson, 76, Bowman-street, Glasgow.

COLONEL LYALL NEWCOMEN COOPER, deceased, C.B.E., D.S.O., late R.E.—Any Solicitor, Banker, or other person having in his possession or knowledge of a Will of the above-named Deceased, who died at The Elms, Park-road, Teddington, Middlesex, on the 27th September, 1929, is requested to COMMUNICATE at once with Messrs. Royds, Ravsterne and Co., 46, Bedford-square, London, W.C.1.

CASTLE, Mrs. T. W., of 27, Savile-row, London, W., widow of the late Mr. T. W. Castle, Military Tailor, of the same address, wishes it to be known she has no connexion with the late Mrs. C. D. Castle, of Jermyn-street, on whom an inquest was held recently. Indian papers, please copy.

NOTICE is hereby given that SAMI WECHSLER, of 2, Wymering-mansions, Wymering-road, Maida Vale, London, W.9, has APPLIED to the Home Secretary for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

700 YEARS.—Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.

YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC? Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Few vacancies. Booklet free.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

BABIES and YOUNG CHILDREN RECEIVED in country home of trained gent

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.

GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER.

Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury.

For illustrated handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. House (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. City Booking Office, P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, † for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Rawalpindi ..	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi ..	16,500	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	14,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Nagpura ..	11,000	Perlens	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi ..	16,800	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Chilka ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Bendigo ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Moldavia ..	16,600	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Padua (cargo) ..	7,736	—	June 8	—
Bhutan (cargo) ..	6,000	—	June 20	—
Perim (cargo) ..	7,648	—	July 4	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kaiyan ..	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadiz	June 15	June 20
†Borda (cargo) ..	11,000		June 21	—
Nagpura ..	11,000	Mallahe	June 26	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell	July 24	—

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*HATIPARA ..	8,182	—	May 24	May 31
*PURULEVE ..	8,241	June 11	June 17	June 21
†DOMALA ..	8,441	July 2	July 5	July 12
*MASULA ..	7,261	July 23	July 28	Aug. 2

* Cargo Steamer. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MULBERA ..	9,100	—	May 24	May 31
†NAVOLA ..	8,060	May 31	June 7	June 14
†MASHOBRA ..	8,324	June 11	June 21	June 28
†MANDALA ..	8,246	June 25	July 5	July 12

‡ Calls Tangier. † Calls Malta and Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MATIANA ..	9,087	—	May 30	June 6	June 12
MALOJA ..	8,900	June 14	June 20	June 27	July 19
MODASA ..	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 6
MADURA ..	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 4

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager: F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Pane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OF GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

B.I. Agents:

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers.

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 18, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi (Joynson and Smith, Ltd., 74, Billiter-street, E.C.3); Gulf (Queensland Line), Wm. Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
ROTORUA	12,500	June 4
*REMUERA	13,950	June 25
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., 3, E. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents, 138, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Tel. Avenue 9250), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd., W. L. Jacobs, General Manager, 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6724.)

UNION S.S.CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By our Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	June 11
NIAGARA	June 25	—
TAHITI	—	July 9
AORANGI	July 23	—

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jacobs, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY. LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth
BALRANALD ..	13,000	June 6	June 7
BALLARAT ..	13,000	July 4	July 5
†BENDIGO ..	13,000	July 11	—
BARADINE ..	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2

† Calls Marseilles 17th July; 3rd calling Malta. Also 3rd CABIN SERVICE.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only), 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Booking over the NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.

Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY	20,000	May 23	May 29	May 31
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORSOVA	12,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORMONDE	15,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Canton ..	7,904	June 5	Calcutta
aCity of Venice ..	9,986	June 19	Bombay and Karachi
City of York ..	7,844	July 3	Calcutta
aCity of Baroda ..	7,729	July 17	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Steamer		
Volturno	June 3	Smyrna and Constant
	3418 June 3	Malta and Alexandria
	June 17	Do.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Alexandria	4,712	June 7
City of Karachi	5,573	July 19

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 9340
GLASGOW: 76, Bothwell-street .. .. Cent. 9221

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND SOUTHERN JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Yorkshire	13,500	May 30	June 3
Leicestershire	12,000	June 13	June 21
Shropshire	15,000	June 27	July 5
Oxfordshire	12,500	July 11	July 19

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 15, Cook-street, Liverpool. 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 6366, 6367.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

ATHOS II. .. .. May 30 and June 13 | D'ARTAGNAN
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
GEN. DUMESNIL .. June 6 and June 20 | Apply to LIGNE DE LYON
PERSEUS, HELVETIA, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
LOTUS .. .. June 7 | ANGKOR
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. .. May 27 and June 3 | CHAMPOLLION
For passage and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st.; or 8, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES

from SOUTHAMPTON fortnightly.

TO ALGIERS AND GENOA

by the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.

M.S. P. C. HOOFT .. .. 5th June
S.S. KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN .. 19th June
D. R. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent to Great Britain, 66, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5431-4-5.

BULLARD, KING & CO., LTD.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

London to Natal and East African Ports, calling at Cape Town; also South and East Africa to Ceylon and India. For freight or passage apply

BULLARD, KING and Co., Ltd.,
14, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - - - MAY 24

*CARONIA .. May 24 | MAURETANIA .. May 31
† Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*LACONIA - - - - MAY 24

†SCYTHIA .. May 31 | *SAMARIA .. June 7
† Calls Galway and Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ALAUNIA - - - - MAY 24

*AUSONIA .. May 31 | AURANIA .. June 7
Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANTONIA - - - - MAY 23

†LETITIA .. May 31 | ANDANIA .. June 6
† From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton TO BALTIC, NORWAY and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow). June 1st, 19 days; from 32 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Majestic .. Wed., May 28 | Olympic .. Wed., June 11
Homeric .. Wed., June 4 | †Calgaric .. Sat., June 14
† Calls at Havre the previous day—omitting Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

Cedric .. Sat., May 24 | Arabic .. Sat., June 7
‡‡ Adriatic .. Sat., May 31 | (2) Baltic .. Sat., June 14
† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric .. Fri., May 30 | Laurentic .. Fri., June 13
Albertic .. Fri., June 6 | Doric .. Fri., June 27

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic .. .. Sat., May 31
(Via Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, Via Panama.

Tamaroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., May 23

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Pennland .. .. May 24
(5) Lapland .. .. May 31

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., May 24
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., June 7
From Antwerp previous day.

4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only. 5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. May 24 | June 21
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. June 7 | July 5

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. June 14 | July 12

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR

EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS

FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	May 28	June 3
"PARIS" (c)	June 3	June 9
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	June 6	June 14
"FRANCE" (c)	June 10	June 16

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. June 14
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. July 14

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*BALMORAL CASTLE ..	..	May 23
†LLANDOVERY CASTLE ..	May 29	—
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	May 30
‡DUNDRUM CASTLE ..	June 5	—

† Via Madeira. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena.
‡ Cargo only to Mauritius, via Las Palmas, Walvis Bay, and South African Ports.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.

30th May, 1930. Reduced return fares.

Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KAMO MARU ..	6,000	May 30	June 7	June 9
KATORI MARU ..	10,000	June 11	June 21	June 23
ATSUTA MARU ..	8,000	June 29	June 28	June 30

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

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From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Fares: Cabin, From £35 Return (Tourist Cabin).	One class only £29 10s. With bath £25 10s.

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President Harding May 29 | LEVIATHAN .. June 3
George Washington June 5 | President Roosevelt June 19

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*†CILICIA .. May 30 | *†CILICIA .. Aug. 29
*†CARTHAGE .. May 31 | *†CALEDONIA .. Sept. 12

† First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
* Calls Port Sudan.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS, carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES 25th Oct., 27th Oct., for NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling Cobh, Ponta Delgada and with fare. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CAMERONIA .. May 28 | CALEDONIA .. June 14
TRANSYLVANIA .. June 6 | CALIFORNIA .. June 20
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

May 30 from GENOA .. "CONTE
" 31 " NAPLES .. BIANCAMANO"
June 2 " GIBRALTAR .. LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings:—June 13, July 3, July 25, Aug. 15, Aug. 29.

June 3 from TRIESTE .. "VULCANIA"
" 5 " NAPLES .. COSULICH LINE, LTD.
" 6 " MARSEILLES

Other Sailings:—June 17, July 15, July 29, Aug. 19, Sept. 2.

June 4 from GENOA .. "ROMA"
" 7 " NAPLES .. N.G.I. LINE.
" 9 " GIBRALTAR

Other Sailings:—June 24, July 11, Aug. 8, Aug. 22, Sept. 12.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:—

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE,
32, Haymarket, S.W.1.
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Visit Stand No. 95 at the Ideal Holiday Exhibition.

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MARITTIMA ITALIANA.

Regular Services to India.

	From Trieste.
EGYPT	Weekly on Saturdays
CONSTANTINOPLE ..	.. Thursdays
PALESTINE	Fortnightly on ..
INDIA	Every 4th Friday Fortnightly
.. (from Genoa)	Every 4th Friday Service

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.

Apply to Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1. City: Grobbin, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Or Principal Tourist Agencies.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OCEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA ..	
VERA CRUZ ..	
TAMPICO ..	RIO BRAVO .. .. May 28th
GALVESTON ..	RIO PANUCO .. July 12th
HOUSTON ..	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS

to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool
†DESNA	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	June 6	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	June 7
*ALMANZORA	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—
DAKRO	11,484	—	July 5
*ARLANZA	14,920	July 18	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA (calls Azores) ..	11,580	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda) ..	9,296	June 12
ORDUNA	15,507	July 3
ORBITA	15,495	July 31

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.

ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

CRUISES to

GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, LAS PALMAS, TENERIFFE, MADEIRA.

From SOUTHAMPTON 8th June .. 14 days
TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
JUNE, AUGUST.
TO MEDITERRANEAN.
SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON

TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

(Via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only) ..	May 24
MONTCALM	May 30
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only)	May 31
MONTROSE (via Cobh)	June 5

LIVERPOOL

TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	May 23
DUCHESS OF YORK	May 30
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.)	June 6
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.) ..	June 13

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

D. OF BEDFORD May 24 | MELITA .. .. May 29

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. June 12
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton May 31
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. .. June 26
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton June 14

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA .. June 25 | ADRIANIC .. July 23

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

GOING TO

CANADA or U.S.A. ?

Then Book for the MAIDEN VOYAGE of the Luxuriously Appointed Canadian Pacific Liner

EMPRESS OF JAPAN

26,000 tons, Sailing on

JUNE 14.

LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC

THE CANADIAN ROUTE ALSO PROVIDES THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND CONVENIENT MEANS OF TRAVEL TO THE MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES OF U.S.A.

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For interesting illustrated booklets describing glorious Tours in Canada from 19 days to 7 weeks,

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AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons	from Southampton May 28
Esperance Bay	14,176 tons	from Southampton June 25
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons	from Southampton July 23

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"

(oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,

34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From London	12 JUNE
"ARAUCO STAR"		10 JULY
"ALMEDA STAR"		24 JULY
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	Boulogne.	14 AUG.

NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.

Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

For South American and Eastern sailings apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 103, Leadenhall-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.

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FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt. Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—

AENEAS	21 May	16 Aug.
SARPEDON	21 June	3 Sept.
PATROCLUS	19 July	13 Sept.

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BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

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HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.

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REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.

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HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.

†S.S. STATENDAM

30,000 tons.

Next Sailing .. .. June 7

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*LEERDAM .. May 24 | *MAASDAM .. June 21
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.

Apply 10, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Gerr. 5440), or to 37, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 9021).

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Book your passage early through

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20, BILLITER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
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NO BOOKING FEES.

SHIPPING (continued)

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To MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, ITALY, CONSTANTINOPLE, BALEARIC and ATLANTIC ISLANDS, etc.,

May 21st, 17 days. June 14th, 14 days.
Sept. 16th, 24 days. Oct. 14th, 24 days.

To NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, etc.,

July 5th, 18 days. July 19th, 20 days.
Aug. 9th, 14 days. Aug. 23rd, 23 days.

Early bookings secure preference in accommodation.

For further details see advertisement on page 19.

For "Arandora Star" 1930 Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 103, Waterloo-place, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Tourist Agents.

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Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	May 24
S.S. "RUYSDAEL"	June 7
S.S. "STUYVESANT"	June 21

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "COMMEWYNE"	May 31
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" ..	June 21
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU"	July 12

For Passage Rates and full particulars apply 30 :—
Pns. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Phone: Regent 4529.)
Or to CITY OFFICE: 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone: Monument 0021.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

28, PEMBRIDGE-GARDENS, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL run by experienced owner; exceptional food and service; private garden; close Kensington Gardens and Tube; from 2½gns.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVE AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS, double and single; divan beds, gas cookers; meals optional; from 25s. to £3 3s.—12, Binagardens. Tele., Kens. 9058. Also other houses.

9, OXFORD-TERRACE, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water; moderate terms from 35s., including breakfast and baths; near Marble Arch. Paid. 6648.

THE EMERALD. (Park 9363.)

AT 30 and 31, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Newly opened. Unc fires. From 2gns.

THE QUEENS.

AT 56-58, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance to garden; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by ex-Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

AT 30, NEVERN-SQUARE.—Large DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM; sharing, 22s. 6d. inclusive breakfast, bath, light. Also singles.—Frobisher 2422.

CROYDON.

AT HILLCROFT, 21, PARK HILL-RISE, EAST CROYDON.—A beautiful country Mansion with large grounds, tennis court, own produce; first-class chef; luxurious comfort, hot and cold water and gas fires in all bed rooms; individual requirements studied; inclusive terms. Phone, Croydon 2689.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42, BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. per week. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

27, INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2.

AT SHIRLEYS.—Highly recommended. Personal supervision. From 2½gns. Park 6086.

AT SELWYN HOUSE, 40, Cambridge-terrace, W.2.—Just opened. Richly FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold basins, divans, &c.; every comfort. From 25s.; meals optional.—Paddington 4981.

BACHELORS' FURNISHED SUITE; bed room, sitting room, bath; optional breakfast only.—25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 5063.

BACHELOR SUITE, two fine rooms, bath room adjoining; magnificently furnished; running water, gas fires, electric lights; telephone; excellent central position; 4gns. weekly, including good breakfast and every service.—Jackson, 39, Gower-street, W.C.

BED ROOM, Single or Double, with Sitting Room, to be LET; electric light, constant hot water; meals served if required; three minutes Victoria.—66, Ebury-street, S.W.1. Sloane 8513.

BED-SITTING, Breakfast, use dining room, bath, electric light, newly furnished, modern, 22s. 6d., sharing 20s.; evening meal if required; easy City and West. —24, Bridge-road, Strond Green.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, furnished as sitting rooms; gas fires. Single 24s., double 33s., including service, electric light, hot baths, and luxurious lounges; 14 tiled bath rooms; dancing; Dutch garden; hall porter.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road (Westbourne-grove). Park 9900. Also 17, St. Stephen's-mansions, adjoining. (Running hot water in every room.)

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 3¾gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

55, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

BED and BREAKFAST in newly furnished Town mansion; one minute bus and Tube, eight minutes West End; constant hot and cold; divans, gas fires; rooms 27s. 6d. to £2 2s.; meals as desired.—Park 9846.

BROMLEY, KENT.—"RAVENSCROFT," 16th CENTURY GUEST HOUSE, 2min. station, 20min. London; tennis, billiards; extensive grounds. 'Phone Bromley 3040; for illustrated tariff.

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8.—Observatory-gardens. SERVICE ROOMS. Vacant now. Delightful suite. Open view. Meals own rooms. Western 2325.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from 35s. per week or 10s. Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM with ante-room, suit one or two persons; Persian carpet, antique furniture; ground floor; close bath; constant hot water; 14 own tiled bath rooms; service; meals if desired; six months.—'Phone 8809 Kens., or write Box G.1870. The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING BALCONY ROOM, Unfurnished, in select Bed-Sitting Suite; five minutes Piccadilly; moderate; social references required.—37, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

CHELSEA, in a private house.—A few exceptionally FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast; constant hot water; five minutes' moderate; for station service; meals as desired; quiet, near South Kensington Station.—'Phone Flaxman 5458.

CLEAN, quiet BED-SITTING ROOM; gas fire; constant hot water; moderate and well recommended; minutes Kensington Station.—7, Manson-place, S.W.7.

COMFORTABLE HOME offered in private house in Dulwich Village to elderly couple; light housekeeping; first-floor bed room fitted with hot and cold water; gas fire, telephone, wireless; good meals and car kept; terms 4 guineas each.—Write Box N.3484, The Times, E.C.4.

COMFORTABLE BED ROOM, business man or student; partial or full board.—102, Esmond-road, Bedford Park. W.4.

COMPLETE ONE-ROOM HOMES, newly furnished and decorated; concealed cookers, pantry cabinets, fold-away beds, divans; from 39s.; cleaning service.—73, Ordnance-mansions (close High-street Station), Kensington. Western 3325.

CONVENIENT UNFURNISHED ROOMS, just opened, for gentlewomen; constant hot water; butlers' sinks and bath rooms for each floor; gas fires and rings; single and double rooms from one to two guineas, including electric light and baths; breakfast and service optional; resident porter.—86, Redcliffe-gardens, Earl's Court, S.W. (near Station).

KEW GARDENS.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE, facing gardens, near Cumberland Gates; running water; 40s. fires. From 2½gns. inclusive tariff.

DIVIDED BED-SITTING ROOM with breakfast; other meals; two smaller rooms; 30s. and 25s. inclusive.—Bolden, 71, Gloucester-terrace, W.2. Padd. 1218.

DOCTOR'S WIDOW offers comfortable HOME, partial board; 2-3gns.; large lounge, nice bed rooms; mending done; close Earl's Court, 10 minutes, buses.—26, Harcourt-terrace, S.W.10. Flax. 1770.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS fitted hot, cold water; 5-7gns., single 3gns.; 12s. 6d. daily; no extra; expert chef.—117, 8-9, Queen's Gate, S.W.7 (Kens. 9077). Under new management.

DRAYTON HOUSE, 40, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.—For comfort, cleanliness, and cuisine; constant hot water, service lift, and house telephone; full or partial board. 'Phone, Park 2958.

EALING COMMON.—Attractive GUEST HOUSE; excellent cuisine and service, large public rooms; bridge; close trains, buses, golf club; ½ hour Piccadilly; terms 2½gns.; partial board if required; bed, bath, breakfast. Ground floor, 18 and 19, Hanger-lane. 'Phone, Ealing 2940.

EAST CROYDON.

PARK HILL HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD.—Delightful private house, beautifully situated; shady lawns, tennis, bowls; house produce; 15 minutes London; modern comforts; moderate. 'Phone, Croydon 0857.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

EXCLUSIVE BACHELOR ROOMS, bath, service, 2 sitting rooms from 95s.; gas fires; ample bath room; minute station.—11, Queensberry-mews, Western 4396.

FEW GUESTS RECEIVED. English family nice house and garden; Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people.—Write Box 8.1209, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR VALUE, COMFORT, CUISINE, CHOOSE **THE MONTANA,**

ATHERSTONE-TERRACE, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Gas fires, 'phone, running hot and cold water in all rooms. Swiss proprietor. Terms from 3gns. West. 4694.

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GOOD-CLASS BED-SITTING ROOMS; electric light, gas fire, bath; three minutes Lancaster Gate Tube, and buses.—40, Gloucester-terrace, W.2.

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HAMPSTEAD, minute Finchley-road Met.—Superior ROOMS in English family home; partial or full board.—37, Broadhurst-gardens (Maida Vale 2024).

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS,

74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.

JUST OPENED.

Charmingly decorated and furnished as lounge; bed rooms; running hot and cold water; first-class full board residential lounge; superior cooking and service; bed room and breakfast from 35s. per week, bed room and breakfast and dinner from 2½gns. per week, bed room and breakfast and lunch from 3gns.—'Phone 3905.

HARROW.—GENTLEMAN OFFERED ACCOMMODATION as PAYING GUEST, private family, no other guests; detached house with large, pretty garden. —Write Box 09515, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HYDE PARK.—Well-appointed SINGLE and DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted running hot and cold water, gas fires, terms moderate, including breakfast, baths, light, 58, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. 'Phone, Padd. 4299.

HYDE PARK.—Comfortably FURNISHED ROOMS, with breakfast, from 27s. 6d.; dinners optional; gas fires, geyser.—67, Oxford-terrace, W.2. Padd. 4334.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

JUST OPENED, LUXURIOUS SUITES from 4½gns. BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast from 2gns.; running hot and cold water in every room. Close District and Tube.—32, Elvaston-place. Western 6051.

KENSINGTON.—Lady receives FIVE GUESTS ONLY; and has three charming suites, two double, one single, furnished and unfurnished, each containing sitting room, bed room, bath room, &c.; from four guineas inclusive of full board; Tube four minutes. Park 7162.—Write Box N.717, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON, W.8, near Underground.—Bright ROOMS; bed, bath, breakfast, light, service.—25 Cheniston-gardens. Kelvin 8816.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

KENYA PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.—Small comfortable establishment; ideal position; good varied catering; personal supervision; 3-3gns. each. Kens. 8137.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A perfectly equipped and beautiful First-Floor SUITE facing Gardens; also Bed-Sitting Rooms; near Park, Tube, and Oratory.—Kens. 8754.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's Gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water; central heating; from 25s., double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. Phone, Kens. 2602.

EVERY year finds an increasing number of women of advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

(60 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427. (Offices, 119, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Stamp.)

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, newly opened.—Attractively FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, every convenience; central heating; from 25s. to 3gns.; also Unfurnished; breakfast and other light meals.—10, Holland-park, W.11. Park 1524.

LADY owning really comfortable home and receiving a few guests has now available TWO LARGE DOUBLE BED ROOMS; moderate inclusive terms permanence; excellent cooking; separate tables; garden; tennis. Hampstead 2368-24, Belsize-crescent, Hampstead.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Large tastefully FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS in refined house; all modern conveniences; single or double. 'Phone Padd. 2231.

LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Two minutes Tube and station.—RESIDENTIAL SERVICE SUITES and CHAMBERS. Well appointed. Newly furnished and decorated. Constant hot water. All meals available. Excellent cooking and valeting.—Ring Paddington 7797.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant. Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS, single from 2gns., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath, constant hot water.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MODERN BED-SITTING ROOMS, 2gns. each, including breakfast, attendance, baths; dining room optional.—88, Redcliffe-gardens, Earl's Court. Flax. 2228.

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ANNIE KATHERINE LOUISA HERBERT deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 (Section 27) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of ANNIE KATHERINE LOUISA HERBERT late of 22 Clweden Place, Eaton Square, in the City of West-minster, formerly C/o Barclays Bank Limited, 19 Fleet Street, E.C.4, Spinster who died on the sixth day of February 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the twelfth day of May 1930 by Barclays Bank Limited and Edward Robert Henry Herbert the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Trustee Department Barclays Bank Limited 23 Regent Street, London, W.1, or to the undersigned on or before the thirty first day of July 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands then notified and will not be responsible for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 22nd day of May 1930.
HENRY BOUSTRED & SONS, 70, Basinghall Street, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executor.

FREDERICK ABRAM HAMPSON deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any DEBTS CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of FREDERICK ABRAM HAMPSON late of 33, Avondale Road, Hoylake in the County of Chester who died on the 4th day of April 1930 and to whose Estate Probate of the Will was granted on the 15th day of May 1930 by the Manchester Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice to Barclays Bank Limited the sole Executors are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims to the Trustee Department Barclays Bank Limited, York Street, Manchester, on or before the 31st day of July 1930 after which date the assets of the said Testator will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which notice shall then have been received.
Dated this 21st day of May 1930.
WHITEHEAD, HIND & RORERTS 63, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. Solicitors for the Executors.

ELIZABETH JANE SIVELL Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ELIZABETH JANE SIVELL late of 45, Windsor Road Ealing in the County of Middlesex Spinster who died on the 2nd day of March 1930 and whose Will was proved in the District Probate Registry at Blackfriars on the 28th day of April 1930 by John James Harry Payne the sole executor therein named are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of August next after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 21st day of May 1930.
W. H. CHEECH 8 Blandford Dorset Soliciter to the said Executor.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SPURGIN deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5 Ch. 19) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of FREDERICK WILLIAM SPURGIN deceased late of 36 Norman Avenue, Sanderstead, in the County of Surrey formerly residing at "Woodcroft," The Drive Wanstead in the County of Essex and lately carrying on business at 36, Norman Avenue, Sanderstead aforesaid who died on the 15th day of March 1930 and whose Will (and Codicil) were proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 14th day of May 1930 by Barclays Bank Limited the Executor therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Trustee Department Barclays Bank Limited 29 Regent Street, London, W.1, or to the undersigned on or before the thirty first day of July 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands then notified and will not be responsible for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 22nd day of May 1930.
HENRY BOUSTRED & SONS 70 Basinghall Street, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executor.

EDMOND WARNER, Deceased. Pursuant

Law Report, May 22

SUMMARY OF CASES

The evidence was concluded and counsel addressed the jury in the action before Mr. Justice Charles and a common jury in which Mrs. Amelia Burrell, of Acacia-road, N.W., claims from Mr. David Rees Evans, an unqualified medical practitioner, damages for personal injuries which she alleges that she suffered through his negligent treatment of her for cancer. The defendant denies negligence and that the plaintiff suffered from the treatment, and says that she failed to undergo the whole of it. He pleads that he acted in good faith and says that the plaintiff knew that he was not a qualified medical practitioner. (BURRELL v. EVANS.)

The evidence was concluded in the action before Mr. Justice Wright and a City of London special jury in which Lever Brothers, Limited, and the Niger Company, Limited, claim damages against the former chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, and the return of £30,000 and £20,000 which the defendants received respectively as compensation for loss of office when the Niger Company was amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants appropriated to themselves contracts which had originally been entered into on behalf of the Niger Company, Limited, or, alternatively, that the defendants had engaged in buying and selling cocoa on their own account in breach of the terms of their contracts of employment. The defendants deny the allegations. (LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM AGAINST FORMER OFFICERS OF THE NIGER COMPANY
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER

(Before MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT *and a City of London Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, and the Niger Company, Limited, of Union House, London, E.C.1, claim against Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell, of the Granby Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, of St. Ronans, Putney Heath, London, formerly chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Niger Company, Limited, damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation, breach of duty, and breach of contract in respect of their employment by entering into cocoa transactions on their own behalf. The plaintiffs further claim the return of £30,000 and £20,000 paid to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling respectively as compensation when their services were no longer necessary owing to the amalgamation of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation and the Niger Company, Limited.

The defendants deny the allegations except in so far as they admit that they made a profit of £1,360 in respect of certain dealings in cocoa.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. Philip Vos for the defendants. Mr. Cyril Salmon held a watching brief for interested parties.

Mr. Bell, re-examined by Mr. PRITT, said that, although it was stated that the four transactions involved over £87,000, no more than 900 tons of cocoa were ever at stake at one time. He repeated that there were no private transactions beyond those which had been admitted.

That concluded the evidence.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE

Mr. PRITT, addressing the jury, said that he put the defendants' case before them as one in which the defendants had nothing more to regret than they had when the case first started—namely, that they had been unwise enough to indulge in certain speculations on their own account. The substance of the first question which the jury would have to answer was whether the four transactions were carried out from the beginning by the defendants on their own account, or whether they were transactions intended to be done on behalf of the Niger Company and were subsequently appropriated by the defendants. Referring, as an illustration, to the first R.T.D. transaction, Mr. Pritt said that the defendants were faced with a loss of £75 and brokerage on that deal. "Having entered into that transaction on behalf, as the plaintiffs allege, of the Niger Company," said counsel, "and having lost that £75, they, seeking their own advantage, appropriated the contract." That was the sort of nonsense that a City of London Special Jury was asked to swallow.

Did anybody now believe that the real cause of Mr. Bell or Mr. Snelling asking for the transactions to be closed and settled up was that they were scared because Mr. F. Fontannaz's youngest brother was asking for information? [Mr. F. Fontannaz is the governing director of William Porter and Co., brokers.] And did anybody believe now that Mr. F. Fontannaz was asked to bring up all documents relating to initial transactions and have them destroyed because the defendants were afraid?

With regard to the £1,000 alleged to have been used as cover, the charge was that the defendants, knowing that the transactions were theirs from the beginning, took £1,000 out of the till, put it on the table, and said: "Keep that as your safeguard until February 29." On the evidence the jury were asked to decide that the defendants misappropriated £1,000 gratuitously and unnecessarily, and handed it over to Mr. Fontannaz, so that when the matter came out they might be in a very much more serious position than they would otherwise have been.

The jury would have first to make up their minds what the defendants did do. He would ask them to decide that the defendants did what they admitted and nothing else. They carried out those four private transactions; they never appropriated them from the Niger Company or caused that company any damage, or ever used company knowledge. There was no conflict of interest and duty, no aggravating circumstances of any description, except that they did that which they ought not to have done.

The jury's duty, he submitted, was very carefully to hold the defendants' merits against their demerits. From 1923 to November, 1927, the defendants rendered unparallelled service to the Niger Company. From November, 1927, to the middle of December, 1927, they had four private speculations in cocoa, and when those transactions were over they continued to render unparallelled service to the Niger Company. He asked the jury to say that those four transactions in all the circumstances were not sufficient to justify a dismissal.

No one could ever have dismissed the defendants in law except the Niger Company, and there was no evidence that the Niger Company would have dismissed them. There was no evidence of fraudulent misrepresentation or fraudulent concealment.

The jury should make it clear by their verdict that no charge against the defendants, except that which they had admitted, was made out; and that in all the circumstances neither of the plaintiffs would have been justified in dismissing the defendants at any time.

Mr. BEVAN, addressing the jury, and dealing with the question whether the conduct of the defendants would have justified their dismissal at the material dates, said that, when the matters in dispute came to be investigated, no records kept by the two defendants were found that would assist; all had been destroyed.

He submitted that there were ample grounds for dismissing the defendants had their breaches of duty been discovered at the time or brought to the notice of the company in March, 1929. There could have been no question at all that they would have been dismissed.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Harley and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Birkbeck, Julius, Edwards, and Co.; Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker.

RAILWAY RATES TRIBUNAL

ANNUAL REVIEW OF CHARGES

The Railway Rates Tribunal yesterday continued the statutory annual review of standard charges and exceptional charges. The hearing was occupied with detailed evidence.

Mr. William Valentine Wood, Vice-President of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, giving evidence on behalf of the four companies, did not think that a reduction in freight charges would result in an increase in the net revenue of the railways.

The question of using British steel for sleepers had been very carefully gone into. It was found that the revenue from the carriage of materials would be more than outweighed by the additional cost of steel sleepers as compared with timber sleepers.

Mr. Abady, for the Mining Association, the Midland Association of Blast Furnace Owners, and the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, urged that iron and steel were contributing more than their fair share, as was coal, to the railway revenue. It was common ground that a decrease in rates for minerals and merchandise must lead to an increase in traffic.

He definitely asked the Tribunal to consider the advisability of decreasing the charges on iron and steel by increasing the charges for passenger traffic, as an alternative means to that adopted by the companies of decreasing the contribution to revenue of passenger traffic. Road competition had been mentioned in connexion with passenger traffic, but industries like iron and steel were suffering from foreign competition. They were tied to the railways, but they might attempt to leave England altogether, which would be a bad look-out for the railway companies.

On behalf of the blast furnaces, the strongest objection was taken to the subsidization by the railways of road transport.

Mr. Heald, for the South Wales and Monmouthshire Coal Owners' Association, said that it was not satisfactory that a representative of the London Midland and Scottish Railway should speak for all the four companies, and it was arranged that the accountant of the Great Western Railway should give evidence to-day.

The hearing was adjourned.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CANCER TREATMENT: CLAIM AGAINST UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONER
BURRELL v. EVANS

(Before MR. JUSTICE CHARLES *and a Common Jury)*

The hearing was continued of this action in which Mrs. Amelia Burrell, of Acacia-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., seeks to recover damages from Mr. David Rees Evans, an unqualified medical practitioner, for personal in juries which she says she suffered by reason of his negligence.

The plaintiff's case is that on or about September 8, 1928, the defendant represented and thereby warranted to her that he could permanently cure her of cancer in three months; that his treatment was herbal; that he had permanently cured many persons suffering from cancer; and that he was qualified and competent to cure the plaintiff. Mrs. Burrell says that the representations—which were partly oral, partly in a booklet called "The Cardigan Cancer Treatment," and partly in a pamphlet entitled "Cancer Cure," reprinted from *Light* of June 2, 1928—were false and that the warranty was broken. Alternatively, the plaintiff pleads that the representations were false to the knowledge of the defendant, or were made recklessly not caring whether they were true or false; and that the defendant was negligent by wrongfully treating her when he was an unqualified practitioner by applying caustic fluid to her body, and, by his advice, preventing her from consulting a qualified practitioner.

The defendant admits that he is an unqualified medical practitioner, but says that the plaintiff was aware of the fact. He admits that he represented that his treatment was herbal, but denies that he warranted it. He also denies all the other allegations, and says that the plaintiff failed to undergo the whole treatment. He asserts that he acted in complete good faith and believed the statements which he made; further, that he was not negligent and that the plaintiff had not suffered injury from his treatment.

Mr. Harold Simmons and Mr. B. K. Featherstone appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Gilbert Beyfus for the defendant.

A woman living at Hove, Sussex, giving evidence for the defence, said that in 1926 and 1927 she had two operations for cancer. As the trouble recurred she consulted Mr. Evans in 1928, and he treated her by painting the afflicted part with his lotion. The treatment, which lasted 19 weeks, ended early in 1929. Since then she had been perfectly well and free from pain.

Mr. SIMMONDS (cross-examining) suggested that the defendant was paid £200 for the treatment.

The witness said that she did not reckon it up, but she paid nine guineas a week—six guineas for the treatment and three guineas for board and attendance—at the defendant's nursing home. She regarded that as very reasonable considering the care and attention which she received.

The evidence was concluded.

FOUR REPRESENTATIONS ALLEGED

Mr. BEYFUS said that four fraudulent representations were alleged: that the defendant said that he could permanently cure the plaintiff of cancer in three months; that the treament was herbal; that he had cured many persons suffering from cancer; and that he was qualified and competent to cure the plaintiff. It was admitted that Mr. Evans represented that he had permanently cured many persons suffering from cancer. The question was whether that was true, and, if untrue, whether it was fraudulent. The plaintiff had said that she did not mind whether the treatment was herbal or not so long as she was cured, and he submitted that no question should be left to the jury on that point, it being irrelevant except as a side issue and as affording guidance.

With regard to the allegation that the defendant said that he could permanently cure the plaintiff in three months, that was denied. No evidence had been given that the defendant had said that he was qualified and competent to cure the plaintiff. It was said that it was implied that the defendant represented that he could cure her, but no evidence at all had been given as to that. Moreover, the plaintiff knew when the treatment was begun that the defendant was not a qualified man.

HIS LORDSHIP.—If a man holds himself out to be able to cure he is presumed to have some qualifications.

Mr. BEYFUS.—There is no evidence that the defendant held himself out to be qualified and competent. I submit that it does not arise as a distinct issue. The plaintiff did not allege that the defendant said: "I am qualified and competent to cure you," but that he said that he could cure her in three months.

Counsel said that he thought that the jury should be asked: Did the defendant represent to the plaintiff that he could permanently cure the plaintiff of cancer in three months? If he did, was the representation fraudulent? Had the defendant permanently cured many persons suffering from cancer? If he had not, was that representation false? And was the plaintiff induced by the representations or any of them to undergo treatment?

His LORDSHIP said that there were many more representations in the defendant's book and the pamphlet.

Mr. BEYFUS submitted that the questions which he had suggested covered the case as presented in the pleadings.

His LORDSHIP.—Not the whole case.

Mr. BEYFUS.—The case of fraud.

Counsel said that the jury should also be asked whether the defendant was negligent in his treatment of the plaintiff and, if so, whether she suffered from such negligence; also what damages they awarded for negligence, fraud, and breach of warranty, if any.

Mr. SIMMONDS said that his friend's suggested questions would make the matter very difficult and complicated. It would be simplified if the jury were asked whether the defendant was guilty of fraud or negligence, whether there was a breach of warranty, and whether the plaintiff was induced by the defendant's fraudulent representations to undergo his treatment. In his (counsel's) opinion, the damages should not be separated.

Counsel addressed the jury on behalf of their clients.

His LORDSHIP will sum up in the morning.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Stewart-Moore and Twyford; Mr. George R. Cran.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday), May 23, price 1s., are:—Rex v. Woods (Criminal law); In re Application of Nicholson and Sons, Limited (Trade marks); Price v. Gould and Others (Rent restrictions); Town v. Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited (Income-tax); H. S. Wright and Webb v. Annandale (Pledge of husband's credit); The Croxteth Hall (Seamen's wages).

The reports of cases which appear under the heading of "Law Report" are prepared by members of the Bar and are accordingly accepted as authoritative by the Judges.

TWO SOLICITORS STRUCK OFF THE ROLL

A meeting of the Committee of the Law Society, constituted under the Solicitors Acts, 1888 and 1919, was held in their hall in Chancery-lane yesterday. SIR ROGER GREGORY was in the chair, and the other members present were Mr. L. W. N. Hickley and Mr. R. F. W. Holme.

The undermentioned solicitors were found guilty of misconduct and ordered to be struck off the Roll:—

Mr. Percy Cockcroft, formerly of Rochdale, Lancashire, and of Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, who was convicted of misappropriation as a trustee, and of fraudulent conversion, at the Manchester Assizes in February last, and was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

Mr. Walter Butler, formerly of Manchester and Blackpool, Lancashire, and of Elland, Yorkshire, who was convicted at the Manchester Assizes in February last of forgery and false pretences and of conspiracy to commit those offences, and of obtaining credit by false pretences, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

JUDGE AND CASE LAW

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE said yesterday, when referred by counsel to a judgment given at the beginning of last century: "My own view is that this slavery of case law which exists to-day is doing infinite hurt to English law. To my mind principles and decisions should change with the times. I am more and more convinced of it as I look at the appalling chaos of case law by which Judges are governed by decisions given in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. I have been looking at some of the decisions of that period which are said to govern me. All I can say is that they were given at a time when superstition was so prevalent and foolish notions so dominant that one would reject these decisions as being vanities but for the doctrine of precedent."

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
A STUD FARM NOT AN AGRICULTURAL HOLDING
IN RE JOEL'S LEASE: BERWICK v. BAIRD

(Before MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM)

His LORDSHIP gave judgment for the plaintiff on this summons by which Mr. Frederick William Berwick, of 53, Drewstead-road, Streatham, asked for a declaration against the defendant, Mr. John Calderwood Baird, of the Royal Automobile Club, Pall-mall, S.W., that property known as the Polegate Stud Farm, Sussex, and demised to the defendant by Mr. Solomon Barnato Joel in a lease dated November 7, 1924, for a term of five years, did not constitute an agricultural holding within the meaning of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923. The lease contained a covenant that the premises should not be used otherwise than as a stud farm.

The nature of the buildings on the premises was contained in particulars of sale of July, 1929, at which date Mr. Joel put the property up for sale. It was not, however, sold by auction, but was bought by the plaintiff, subject to the defendant's lease, which was then coming to an end. The plaintiff anticipated that he would get possession at Michaelmas, 1929, but the defendant contended that the property was an agricultural holding and that, by virtue of section 23 of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923, the plaintiff was not entitled to possession at the end of the defendant's term, as he had not given him a year's notice.

Sir Thomas Hughes, K.C., and Mr. Aubrey J. Spencer appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. F. K. Archer, K.C., and Mr. W. Hanbury Aggs for the defendant.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM, in giving judgment, said that it would be unsafe to hold that every farm used for the purpose of breeding animals was of the same character. It was suggested for the defendant that the land in the present case was wholly pastoral, and the fields had been described as pasture, but that did not absolve him (his Lordship) from determining whether the holding was pastoral or not. He had to bear in mind the purposes of the letting as evidenced by the circumstances and by the terms of the lease, and he did not think it fair to conclude that the holding as a whole was intended for pastoral purposes. The main purpose in the letting of a stud farm was the breeding of horses, and the fact that there were plots of grass in most of the fields did not establish that the holding was wholly pastoral.

In the present case there was not in the lease a covenant for cultivation in the ordinary sense. The nearest approach to such a covenant was one that the tenant would "use the grass lands in a reasonable manner and keep the turf well and evenly grazed down by suitable mixed stocking and by mowing," and would "keep the lands clean and free from rubbish." That indicated that the landlord wanted the premises kept tidy, but it did not mean that they were to be kept as if the tenancy were truly pastoral. There was no ordinary cultivation clause, and the real object of the lease was not for a holding of a pastoral character. In his opinion, therefore, section 23 of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923, did not apply.

Solicitors.—Mr. W. B. Wattson; Messrs. Ford, Lloyd, Bartlett and Michelmore, for Messrs. Hillman, Burt, and Warren, Eastbourne.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES' UNTAXED PROFITS

PROTEST BY TRADERS

The exemption of cooperative societies from the payment of income-tax under Schedule D came under discussion on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the National Association of Trade Protection Societies, held at the Holborn Restaurant.

Mr. G. BOWLER, a vice-president of the association, said that they had no objection to the true principles of cooperation, as originally laid down, but the movement had undergone great extension, and in 1928, the last year for which figures were available, sales had amounted to over £223,000,000, and the surplus profit was £28,000,000. The wholesale trade had been invaded not merely to the extent of supplying their own shops, but sales had been extended to non-members. Under the last Government an inquiry committee had been set up, but the present Government had refused to publish its report. The position was that cooperative societies were able to sell at 4s. in the pound less than ordinary traders, which made competition impossible.

A resolution calling for legislative action was referred to the council of the association.

At a luncheon which followed, Mr. H. W. JORDAN gave an address on the Companies Act, 1929, and its effect on the position of creditors of limited liability companies.

Mr. H. S. HAWORTH introduced a resolution instructing the council to approach the Lord Chancellor with a view to the setting up of a Commission to consider the desirability of extending the practice of registration of judgments now applicable in County Courts. He pointed out that whereas judgments against debtors for over £10 obtained in the County Court were registered if not satisfied within 21 days, no such registration obtained with regard to unsatisfied judgments in the High Court and certain other Courts.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

In another resolution the association protested against the Consumers Council Bill as an unnecessary and provoeative attempt to regulate artificially the prices of the necessities of life by bureaucratic control. Such a proposal would increase the cost and greatly add to the difficulty of procuring and distributing the requirements of the public. The association, representing both wholesalers and retailers, manufacturers and distributors, requested the withdrawal of the Bill, failing which they would oppose its progress to the utmost of their power.

Other resolutions were passed calling for the extension of the vote to limited liability companies for municipal elections; demanding that, in cases where an appellant against an income-tax assessment had secured a favourable decision from the General Commissioners, the costs incurred in defending the decision in the High Court be defrayed by the Treasury, unless there is a previous authoritative decision to the contrary; and urging the inclusion in the next Budget of provision for restoration of the penny post within the Empire, or at any rate within the British Isles.

LORD MESTON, who was elected president of the association in succession to Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge, said, in a reference to trade with India, that the present was a passing phase and that the extreme position taken up by the advanced Nationalists (Congress Party) was wholly unreal, in the sense that they were incapable of carrying out their professed programme. When we had re-established our position in India the great bulk of the people would rally to our side.

£3,500 DAMAGES UNDER LORD CAMPBELL'S ACT

A special jury in MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE'S Court yesterday awarded £3,500 damages under Lord Campbell's Act to Miss Denise Dormer Torrens, of 11, Bridge-avenue-mansions, Hammersmith. Miss Torrens, on behalf of herself and mother, Mrs. Edith Torrens, sued as administratrix of her father, Mr. Arthur Emile Johnstone Torrens, a Civil servant, who, on January 15, 1929, was knocked down in Cromwell-road, S.W., by a motor-car driven by the defendant, Mr. Pravat Sukham, a Siamese, of 12, Dorncliffe-road, Fulham. Mr. Torrens died in hospital next day of his injuries. The defence was a plea of contributory negligence and a denial of negligence by the defendant.

The owner of the car, H. E. Chao Phya Rama Raghob, Mr. Pravat Sukham's brother-in-law, was also sued, but was dismissed from the case. It appeared that he had lent his car to Mr. Sukham on the day in question. Judgment was accordingly entered for Mr. Raghob, who did not ask for costs.

The damages were allotted in the proportion of £3,000 to Mrs. Torrens and £500 to Miss Torrens.

UNWANTED JURY

Just as the hearing of an action was about to begin at the Edmonton County Court yesterday counsel announced that the parties had agreed to dispense with the jury which had been empanelled. JUDGE CRAWFORD, discharging the jury, said: "I am exceedingly sorry for you. This action concerns damages for only £15, and yet you 14 gentlemen have been called here away from your businesses or your professions, and it is no comfort to you to know that you are no longer required. Your time has been absolutely wasted. If anyone asks for a jury, however unreasonable it may be, I cannot stop it. I am afraid your only redress is to approach your member of Parliament, yet I do not know whether he will be able to do any good. I am sorry that I cannot. I shall refuse to allow the solicitors any costs for calling the jury."

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

FIRST NAVAL A.D.C.

Admiral Sir William Goodenough, G.C.B., M.V.O., whose retirement is announced will relinquish to-day the duties of First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King. His successor is Admiral Sir Edwyn S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O., who on May 16 gave up the post of Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, in which he succeeded Admiral Goodenough three years ago. It has been the custom since the War for the senior Admiral on the active list for the time being to serve as First and Principal Naval A.D.C., and to relinquish the duty on retirement or on promotion to Admiral of the Fleet.

Admiral Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair held commands in the Grand Fleet, as captain, commodore, and rear-admiral, all through the late War. He commanded the battleship TEMERAIRE in 1914-15; was Commodore of the First Light Cruiser Squadron, in the GALATEA (the first vessel to report enemy ships on the afternoon of the Jutland action), in 1915-17; and Rear-Admiral of the Third Light Cruiser Squadron, in the CARDIFF, in 1917-19. He was Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard in 1920-22; Vice-Admiral Commanding First Battle Squadron, 1922-24; and Commander-in-Chief in China, 1925-27.

COMMAND OF THE ROYAL OAK

The appointment dates from to-day of Captain H. G. Thursfield to command the battleship ROYAL OAK, now at Malta, in succession to Captain W. T. R. Ford. Captain Thursfield last served afloat in command of the cruisers COMUS and CONCORD in 1922-24, and has since been on the staff of the R.N. War College, and Director of the Tactical Division, Naval Staff. In the late War, he served as a commander on the staffs of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, and Vice-Admiral Sir William Pakenham, Commanding the Battle Cruiser Force in the LION; and in 1916-17 he was commander of H.M.S. DREADNOUGHT.

CRUISERS IN SOUTH AMERICA

The cruisers DELHI and DRAGON, of the America and West Indies Squadron, are expected to arrive to-day at Montevideo on a fortnight's visit. The DELHI, Captain W. E. C. Tait, M.V.O., is cruising up the East Coast of South America after a visit to the Falkland Islands in March, and towards the end of August is to make a cruise up the Amazon. The DRAGON, Captain L. H. B. Bevan, was commissioned for this station in March to relieve the COLOMBO, and is now on her way down the South American coast to the Falklands, where she is expected from July 12 to 23.

POINTS FROM FLEET ORDERS

Leave restrictions owing to smallpox are imposed on Royston (Yorks) and Tottenham.

Mr. T. W. Archer has been appointed armament supply officer, higher grade, R.N.A.D., Woolwich, to date May 18.

Mr. E. C. Ockenden, of Mission House, Weihai-wei, has been appointed officiating minister to Wesleyans serving in the Royal Navy at Wei-hai-wei (Island).

The attention of all competitors at the forthcoming Royal Tournament is called to paragraph 96, Rules and Regulations of the Royal Tournament, 1930. Weapons used must be of the dimensions laid down therein.

If mechanics apply through employment exchanges for entry in vacancies as labourers, and are sent to the dockyards in that capacity, they are not to be excluded from employment as labourers merely because of their status as mechanics.

WING COMMANDER DE COURCY

The appointment is announced to-day of Wing Commander John A. G. De Courcy, M.C., for engineer staff duties at Coastal Area Headquarters. Since October, 1928, he had commanded No. 70 (Bomber) Squadron in Iraq. Wing Commander De Courcy entered the Royal Artillery from Woolwich, and was an observer with No. 4 Squadron, R.F.C., in 1915-16 in France before being seconded. In 1917 he was awarded the M.C. and the French Croix de Guerre for conspicuous gallantry in action. Granted a permanent commission as squadron leader in 1919, he later took a three-year engineering course at Cambridge. He is the inventor of the De Courcy system of range and bearing finding from aircraft.

PULHAM KITE BALLOON STATION

The responsibility for works services at Pulham Kite Balloon Experimental Station has been transferred to the Directorate of Works and Buildings, Air Ministry. The station, which is organized on a civilian basis, has been placed under the superintending engineer, Coastal Area, and included in the Martlesham Section (No. 3).

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BRUGES, May 21.—First Minesweeping Flotilla (less Sealark) left for Malmo.
HAIPHONG, May 20.—Marazion left for Huilingsan.
JERVIS BAY, May 19.—Albatross arrived.
LOWESTOFT, May 21.—Fitzroy left for survey.
PORTLAND, May 20.—Valoe arrived, and left for Portsmouth May 21.
PORTSMOUTH, May 21.—Alresford and Caterham arrived.
ST. LUCIA, May 19.—Heliotrope arrived.
SHEERNESS, May 21.—York left for Portsmouth.
STORNOWAY, May 21.—Rosemary arrived.
SYDNEY, May 19.—Albatross left.
WEI-HAI-WEI, May 20.—Kent left for Wusung.
WUSUNG, May 19.—Vindictive arrived, and left for Hong-kong May 20.

Captain M. L. Goldsmith, D.S.O., has been awarded a good service pension of £150 a year from to-day, in succession to Captain W. A. Egerton, C.M.G., A.D.C., promoted to flag rank.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUT.-COMMR.—H. H. ROGERS, to Adventure (June 7).
LIEUT.—R. HEATHCOTE, to Valiant (June 9).
COMMR. (E.).—J. F. W. TAMPLIN, to Caradoc (May 26).
ENGNR. COMMRS.—H. M. HAYWARD and B. J. C. JOHNS, to Pembroke (June 10 and 17 respectively), and H. C. CURTIS, to Argus.
SURGN. LIEUT.-COMMR. (D.).—J. M. PARK, L.D.S., to Pembroke (May 21).

ROYAL MARINES

LIEUT.—M. G. PUGHE, to Victory, for duty at P. and R.T. School, Portsmouth.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

SUB-LIEUTS.—L. C. HILL, to S/M H. 28; and R. W. DAVIES, to Pigmy (May 21).
PAYMR. SUB-LIEUT.—W. I. WILLIAMS, to Glorious (May 24).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

SURGN. LIEUT.-COMMR.—J. E. PURVES, M.B., F.R.C.S., to Pembroke (May 24).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

WING COMMANDER.—J. A. G. DE COURCY, M.C., to H.Q., Coastal Area, for Engineer Staff duties (May 14).
FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT.—H. D. STEVE, to R.A.F. Training Base, Leuchars (April 27); N. YOUNG, to No. 441 (Fleet Spotter Reconnaissance) Flight (April 27); C. D. ARMITSTEAD, to No. 1 Flying Training School, Netheravon (May 16).
FLYING OFFICERS.—M. GRIFFITHS, to No. 607 Squadron, Usworth (May 6); P. MACG. WATT, to Central Flying School, Wittering (May 14); J. P. DONVILE, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge, on appointment to a Short Service Commission (May 16).
PILOT OFFICERS.—K. A. K. MACEWEN, to No. 19 Squadron, Duxford (May 8); G. H. CLARKE, to No. 17 Squadron, Upavon (May 16).

FLAG CHANGES

SIR W. GOODENOUGH'S RETIREMENT

The following flag retirements and promotions were announced by the Admiralty yesterday:—

Admiral Sir William E. Goodenough, G.C.B., M.V.O., First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King, has been placed on the Retired List, to date May 23.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur K. Waistell, K.C.B., promoted to Admiral in H.M. Fleet, May 23.

Rear-Admiral L. A. B. Donaldson, C.B., C.M.G., promoted to Vice-Admiral in H.M. Fleet, May 23. Vice-Admiral Donaldson has been placed on the Retired List, from May 24. He will continue to hold his appointment as Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard as a Vice-Admiral on the Retired List.

Captain W. A. Egerton, C.M.G., A.D.C., promoted to Rear-Admiral in H.M. Fleet, May 23.

In consequence of the retirement of Vice-Admiral Donaldson, Rear-Admiral H. J. Tweedie, C.B., is promoted to Vice-Admiral in H.M. Fleet, from May 24.

Rear-Admiral (retired) Sir Charles W. R. Royds, K.B.E., C.M.G., has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral on the Retired List, to date May 23.

Sir William Goodenough, who will be 63 on June 2, first went to sea in 1882. As a captain he commanded the R.N. College at Dartmouth, the cruiser Cochrane, and the battleships Albemarle, Duncan, and Colossus. During the War he was a Commodore and Rear-Admiral in the Grand Fleet, and in the Southampton commanded light cruisers in the actions of Heligoland, the Dogger Bank, and Jutland. He was Superintendent at Chatham Dockyard in 1918-20, Commander-in-Chief on the Africa Station in 1920-22, Vice-Admiral Commanding the Reserve Fleet in 1923-24, and Commander-in-Chief at the Nore in 1924-27.

Of the officers who receive steps in rank by his retirement, Sir Arthur Waistell has been Commander-in-Chief in China since February, 1929; and Vice-Admiral Donaldson, Superintendent at Portsmouth Dockyard since May, 1927. Both are to continue in their respective posts. Vice-Admiral Donaldson is placed on the retired list, not having hoisted his flag at sea as a rear-admiral, but will continue to serve as a retired officer, following the precedent set by the reappointment of Vice-Admiral Oliver Backhouse, retired, at Devonport Dockyard.

Rear-Admiral Egerton, who is promoted to flag rank, has commanded the Queen Elizabeth for the past two years. From April, 1924, to January, 1928, he was in the Plans Division of the Naval Staff, and before that was Flag Captain and Chief of Staff on the East Indies Station. In the War he was commander of the Triumph, which was sunk at the Dardanelles, and in 1916-18 was Flag Commander to Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Evan-Thomas in the Barham. He was commended for service in action in this ship at Jutland.

Vice-Admiral H. J. Tweedie was Senior Naval Officer in the Yangtze from October, 1927, to October, 1929. As a captain, from 1914, he commanded the monitors Marshal Ney and Sir Thomas Picton in the Dover Patrol and in the bombardments of the Belgian coast, and from November, 1917, after being S.N.O. on the Suez Canal, he was in command of the Grand Fleet Flotillas, in which capacity he received the surrender of the German destroyers in November, 1918. He was director of Training and Staff Duties, Admiralty, in 1923-25.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Royds, who is promoted to that rank on the retired list, has been Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police since 1926. His last naval service was as Commodore of Devonport Barracks in 1923-25.

NEW NAVAL A.D.C.

Captain John D. Nares, D.S.O., R.N., has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King, to date May 23, in succession to Captain Wilfrid A. Egerton, C.M.G., A.D.C., promoted to flag rank.

Captain Nares, the son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Nares, the Arctic explorer, is now Assistant Hydrographer of the Navy, and formerly commanded the surveying ship IROQUOIS in China. He was Superintendent of Charts during the War, and also saw active service afloat, for which he was appointed D.S.O.

AUXILIARY AIR FORCE

PLANS FOR TRAINING CAMPS

This year's camps of the Auxiliary Air Force will be held between July 13 and August 17, and will be specially interesting because all five squadrons will be equipped by then with Westland Wapiti bombers and, as is usual with these squadrons, the maintenance and inspection of the new machines will be carried out entirely by riggers and fitters of the Auxiliary Air Force. The three new squadrons formed in Middlesex, Durham, and the North Riding are not sufficiently advanced to go into camp this year, so that the number taking part in the annual training will be the same as last year.

The four Special Reserve squadrons will also go into camp during July and August, but in these squadrons half the strengths are composed of officers and men of the Royal Air Force. The dates and places of the camps are given below:—

AUXILIARY AIR FORCE

Squadron	Camp	Dates
City of London (No. 600)	Tangmere	Aug. 3-17
County of London (No. 601)	Lympne	Aug. 3-17
City of Glasgow (No. 602)	Leuchars	July 18-Aug. 1
City of Edinburgh (No. 603)	Manston	July 13-27
County of Warwick (No. 605)	Manston	Aug. 3-17
SPECIAL RESERVE		
City of Bristol (No. 501)	Filton	July 27-Aug. 9
Ulster (No. 502)	Aldergrove	July 13-26
County of Lincoln (No. 503)	Tangmere	July 20-Aug. 2
County of Nottingham (No. 504)	Eastchurch	Aug. 3-16

The formation of three new auxiliary squadrons during the past year has raised the total to eight. Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. W. Dore has been gazetted as commander of the County of Middlesex squadron (No. 604), and the appointments to the command of the County of Durham (No. 607) and the North Riding (No. 608) squadrons will be gazetted shortly. The City of London squadron is commanded by Squadron-Leader F. E. Guest, and the County of London squadron by Squadron-Leader Sir Philip Sassoon. The growth in the number of squadrons is indicative of the interest taken by young men in the Auxiliary Air Force. For the London and Middlesex squadrons the number of applications has far exceeded the available vacancies and rigorous selection has had to be made.

Members of all the squadrons have given the keenest attention to training throughout the year. Most of the training is done necessarily at week-ends and sports and recreations have been given up in the interests of efficiency. The same spirit was reflected in last year's camps. In one squadron, 90 per cent. of the strength attended the camp and in no camp was the attendance below 80 per cent. of the strength. In the majority of cases, absence was due to inability to secure release from employment for the period of the camp, and it is hoped this year to secure a still higher measure of cooperation from employers.

The work of the squadrons in camp will again represent the normal routine of regular squadrons. The training will include bombing, pilotage, formation flying, gunnery, the use of the camera gun and aerial photography. Certain sections of the Esher Trophy competition, for the best all-round squadron, will be decided at the camps. These sections are: bombing, flying efficiency, crew competition, and armourers' competition. The contest, which was won last year by No. 602 (City of Glasgow) squadron, again promises to be very keen.

Bombing and gunnery practice has to be carried out on the special ranges, and in this matter the two Scottish squadrons are particularly fortunate. The City of Glasgow squadron has been presented with a bombing range at Dungavel by the Duke of Hamilton, whose son, Lord Clydesdale, is a flight-lieutenant in the squadron. The Edinburgh squadron has been given a similar range at Belstane, about eight miles from the aerodrome at Turnhouse, by Mr. D. W. Paton.

Public interest in the Auxiliary Air Force is growing steadily as its importance in the scheme of home defence is realized. Before these squadrons go to camp there will be an opportunity to see one of them at work. For the first time a complete squadron will take part in the R.A.F. display at Hendon on June 28. For the purposes of administrative convenience, in view of the need of rehearsals, it is understood that one of the London squadrons, which train at Hendon, has been selected.

The camps will be under the supervision of and will all be visited by Air Commodore W. F. MacNeece Foster.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1830. Price 7d.

Buonaparte's mother has not long survived her accident: she died at Rome three weeks ago.

* * * *

The English public will be happy to learn that the Princess Victoria is accomplished in a degree quite extraordinary for her age. She speaks with fluency and elegance nearly all the modern European languages; is a very fair proficient in Latin, and has made considerable progress in the mathematics. She is also an excellent musician, and assists at the private concerts that are given almost nightly at the Palace, at Kensington, where she resides.—*Court Journal.*

* * * *

The wretched old Bone-Grubber [William Cobbett] is making a sorry progress in the mendicity line. At Linco

Sporting News

RACING

NEWMARKET MEETING

SILVER GILT WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Newmarket Second Spring Meeting was concluded yesterday afternoon in showery and rather unpleasant weather. Light rain had fallen during the morning without affecting the going, but during racing several heavy showers fell. It is sad to think that there will be no more racing over this really magnificent Rowley Mile Course until the autumn. There is probably no better racecourse in the world.

The most important event on yesterday's programme was the Payne Stakes, a race for three-year-olds run over the last mile and a half of the Cesarewitch Course. Of the 42 entries only five faced the starter, and not one of them had ever shown on the racecourse any form of any value. One of them had to be made favourite, and choice was made of Silver Gilt, a son of Silvern and Verdict, whose gallant victory over Epinard in the Cambridgeshire will never be forgotten. Silver Gilt, who ran in a hood, had not won a race before, and in his only effort this season, in the Wood Ditton Stakes, he had run very indifferently. Ridden yesterday by Weston, he won with great ease from Ravenswood, with Drakensburg third. The performance probably amounts to nothing at all, but he won so easily that his owner may find other races which he can win. If he were to improve and win good races all people really interested in racing would be pleased, for he belongs to Mr. Lambton, whose active interest in racing never seems to show any signs of decreasing.

Mutual Benefit, most inaptly named from the point of view of the many people who took a financial interest in his chance in the Harston Selling Plate, with which the afternoon's programme was begun, was always a good favourite. He was well away from the gate, and for some distance promised to be concerned in the finish, but he was beaten in the Dip and never afterwards appeared at all likely to gain even a minor place. Almost as soon as the rising ground leading to the winning-post was reached Dan French drew out in front and the race was over, the four-year-old gelding by Arch-Gift winning with ease from White May, with Growler third. The Bedford Stakes was interesting, for it was won by Lemnarchus, who is the first winner to be saddled this season by F. Darling. Ridden by Fox, Lemnarchus challenged Coldstream halfway up the Hill, and went on to win by nearly a length from Captain Hogg's colt, with a newcomer, Charlwood, only a short head behind the second. If the third horse had had a race before or had been drawn on the stands side of the course he would, I think, have won. He is a good-looking colt by Stratford, another of whose children, this time a filly, out of Lawless, also showed promise and finished fourth. The race should have done her good, for she ran very green. Lemnarchus is by Friar Marcus, so that it is reasonable to assume that he will be better as a two-year-old than he will be later in his career.

The second two-year-old race on the programme was the Breeders' Stakes, for which there was a small field. Two of the starters only had shown form in public before and they started first and second favourites, Edgelaw being better backed than Happy Mood. The former was very quickly away from the gate and very soon had established a lead of several lengths. It seemed indeed at one time that she would make all the running and win with ease, but Happy Mood caught her coming out of the Dip and, running on with fine resolution, beat her in most excellent style. The other starters ran as if they were very moderate animals. Happy Mood, who had shown promise in her two other races, is by the Gold Cup winner, Happy Man, who died after a very short career at the stud. He would, I am sure, have become a successful sire if he had lived. As a two-year-old Happy Man won one or more Nurseries over the Ditch Mile, so that it was a coincidence that the race before his daughter was successful should have been run over that course. This was the Wilburton Three-Year-Old Handicap, for which there was a large field and an open market. It was won by Fireaway rather cleverly from Manipulator, with Smoked Salmon third. Blandishment also ran well and only just missed a place. Indeed, if her rider could have come a little earlier she might have won Friar Tuck, after having had every chance, failed to stay, while Advancer, who seemed very fairly handicapped, was completely beaten at the end of six furlongs.

Oak Ridge showed in the Flying Handicap, with which the Meeting was concluded, that he is as good as ever he was and is still able to carry large weights with success. He had to carry 10st. in this race, but, ridden by H. Beasley, he was always in the front rank and won rather cleverly from Jock Trotter, with Oceana third. Mellin once more began slowly, but was running on at the finish. Marble was always prominent, but never promised to win.

GATWICK PROSPECTS

2.0.—LEONARDS SELLING PLATE (5f.).—On their running at Hurst Park Aylesbury should again beat Desert Bride and Archerot, and, through Grand Rock, appears to have a better chance than the Menthol colt. Milad and Corais have shown promise in similar company, while Cautious Clara ran well enough at Epsom to win such a race as this. AYLESBURY seems, on known form, the probable winner.

2.30.—ASHDOWN SELLING PLATE (1m.).—Tyltyl ran indifferently at Kempton Park, but on earlier form has a chance. Abitibi missed a race at Newmarket probably to run here. He has been running fairly well in rather better company than this, but has never in his short career won a race. Warp, on direct form, has a better chance than Perplexity, but is a very moderate animal. Grand Minister won at Chester after being badly drawn at the start and not having much luck in the race. As a recent winner he must have a chance here, but he would be my selection only in the absence of ABITIBI, who, taking a line through Medway, against whom each of them ran last autumn, would have, if this were a handicap, but surely the best handicapped horse in the race is Gold Seal, who, after winning at Liverpool, ran very well at Lingfield. A comparison of the weights there and this afternoon's weights shows how kindly the handicapper has dealt with him to-day. If he is started Gold Seal would be my selection. In his absence Cleveland might win. As each is trained by De Mestre I choose DE MESTRE'S SELECTED.

3.30.—HOME-BRED THREE-YEAR-OLD CUP (1¼m.).—Master Mint, Collodian, and Sarafan all have fair chances, but if NOBLE STAR is going to win the Derby, as those people who should know most about him believe he will do, then he must win this race. A year ago he was running in selling races, and when he won one he was bought in for only 280 guineas. In another selling plate he was beaten. So far as I know, never in its long history has the Derby been won by an ex-selling plater, let alone a selling plater who was bought in for 280 guineas. The poverty of our three-year-olds would be thoroughly exposed. I shall watch his running this afternoon with interest, and make him my selection.

4.0.—WORTH PLATE (5f.).—Clove Hitch is fairly useful, but should not be able to give the weight away here to such as the Bruera colt, who showed much promise at Kempton Park last week. BRUERA COLT seems the probable winner.

4.30.—REIGATE MID-WEIGHT HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Even with 9st. Sobrino does not seem badly handicapped. Rose-Knot has been handicapped since winning at Hurst Park, but he won so easily then that even at the altered weights he appears to have the beating of Mount Hawke. Prospice is in the same stable as Sobrino. He is as good as ever he was and is not badly handicapped. This right-handed course will suit him. Mustard Club showed promise at Kempton Park, but I would have thought that this distance was rather too far for Berkeley. On

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

AUSTRALIANS AT CHESTERFIELD

PONSFORD IN FORM

A bitter wind which from time to time brought rain did its utmost to spoil the cricket at Chesterfield yesterday, but again a fine crowd of Derbyshire enthusiasts paid their 2s. In spite of interruptions, considerable progress was made in the match, the Australians gaining a lead of 133 runs on the first innings before the close of play.

Considering the good start they made a total of 348 was a poor one, and there were periods during their innings when a little more aggression would have been more in keeping with the state of the game. Jackson and Ponsford, when conditions had been all in their favour on Wednesday evening, had failed to make the most of their opportunity, but yesterday morning they set to work at once to make amends. Ponsford, for a long time, had nearly all of the bowling and 19 runs were scored in the first five minutes off Slater and Worthington. The first shower of rain fell almost as soon as play had been begun and Ponsford made the most of the bowlers' handicap. In every innings he has so far played on this tour he has shown his wonderful ability to watch the ball right on to the bat, but yesterday he combined this with attacking strokes which he had hitherto kept up his sleeve. Any ball pitched a hair's breadth to the leg of the middle stump he invariably forced away for one or two runs, and he made balls on the off-side all look to be of the same length and drove them hard past cover-point. Even in the bitter cold the crowd were constrained continually to take their hands out of their pockets to clap the beauty of his strokes. The flourish of his bat in the back lift may be exaggerated and it may not then be dead straight, but he brings it down true on the line of the flight of the ball.

Jackson, when at last he did get some of the bowling, was soon excused for the manner in which he had pottered about the evening before. He hit one full pitch from Mitchell for six over long-on's head and followed this by driving a ball from Townsend straight into the Pavilion. Neither was a big hit, for the ground is a small one, but they counted 12 runs and indicated how the game was to be conducted. The 100 went up after the innings had been in progress for just under two hours, this being the first occasion on which the Australians have scored a 100 for the first wicket. Worthington, who had not bowled with the best of luck during his first spell, had his reward when, with the total at 127, he had Jackson caught at the wicket. Bradman, essentially a fast scorer, tried if possible to increase his rate of scoring, but he was not timing the ball well, although he made one glorious square drive off Worthington, who was bowling away with the heart of a lion. During the last half-hour before luncheon a thin rain was falling, but Jackson kept his team out in the field until Ponsford had reached his 100. This was at a quarter past 1 o'clock, with the total at 196, and they could not go out again until 20 minutes to 3. Ponsford at once leaped at the bowling again, and runs were coming at a match-winning pace when at 233 Ponsford did not quite get across to a ball and was caught at cover-point, where Hutchinson fielded extremely well throughout the day.

Bradman, without ever being the true Bradman, was doing his best to keep the scorers busy, but at 353 he was caught on the leg side by the wicket-keeper, standing back, Worthington so far deservedly having taken all three wickets. Kippax once more stubbornly refused to disclose the beautiful strokes for which he is so famous in Australia. He has got into the habit of playing the same neutral stroke to every kind of ball. Cutting he has definitely discarded since he was caught in the alps at Sheffield, and at the moment he has the appearance of an obviously great batsman who for some reason is afraid to trust himself. Richardson did what no doubt he told the others to do, but, unfortunately, after he had hit the ball twice very hard he got an unusually good ball from Townsend and was bowled. McCabe, the youngest member of the team and a player of whom much was expected, has so far been most disappointing and was out to a poor stroke which gave cover-point an easy catch. Kippax had a rather unlucky end, for off the very last ball that could have been bowled in almost pitch darkness just before a storm of rain he was caught at the wicket.

That was six wickets down for 287, a poor showing after two for 233, but after an hour's delay for the rain to clear off, Oldfield and Fairfax added 40 runs for the next wicket before Worthington got another wicket by keeping his balance and holding a catch off his own bowling. Fairfax was unable materially to force the pace, but Hurwood and Hornibrook both found time to have a few wholesome bangs at the ball before the innings came to an end at a quarter past 6. Not a great day's cricket, but at least distinguished for the way in which the Derbyshire team, with half-frozen fingers, fielded.

Score:—

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

Lee, b. Hornibrook	14
Storer, l.-b.-w., b. Bradman	65
Alderman, b. Hornibrook	0
Slater, c. Fairfax, b. Hornibrook	0
N. M. Ford, c. Bradman, b. Wall	33
Worthington, c. McCabe, b. Wall	79
Townsend, b. Hornibrook	1
G. R. Jackson, b. Hornibrook	9
Hutchinson, c. Ponsford, b. Hornibrook	0
Elliott, not out	12
Mitchell, b. Wall	0
Byes, 9; l.-b., 3	9
Total	215

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. H. Ponsford, c. Hutchinson, b. Worthington	181
A. Jackson, c. Elliott, b. Worthington	83
D. G. Bradman, c. Elliott, b. Worthington	44
A. F. Kippax, c. Elliott, b. Mitchell	25
V. Richardson, b. Townsend	10
S. McCabe, c. Hutchinson, b. Townsend	5
A. Fairfax, b. Mitchell	20
W. A. Oldfield, c. and b. Worthington	14
A. Hurwood, b. Mitchell	15
P. M. Hornibrook not out	2
T. Wall, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	0
Byes, 6; l.-b., 5; w., 2; n.-b., 6	19
Total	348

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	15	0	48	3
Fairfax	12	3	23	0
Hornibrook	29	10	61	6

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	21	9	34	0
Worthington	28	6	103	4
Townsend	37	13	68	2
Mitchell	34.5	10	78	4
Lee	4	0	22	0
Storer	7	1	24	0

UMPIRES.—Braund and Hardstaff

THE M.C.C. TOUR IN NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON, May 22.—The New Zealand Cricket Council issued to-day the balance-sheet of last season's M.C.C. cricket tour. There is a surplus of £1,407 over expenditure and it has been decided to remit £1,400 towards the £1,600 due for expenses and wages of the English professionals.—*Reuter.*

NO PLAY AT THE OVAL

Rain prevented play in the match between Surrey and Warwickshire at the Oval yesterday. On Wednesday Surrey, in reply to Warwickshire's total of 318, had scored 87 without loss, Sandham making 55 and Hobbs 25.

MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION

Staffordshire beat Cheshire at Stoke-on-Trent by five wickets. The score was:—

CHESHIRE, 90 (L. N. Jones 40, S. Welsh five wickets for 31, Barnes four wickets for 28) and 89 (Barnes six wickets for 29).

STAFFORDSHIRE, 64 (Lockett 22, Tiplady four wickets for 19) and 116 for five wickets.

Lancashire Second XI. beat Nottinghamshire Second XI. at Manchester by 90 runs. The score was:—

LANCASHIRE SECOND XI., 130 (Parkinson 53, Knowles, 5 for 23) and 217 (Latchford 71, Farrimond 66 not out); NOTTINGHAMSHIRE SECOND XI., 130 (Gunn 45, Cox 43 not out, Booth 5 for 31) and 127 (Hodgson 7 for 49).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Somerset (continued).
OVAL.—Surrey v. Warwickshire (continued).
PETERBOROUGH.—Northamptonshire v. Kent (continued).
BRISTOL.—Gloucestershire v. Essex (continued).
SOUTHAMPTON.—Hampshire v. Notts (continued).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Yorkshire v. Sussex (friendly) (continued).
CARDIFF.—Glamorgan v. Lancashire (continued).
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Leicestershire (continued).
CHESTERFIELD.—Derbyshire v. Australians (continued).

ONE RUN TO WIN

HAMPSHIRE BEATING COUNTY CHAMPIONS

With half their wickets in hand Hampshire require to make only one run to beat Nottinghamshire, the county champions, at Southampton. Having dismissed their opponents for 226 in their second innings, Hampshire had to score 171 runs to win. At half-past 6 the score was 132 with five wickets down. The extra half-hour was claimed, and when at 7 o'clock only one more run was required stumps were pulled up.

The spectators assembled in front of the Pavilion and called for the players to continue and finish the match, but their appeals met with no response. At Colchester two seasons ago Lancashire, in their match against Essex, had to wait until the morning of the last day before they could score two runs to win.

Newman bowled so well again that he took five wickets for 66 in Nottinghamshire's second innings, and made his record for the whole game 10 wickets for 86 runs.

Nottinghamshire were in a bad position when they continued their second innings, as they led by only two runs and had three wickets down. Whysall and Payton played steadily, and when Whysall snicked one of Newman's swinging deliveries into the wicket-keeper's hands the total had been advanced from 58 to 88. Drives and hits to leg brought Whysall most of his 51 runs. A catch at forward short-leg disposed of A. Staples, and Walker, after a very restrained effort, was caught in the slips. The sixth wicket went down at 126, and Barratt left 12 runs later, while Larwood threw away his wicket in attempting an impossible run. Voce alone gave Lilley any real help, and the pair stayed together until after lunch time, adding 44 runs.

Bowling at a fine pace, Larwood failed to disturb Hampshire's opening batsmen, Brown making some capital strokes on the leg side, but at 40 S. Staples got Brown leg-before-wicket. Then two wickets fell for five runs, A. K. Judd being taken on the leg side and Newman was dismissed by S. Staples.

Rain caused a delay of three-quarters of an hour soon after the tea interval, and then, when the fourth-wicket partnership had realized 36 in just over 20 minutes, A. L. Hosie was caught by the wicket-keeper, standing well back. The 100 appeared in 95 minutes, and at 105 Kennedy was missed at long-leg. Voce, the bowler to suffer on that occasion, bowled Mead one run later, and Hampshire, with half their side out, still required 65 runs. Kennedy and Creese, batting very well, remained together till 7 o'clock, adding 64 in 65 minutes.

Score:—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
Gunn (G.), c. Judd, b. Herman	15		b. Kennedy		3
Whysall, b. Kennedy	51		c. Brown, b. Newman		51
Walker, st. Brown, b. Kennedy	14		c. Creese, b. Newman		15
A. W. Carr, c. Judd, b. Herman	9		l.-b.-w., b. Newman		0
Payton, c. Hosie, b. Newman	7		c. Mead, b. Creese		35
Staples (A.), c. Kennedy, b. Newman	11		c. Boyes, b. Newman		9
Lilley, l.-b.-w., b. Newman	6		not out		51
Barratt, not out	1		c. Hosie, b. Creese		9
Larwood, c. Mead, b. Newman	2		run out		15
Staples (S. J.), c. Brown, b. Newman	2		st. Brown, b. Newman		13
Voce, c. Brown, b. Boyes	0		c. Boyes, b. Newman		19
Leg-bye	1		Leg-byes, 3; w., 3		6
Total	69		Total		228

HAMPSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
Brown, c. Whysall, b. Staples (S. J.)	41		l.-b.-w., b. Staples (S. J.)		15
Newman, c. Lilley, b. Barratt	9		l.-b.-w., b. Staples (S. J.)		16
A. K. Judd, b. Voce	9		c. Carr, b. Voce		3
Mead, c. Whysall, b. Staples (S. J.)	17		b. Voce		26
A. L. Hosie, b. Larwood	4		c. Lilley, b. Voce		24
Kennedy, b. Voce	9		not out		38
Creese, b. Staples (S. J.)	3		not out		30
A. E. L. Hill, b. Voce	0				
S. Fry, b. Larwood	2				
Boyes, b. Voce	20				
Herman, not out	2				
Byes, 4; l.-b., 1; w., 1; n.-b., 3	9		Byes, 8; l.-b., 8; w., 1; n.-b., 1		18
Total	125		Total (5 wkts.)		170

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	14	5	20	2
Herman	8	1	21	0
Newman	9	2	16	5
Boyes	3.2	0	9	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	23	7	34	1
Herman	22.3	7	58	2
Newman	29	2	66	5
Boyes	21	6	55	0
Creese	7	2	27	2

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	13	2	30	2
Barratt	6	1	17	1
Staples (S. J.)	20	9	28	3
Voce	12.5	1	32	4

UMPIRES.—Reeves and Beet

YORKSHIRE'S USEFUL LEAD

After gaining a lead of one run on the first innings in their match with Sussex at Huddersfield yesterday Yorkshire scored 140 for the loss of four wickets.

Bowley and Parks had scored 43 and when play was continued runs came at a capital rate. It was not until the partnership for the first wicket had realized 106 that Yorkshire met with any success, and then Parks, whose 39 included six 4's, was brilliantly caught at forward short leg. Bowley, when requiring only four runs to complete his hundred, was bowled in hitting out at Dennis. Bowley batted admirably and, giving nothing in the nature of a chance, hit 15 4's. A catch at the wicket in the previous over had dismissed K. S. Duleepsinhji, and although the 200 appeared in rather more than two hours and a half, Langridge and A. J. Holmes were forced to play carefully against an extremely keen and accurate attack. Langridge, who was missed by Sutcliffe at short slip off Dennis with his score at 32, reached his 50 in an hour and 40 minutes, but having added five more he was caught at slip. He hit six 4's. Tate began carefully, but then he hit so vigorously that when dismissed by a fine catch at long off he had hit three 6's in his 41. The remaining batsmen offered little resistance and the innings closed for 321.

Yorkshire began their second innings moderately, Holmes leaving with the total at 27, while Sutcliffe was leg-before at 43. Then, however, Barber and Leyland, by bright, enterprising cricket, put on 72 runs for the third wicket before Barber was brilliantly caught by K. S. Duleepsinhji on the boundary. Having scored 40 in 50 minutes, Leyland gave an easy return to the bowler, but Mitchell and Greenwood stayed together until stumps were drawn, when Yorkshire were 141 runs ahead with six wickets in hand.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
Holmes, c. A. J. Holmes, b. Cook	90		c. and b. Parks		12
Sutcliffe, b. Parks (J.)	16		l.-b.-w., b. Hollingdale		18
A. T. Barber, c. Langridge, b. Bowley	12		c. Duleepsinhji, b. Bowley		43
Leyland, b. Tate	77		c. and b. Cook		40
Mitchell, c. Cornford, b. Cook	1		not out		13
F. E. Greenwood, b. Langridge	53		not out		11
Robinson, c. Cook, b. Hollingdale	28				
Verity, b. Langridge	11				
Dennis, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Langridge	6				
Macaulay, not out	14				
Buller, b. Cook	3				
Byes, 6; l.-b., 1; w., 1; n.-b., 1	11		Byes, 2; l.-b., 1		3
Total	322		Total (4 wkts.)		140

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, b. Dennis	96
Parks, J., c. Barber, b. Macaulay	39
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Buller, b. Dennis	13
Cook, run out	24
Langridge (James), c. Leyland, b. Dennis	55
A. J. Holmes, b. Macaulay	7
Tate, c. Mitchell, b. Verity	43
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Dennis, b. Macaulay	12
Parks (H.), not out	15
Hollingdale, b. Verity	7
Cornford, b. Dennis	0
Bye, 1; l.-b., 1; w., 1; n.-b., 1	4
Total	321

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	21	0	38	1
Parks (J.)	23	0	41	1
Hollingdale	23	4	76	1
Bowley	9	0	46	1
Cook	18.4	4	50	3
Langridge	17	3	60	3

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	16	3	28	0
Macaulay	35	3	120	3
Dennis	18.4	3	87	4
Verity	23	5	66	2
Leyland	6	0	16	0

UMPIRES.—Walden and Huddleston

AUSTRALIANS AND LARGER WICKET

MELBOURNE, May 22.—The Australian Board of Control has reaffirmed the decision not to agree to the use of larger wickets during the present tour until after the fifth Test Match. The Board also approved the itinerary of the West Indies tour of Australia in the 1930-31 season. Sixteen matches will be played, the first being against New South Wales at Sydney, on November 21. The first Test Match will be played at Adelaide, on December 12; the third at Brisbane, on January 24; the fourth at Melbourne, on February 13; and the fifth at Sydney, on February 27.—*Reuter.*

KENT DECLARE

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE'S BIG TASK

Kent gained a big advantage over Northamptonshire at Peterborough yesterday, and, with nine wickets in hand, the home side required to make 402 to win.

Having gained a first innings lead of 71 and scored 12 runs without loss, Kent continued yesterday with the comfortable lead of 83 runs. They soon lost J. A. Deed, but with Woolley in runs came rapidly. Woolley drove a ball from Thomas over the ring for 6 and made four boundaries in the course of three overs from Matthews. The score was increased to 96 before the second wicket fell, Cox then holding a hard return from Woolley, who, obtaining his 51 out of 71 in an hour, hit a 6 and six 4's.

Hardinge, with Ames as his partner, began to show more enterprise and reached 56 before the luncheon interval, when Kent had scored 129 for two wickets. Hardinge left with four runs added, having made 59, with seven 4's as his chief hits, but Ames and G. B. Legge, in a partnership lasting 40 minutes, increased the total by 72, a clever catch by Timms running back from point ending the stand. Ames became slow as he neared his 50 and, having batted for 90 minutes, was fifth out at 231. The Northamptonshire bowlers came in for more punishment when A. P. F. Chapman and Ashdown became associated, and the total had reached 270 before Chapman, who scored 47 out of 65 in 50 minutes, was dismissed by a splendid catch at mid-on. Making most of his runs on the leg side, Chapman hit one 6 and five 4's.

After the tea interval, which was taken with the score at 286 for seven wickets, T. F. Mitchell punished the tired bowlers and in under an hour 101 runs were added. With his dismissal, Kent declared at 377 for eight wickets. Mitchell, in addition to hitting two 6's, one out of the ground, made eleven 4's in his innings of 64. Northamptonshire were set the big task of scoring 449 to win, and they lost Woolley at 47.

Score:—

KENT

First Innings			Second Innings		
Hardinge, c. Timms, b. Thomas	5		b. Clark		59
Ashdown, b. Clark	33		not out		39
Woolley (F. E.), b. Clark	0		c. and b. Cox		51
Ames, c. Cox, b. Partridge	55		b. Clark		32
A. P. F. Chapman, b. Clark	35		c. Woolley, b. Matthews		47
T. F. Mitchell, b. Clark	24		c. and b. Cox		64
Todd, b. Thomas	0		c. Liddell, b. Matthews		2
G. B. Legge, c. Bakewell, b. Clark	17		c. Timms, b. Matthews		34
J. A. Deed, c. Rothschild, b. Thomas	1		b. Thomas		10
Freeman, c. and b. Clark	15				
Wright, not out	4				
Byes, 5; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 2	11		Byes, 13; l.-b., 6		19
Total	193		Total (8 wkts.)		*377

* Innings declared closed.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley (C. N.), b. Wright	14
Bakewell, retired, hurt	7
Timms (J. E.), st. Ames, b. Freeman	1
Bellamy, st. Ames, b. Freeman	41
N. M. Rothschild, b. Wright	8
Cox, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	0
Liddell, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	22
Matthews, b. Ashdown	4
Thomas, c. Legge, b. Freeman	2
Partridge, not out	2
Clark, st. Ames, b. Ashdown	2
Byes, 13; l.-b., 4; w., 1	18
Total	122

Second Innings.—Woolley (C. N.), b. Wright, 16; Timms (J. E.), not out 16; Bellamy, not out 15; total (1 wkt.), 47.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	20.2	5	74	4
Thomas	21	4	47	3
Matthews	7	2	22	0
Cox	2	0	16	0
Liddell	3	0	20	0
Partridge	4	1	13	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	20	2	79	1
Thomas	40	11	101	1
Matthews	21	2	86	3
Partridge	10	2	29	2
Cox	12.3	4	35	2

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	10	2	30	2
Ashdown	11.5	4	19	2
Freeman	19	1	58	5
Woolley	4	1	8	0

UMPIRES.—Street and Morton.

LANCASHIRE'S GOOD POSITION

With nine wickets in hand in their second innings Lancashire hold a lead of 132 over Glamorgan at Cardiff.

The conditions were very dismal yesterday, and Glamorgan, in facing Lancashire's first innings score of 299, soon found themselves in difficulties. At one time it looked as if they would have to follow on, but the two Davies's saved the situation by adding 77 runs for the sixth wicket. Macdonald relaxed his pace, and this change made him less dangerous than usual, but Sibbles, Hopwood, and R. Tyldesley bowled with success.

M. J. Turnbull hit well all round the wicket, but when he seemed to have mastered the bowling a fine catch behind the wicket dismissed him. Two more wickets fell quickly, and half the side were out for 65. Then came the stand by the two Davies's, and when the luncheon interval was taken the score was 126 for five wickets. The batsmen continued to show a sound defence, but a very fine catch by P. T. Eckersley who, fielding close to the batsman, dived at a hit by Emrys Davies, and held on to the ball as he fell on the ground, ended the partnership. Dai Davies found another useful partner in Mercer, who hit hard, and Ryan helped Dai Davies in a valuable stand for the last wicket, which yielded 31 runs in half an hour.

Lancashire soon lost Hallows, but Watson and E. Tyldesley, watching the bowling very carefully, played out time.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, c. Bell, b. Ryan	20
Hallows, b. Mercer	0
Tyldesley (E.), c. Every, b. Mercer	100
Iddon, c. Every, b. Ryan	0
Hopwood, c. and b. Mercer	5
Parpter, b. Ryan	40
P. T. Eckersley, not out	52
Sibbles, l.-b.-w., b. Mercer	10
Duckworth, l.-b.-w., b. Mercer	12
Tyldesley (R.), c. Turnbull, b. Bates	16
McDonald, st. Every, b. Bates	5
Byes, 7; l.-b., 14; n.-b., 3	24
Total	296

Second Innings.—Watson, not out, 24; Hallows, c. and b. Ryan, 5; Tyldesley (E.), not out, 14; byes, 12, l.-b., 3, 15.—Total (1 wkt.), 58.

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

Bates, c. Hallows, b. Sibbles	10
Howard, l.-b.-w., b. Sibbles	10
M. J. Turnbull, c. Duckworth, b. Hopwood	26
Bell, l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	6
Dyson, b. Tyldesley (R.)	1
Davies (D.), not out	67
Davies (E.), c. Eckersley, b. Hopwood	34
Lavis, st. Duckworth, b. Hopwood	7
Every, b. Hopwood	0
Mercer, c. Every, b. Hopwood	22
Ryan, run out	14
Byes, 7; l.-b., 6	13
Total	210

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	40	12	79	5
Lavis	20	8	32	0
Ryan	45	9	107	3
Davies (E.)	5	0	17	0
Bates	13.4	2	33	2

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	6	3	21	0
Sibbles	25.4	4	50	2
Tyldesley (R.)	32	14	48	2
Hopwood	32	10	71	5
Iddon	4	3	6	0

UMPIRES.—Parry and Field.

RAIN HOLDS UP PLAY AT LORD'S

Rain fell heavily at Lord's yesterday, only three-quarters of an hour's play was possible during the day, and what promised to be an exceedingly interesting match seems now almost certain to end in a draw.

The Somerset innings was soon finished off, Wellard being caught at short leg after making two more runs. Middlesex did not go in till 10 minutes to 1, and rain did not stop play again before luncheon. J. C. White began his bowling with Hunt at the Pavilion end, and Wellard at the Nursery end. N. Haig, going in first with H. W. Lee, began his innings with a fine straight drive for 4 off Hunt, but he mis-timed the next ball, a full pitch on his legs, hit it on the side of the bat and was very easily caught at mid-on. Hart, with the exception of a particularly fine drive for 4 past cover-point, was content to keep up his end until luncheon.

Score:—

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, b. Durston	5
E. F. Longrigg, c. Hendren, b. Robins	11
R. A. Isaac, l.-b.-w., b. Robins	41
Lee (G. W.), b. Robins	13
J. C. White, l.-b.-w., b. Robins	97
C. C. Case, l.-b.-w., b. Robins	29
Lee (F. S.), c. Durston, b. Lee	35
W. T. Greswell, c. Hendren, b. Haig	21
Hunt, b. Robins	0
Wellard, c. Edwards, b. Durston	45
Lackas, not out	3
Byes, 11; l.-b., 13; w., 1	30
Total	338

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

N. Haig, c. Young, b. Hunt	4
Lee (H. W.), not out	22
Hart, not out	5
Byes	3
Total (1 wkt.)	34

R. W. V. Robins, Hendren, Canning, Lester, Hulme, Price, Durston, and Edwards to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hair	22	9	33	2
Durston	29.1	7	66	2
Robins	40	8	101	6
Lester	3	0	10	0
Hulme	5	1	14	0
Lee	29	7	60	1
Edwards	3	0	10	0
Hart	9	2	12	0

UMPIRES.—Toone and Barrows

CENTURY BY B. H. LYON

ESSEX GAIN A SMALL LEAD

When bad light stopped play in the match between Gloucestershire and Essex at Bristol yesterday, Essex, with all their wickets in hand in their second innings, led by 26 runs.

A century by B. H. Lyon and some steady batting by Hammond and Sinfield enabled Gloucestershire to make a good reply to the Essex total of 286. With only two runs scored Dipper was caught at third slip, and Sinfield, missed by Pope, should have been out at 31. Sinfield and Hammond, by confident batting, took the score to 74 before Hammond was caught at slip. Lyon then joined Sinfield, but with the addition of 14 runs Sinfield was bowled.

Lyon, who was partnered by Smith, scored most of the 70 runs added for the fourth wicket, and he reached his 50 in an hour. Dacre failed, but, with Neale defending stubbornly, Lyon went on to complete his 100, scoring his second 50 in as many minutes. Lyon left at 239, after batting for two hours and a quarter. Batting most attractively, he cut, drove, and hit to leg with great power. Neale and Barnett added 30 for the seventh wicket, but, with the dismissal of Neale, the last three wickets were taken by Nichols for the addition of only five runs, thus giving Essex a lead of 12 runs.

Score:—

ESSEX.—First Innings

Cutmore, c. Hammond, b. Sinfield	2
Pope, c. Hammond, b. Goddard	4
O'Connor, c. and b. Barnett	138
Russell, c. Stephens, b. Neale	53
Nichols, c. Smith, b. Goddard	21
C. Bray, c. Stephens, b. Sinfield	2
M. Raison, l.-b.-w., b. Sinfield	8
A. G. Dacre, c. Smith, b. Barnett	14
Hipkin, c. Sinfield, b. Goddard	22
Sheffield, not out	8
Smith (P.), c. Barnett, b. Sinfield	5
Byes, 7; l.-b., 2	9
Total	286

Second Innings.—Cutmore, not out, 7; Pope, not out, 7. Total (no wkt.), 14.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Dipper, c. Smith, b. Nichols	2
Sinfield, b. Nichols	54
Hammond, c. Hipkin, b. Dacre	44
B. H. Lyon, c. Hipkin, b. Dacre	115
Smith (H.), c. Bray, b. Dacre	13
Dacre, b. Dacre	1
Neale, b. Hipkin	28
Barnett, b. Nichols	15
Stephens, not out	4
Ford, l.-b.-w., b. Nichols	1
Goddard, c. O'Connor, b. Nichols	0
Byes, 5; l.-b., 9; w., 1; n.-b., 2	17
Total	274

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	43·3	18	109	4
Barnett	20	0	25	2
Goddard	34	26	79	3
Neale	10	10	50	1
Hammond	3	1	10	0
Lyon	2	0	7	0
Dacre	2	0	3	0

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	24	3	60	5
Smith	24	5	70	0
Dacre	19	6	61	4
Hipkin	10	5	13	1
O'Connor	5	0	30	0
Raison	2	0	14	0
Russell	3	0	9	0

UMPIRES.—Nash and Oates.

LITTLE PLAY AT CAMBRIDGE

There was less than 30 minutes' play in the match between Cambridge University and Leicestershire at Fenner's yesterday, and in that time G. D. Kemp-Welch and E. T. Killick raised the overnight score of six runs for one wicket to 15.

Those few minutes did not pass entirely without incident, for Killick was missed behind the wicket off Shipman, who started the bowling with Snary. The chance in itself was an easy one, but an external difficulty was grafted on to it by a loud and premature appeal. Corral, who was standing back, might have held the catch, but a triumphant shout at that nervous moment when the ball is on the way from the bat does not add to a wicketkeeper's steadiness. The rain came down soon after this, and although there was a momentary lightening of the clouds at about 1.15 it was exceedingly momentary, and before 3 o'clock play was abandoned for the day.

Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Shipman, l.-b.-w., b. Brown	30
Berry, b. Human	9
Armstrong, st. Morgan, b. Brown	15
Bradshaw, b. Fabian	8
Riley, c. Morgan, b. Brown	6
A. G. Hasleriga, b. Brown	2
Geary, c. Butterworth, b. Fabian	99
J. A. de Lisle, c. and b. Fabian	7
Smith, l.-b.-w., b. Fabian	5
Corral, run out	4
Snary, not out	0
Byes, 38; l.-b., 1; w., 5	44
Total	229

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

G. D. Kemp-Welch, not out	6
A. T. Ratcliffe, b. Snary	3
E. T. Killick, not out	5
Leg-byes	1
Total (1 wicket)	15

G. E. Grant, H. E. Carris, T. W. T. Baines, J. T. Morgan, F. R. Brown, H. R. W. Butterworth, R. H. C. Human, and A. H. Fabian to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kemp-Welch	12	2	35	0
Human	21	7	52	1
Fabian	33	16	42	4
Brown	23	7	40	4
Butterworth	8	4	14	0
Grant	5	3	2	0

UMPIRES.—Watts and Day.

SCHOOL RESULTS IN BRIEF

UPPINGHAM SCHOOL, 205 for 4 dec. (D. F. Walker 77); BRADFIELD COLLEGE, 205 for 5 (N. McCaskie 53, C. H. Thornley 51). A tie match.

REPTON SCHOOL, 219 for 6 dec. (J. H. Human 107 not out); DERBYSHIRE FRIARS, 185 for 6 (A. R. Lawrie 60, J. G. Westray 3 for 18).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AUTHENTICS, 208 (W. A. Sisle 41); BEDFORD SCHOOL, 165 for 6 (R. G. Wise 89).

EGGINTI, 285 for 9 dec. (Hodge 90 not out); LEYS SCHOOL, 239 for 2 (R. E. Winston not out 115, A. F. Skinner 83).

MILL HILL SCHOOL, 133 (E. P. Morley 46); ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, 134 for 1 (J. A. Sutor 63, J. C. Brooks 59 not out).

ST. BEES SCHOOL, 41 (J. S. Boulter 4 for 11, J. W. Brown 3 for 5); THE MASTERS, 114 (F. A. Rhodes 40, G. A. Walker 4 for 26).

ELTHAM COLLEGE, 171 for 8 dec. (G. W. Buttar 42); EMANUEL SCHOO

Sporting News
(Continued from page 7)

LAWN TENNIS

FRENCH CHAMPIONSHIPS
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 22

The sun shone with more genial warmth for the French international hard courts championships at the Stade Roland Garros, Auteuil, to-day, in the presence of a bigger crowd than has so far attended. It was another good day for Great Britain, whose official team maintained its unbeaten record in the present championship. The fine weather made it possible to make up a lot of lost ground, and the three doubles events are now entering upon their most interesting stages.

The two British pairs were again successful in their third round matches of the Women's Doubles, and go forward into the semi-finals. Miss J. Fry, the British Hard Court Champion, and Miss E. H. Harvey had an unexpectedly easy centre court match against Miss H. Jacobs and Mlle. J. Sigart, whom they defeated by 6—3, 6—3. Miss Jacobs was woefully out of form and could do nothing against her opponents' hard and accurate driving. This British couple will now meet Mrs. Moody and Miss E. Ryan, who to-day made their first appearance on the centre court and won without difficulty. Miss D. E. Round has made an impressive *début* in the French Championships, and in partnership with Mrs. Halcroft-Watson confounded the prophets by defeating Fraulein C. Aussem and Mlle. Rost by 6—1, 6—2. The other semi-finalists are Mme. Mathieu and Mlle. Barbier, thanks to a walk-over from Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall and Senorita de Alvarez, who scratched.

The third round of the Doubles was completed and the two British pairs are among the last eight. As the draw works out they will now be matched with two more pairs from the British Empire in the Australians, and in view of the coming Davis Cup tie between Great Britain and Australia these matches will be watched with interest. Some surprise was caused by the splendid victory of H. G. N. Lee and G. P. Hughes over that formidable German pair, D. Prenn and H. Kleinschroth by 6—2, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2. Lee and Hughes played well together, both hitting hard all over the court. Lee's passing shots and his volleying at the nets were brilliant, and Hughes gained many points from his powerful service and judicious lobbing. The Germans put up some stubborn resistance in the third set, which they won, but were completely outmanoeuvred in the fourth. H. O. Hopman and J. Willard, the Australians, created a very good impression on the centre court with a one-sided victory of 6—2, 6—2, 6—3, over H. Satoh and R. Miki, the Japanese. The strongest British pair, J. C. Gregory and I. G. Collins, had no difficulty in beating H. Thurnyssen and R. Aslangul by 6—0, 6—2, 6—3, on a side court, and they may now expect a harder match against Hopman and Willard. E. F. Moon and J. Crawford, the other Australian pair, will meet Lee and Hughes thanks to a three *sets* to two win over a moderate French couple. This was one of the few matches of the present championship that have gone to five sets, and it was due to the poor form of the Australians at the beginning that they were soon two sets down. They won the remaining three sets, however, with the loss of only three games. The Americans, W. T. Tilden and W. P. Coen, had to fight hard in the third round to beat R. Glasser and P. Gentien, who took the second set to 26 games before they lost it, 14—12 after Tilden had scored four service aces. J. Borotra and R. de Buzelet, who beat O. Froitzheim and E. Nourney by three sets to one, will be their next opponents.

Two other British successes came this evening in the Mixed Doubles. Miss Round and Lee beat Mlle. Rost and E. F. Moln at 7—5, 7—9, 6—3, in the second round, and Miss Harvey and Hughes, also go through to the third round with a victory over Mme. Golding and M. Couitéas by 8—6, 6—3.

HARPENDEN TOURNAMENT

It was only by playing on the hard courts that progress was made in the Harpenden tournament yesterday. J. S. Olliff and the Swiss player, E. Flury, qualified for the semi-final round of the Singles. Flury beat the left-handed Hertfordshire player, F. H. Jarvis, without the loss of a game. Flury showed good form, but Jarvis was completely off his game. C. H. Campbell, the Queen's Club player, played persistently against Olliff, who won by 6—1, 6—4 and always had the match well in hand.

Miss D. Gordon, the holder of the Challenge Cup, Mrs. V. Burr, Miss C. Hardie, and Miss N. Trentham are the last four in the Women's Singles. All won in two sets. The best match was that between Miss Trentham and Miss M. G. A. Morton, Miss Morton playing well to take four games in each set. Play will be begun at 10 o'clock this morning.

The results were :—

SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—E. Flury beat F. H. Jarvis (6—0, 6—0); J. S. Olliff beat C. H. Campbell (6—1, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—Miss D. Gordon beat Miss V. K. Holloway (6—4, 6—3); Mrs. V. Burr beat Mrs. E. H. Burgess-Smith (6—4, 6—0); Miss C. Hardie beat Miss R. Heasmant (6—4, 6—0); Miss N. Trentham beat Miss M. G. A. Morton (6—4, 6—4).

NO PLAY AT SURBITON

No play was possible in the Surrey lawn tennis championships at Surbiton yesterday, on account of the rain.

BRITISH TEAM FOR BELGIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

The following players will represent Great Britain in the Belgian Championships in Brussels from June 2 to 9 :—

H. K. Lester (captain), R. C. Peters, Mrs. E. H. Harlock, and Miss J. C. Ridley.

ALL ENGLAND L.T.C. v. LANCASHIRE

The Lancashire team on tour met the All England Club at Wimbledon yesterday. On account of the rain only two rounds were played, the All England Club winning four matches to Lancashire's two. The results were :—

L. A. Godfree and H. V. Newton (Lancashire) lost to P. D. B. Spence and C. H. Kingsley (6—3, 6—8); lost to E. A. Dearman and Colonel Dudley (2—6, 1—6).

B. Howard Baker and W. Fremont (Lancashire) beat Dearman and Dudley (6—1, 2—6, 6—2); beat T. M. Wyndham and L. A. Crawford (6—0, 1—6, 8—6).

W. Radcliffe and A. Mayo (Lancashire) lost to Mavrogordato and Crawford (5—7, 3—6); lost to Spence and Kingsley (13—11, 6—2, 9—11).

CROQUET

INTER-COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

The Inter-County Croquet Championship was continued at Hurlingham yesterday, when at the end of the eleventh round the totals of matches were :—Kent, 6; Suffolk, 6; Surrey, 6; Hampshire (holders), 5; Sussex, 5; Middlesex, 4; Wales, 4; Bedfordshire, 3; Somerset, 3; Scotland, 2; Gloucestershire, 0.

The results were :—

NINTH ROUND.—Hampshire beat Sussex, +2—2 +9=+11; Kent beat Scotland, +15+23+15; Suffolk beat Gloucestershire, +14+19+10; Somerset beat Bedfordshire, +5+23+9.

TENTH ROUND.—Wales beat Scotland, +2—14+6; Sussex beat Somerset, +21+24+4; Kent beat Suffolk, +2+23+6; Bedfordshire beat Surrey, +6+23+8.

ELEVENTH ROUND.—Hampshire beat Somerset, +24+13=37; Surrey beat Sussex, −3+5+5; Kent beat Middlesex, +24+21=16; Suffolk beat Wales, +25+11 +5.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Gatwick, 2.0 ; Haydock Park, 2.0.
CRICKET.—See Fixture List.
LAWN TENNIS.—French Championships, Paris ; Surrey Championships, Surbiton ; Harpenden Tournament ; Davis Cup, United States v. Mexico, Washington.
POLO.—At Roehampton, Whitney Cup, semi-final round, Hurlingham v. Goulburn.
YACHTING.—Southend Regatta.
ROWING.—Oxford Summer Eights, continued.
BOWLS.—Australians v. Bedfordshire, Beech Hill, Luton.

POLICE LONG-DISTANCE WALK

R. P. Nichols ("K" Division) failed in his attempt to win for the third time in succession the police road-walking race from Barking to Southend yesterday. P. Rickards ("K" Division), a former winner, won. He took the lead soon after half-way and finished nearly three minutes ahead of the next man, his time for the course of 23½ miles being 5hr. 15min. 37sec.

PROFESSIONAL SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIP

Davis, the holder, led Dennis by 19 games to nine at the interval in the Professional Snooker Championship final match at Thurston's Hall, in Leicester-square, yesterday. Each won two games. Dennis the first and fourth at 84—12 and 80—37, and Davis the second and third at 85—49 and 85—24.

Davis won *nine* of the four games in the evening to increase his lead to 22 games to 10. The scores were 75—27, 56—45, 41—60, and 88—37.

GOLF

SCOTLAND v. IRELAND

The amateur International match between Scotland and Ireland at St. Andrews was played yesterday. Ireland won the Foursomes by four matches to one, but lost the Singles by six matches to three, the match thus finishing all even.

Ireland achieved a great performance by securing four of the five Foursomes games, which were played in the morning, the only Scottish couple to win being J. T. Bookless and J. E. Dawson, who beat Major C. O. Hezlet and A. W. Briscoe by six and five. The Scottish pair took only 35 strokes for the first nine holes, which they finished five up, and increased their lead to six at the 10th, after which three holes were halved. H. S. Sheals and R. Simcox were also out in 35 and, without conceding a hole, beat W. B. Torrance and W. Willis Mackenzie by seven and six.

Scotland made a fine recovery in the afternoon, winning six of the 10 Singles and halving another to square the match on the day. J. T. Bookless beat Major Hezlet in the top match, and J. N. Smith also played brilliantly to beat Captain G. N. C. Martin, by 3 and 2. Both Bookless and Hezlet went out in 37 to be all square at the turn, and Hezlet was one up with four to play, but Bookless finished splendidly with a four at the Road Hole and a three at the 18th to win the match. Smith was out in 35 against Martin, but so well did the Irishman play that most of the holes were halved. Smith obtained an advantage by winning the long fifth in three, and won the 14th in four, but was stymied at the 15th and had to delay the finishing blow until the next hole. In the third match W. Tulloch halved with D. E. B. Soulby after the Irishman had been three up at the 4th. Tulloch was actually one up at the 13th, but Soulby squared with a four at the Road Hole and, after playing two bad shots to the home green, sank a putt of eight yards for a half.

The results were :—

FOURSOMES

IRELAND		SCOTLAND
Major C. O. Hezlet (Royal Portrush) and A. W. Briscoe (Castlerea)	0	J. T. Bookless (Nairn) and J. E. Dawson (Troon) (6 and 5)
M. Crowther (Portmarnock) and J. Burke (Lahinch) (4 and 3)	1	W. Campbell (Carnbusbang) and J. A. Laug (Erskine)
Major G. N. C. Martin (Royal Portrush) and F. P. McConnell (Royal Portrush) (3 and 2)	1	W. Tulloch (Cathkin Braes) and R. McKinlay (Alexandra)
D. E. B. Soulby (Portarlington) and C. W. Robertson (Royal County Down)(1 hole)	1	J. Nelson Smith (Elie) and E. A. McHarvie (Leven Thistle)
H. S. Sheals (Balmoral) and R. Simcox (Douglas) (7 and 6)	1	W. B. Torrance (Edinburgh Burgess) and W. Willis Mackenzie (Mortonhall)
Total ..	4	Total .. 1

SINGLES

Hezlet	0	Bookless (1 hole)	1
Martin	0	Smith (3 and 2)	1
Soulby (halved)	0	Tulloch (halved)	0
Burke	0	McKinlay (3 and 2)	1
Crowther (4 and 3)	1	Lang	0
Briscoe (5 and 4)	1	Campbell	0
McConnell	0	Torrance (3 and 2)	1
Sheals (2 and 1)	1	Mackenzie	0
Robertson	0	McHarvie (6 and 4)	1
Simcox	0	Dawson (6 and 4)	1
Total ..	3	Total ..	6

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIPS

DEVON

Mrs. Dering, the holder of the Devon ladies' championship, had a very hard fight in the first round of this year's tournament at Exeter yesterday morning, but survived the day, and will meet Miss D. Willes-Little, the runner-up last year, in the third round to-day. Yesterday's results were :—

FIRST ROUND

Miss Powell Williams (Yelverton) beat Mrs. Arnold (Torquay and South Devon) by 4 and 3.
Mrs. Bennett (East Devon) w.o. Mrs. Cooper (East Devon) scratched.
Mrs. Murphy (Tavistock) beat Miss E. White (Saunton) by 3 and 1.
Miss Bradford (Churston) w.o. Miss Townsend (Torquay) scratched.
Mrs. Benson Young (Tavistock) beat Mrs. Buck (United Services) by 2 holes.
Miss R. Adie (East Devon) beat Mrs. Coxhead (Exmouth) by 2 and 1.
Mrs. A. L. Rees (Tavistock) beat Miss D. Hunter (Exeter) by 7 and 6.
Mrs. Lock (Churston) beat Miss Foster (Westward Ho !) by 3 and 2.
Miss Robbin (East Devon) beat Miss Shrubb (Exmouth) by 3 and 2.
Mrs. Wordley (Tavistock) beat Mrs. Russell Yeo (Thurlestone) by 8 and 6.
Mrs. Radford (Westward Ho !) beat Mrs. Stewart Hamilton (East Devon) by 3 and 1.
Mrs. Swinburne Johnston (Exeter) beat Mrs. Tamworth (Westward Ho !) by 4 and 3.
Mrs. Robinson (Tavistock) beat Mrs. Sands (Churston) at the 21st hole.
Miss D. Willes-Little (Torquay) beat Mrs. Marshall (Thurlestone) by 4 and 2.
Mrs. Dering (Exeter) beat Mrs. Johnson (Torquay and South Devon) at the 22nd hole.
Mrs. Brooks (Westward Ho !) beat Miss B. Pitts Tucker (Saunton) by 2 and 1.

SECOND ROUND

Miss Williams beat Mrs. Bennett by 5 and 3.
Mrs. Murphy beat Miss Bradford by 2 holes.
Mrs. Benson Young beat Miss Adie by 3 and 2.
Mrs. Lock beat Mrs. Rees at the 19th hole.
Miss Robbin beat Mrs. Wordley by 1 hole.
Miss Radford beat Mrs. Johnston by 3 and 4.
Miss Willes-Little beat Mrs. Robinson by 4 and 3.
Mrs. Dering beat Mrs. Brooks by 3 and 1.

GENERALS BEAT ADMIRALS

Admirals were opposed by Generals over the Camberley Heath course yesterday, when the Generals won by 14 matches to ten. The Foursomes were halved, each side winning four games and halving another, but the Generals proved superior in the Singles, which series they won by ten games to six with two halved. Lord Jellicoe gained two victories for the Admirals, beating Major-General Sir Frederick Mercer by 2 and 1, and, in partnership with Admiral MacLachlan, defeating Lieutenant-General Sir L. Kiggell and General Sir W. Braithwaite by 4 and 3.

The results were :—

FOURSOMES

ADMIRALS		GENERALS
Vice-Admiral R. A. Taylor and Rear-Admiral B. V. Brock (4 and 4)	1	Lieutenant-General H. D. Pearson and Major-General C. J. Grant
Paymaster-Admiral A. C. Ranson and Rear-Admiral R. Eliot	0	Major-General Sir Colin Mackenzie and General Sir E. Wigram (1 hole)
Paymaster-Rear-Admiral A. J. Rowe and Rear-Admiral W. French	0	Lieutenant-General Sir J. Burnett-Stuart and Major-General H. C. Watchope (1 hole)
Rear-Admiral G. W. Thursfield and Admiral Sir A. T. Hunt	0	Major-General Sir T. Marden and Major-General W. W. Pitt-Taylor (2 and 1)
Vice-Admiral R. W. Moulton and Rear-Admiral Sir C. Royds (7 and 6)	1	Lieutenant-General Sir W. Furse and Major-General S. C. Peck
Admiral Sir H. Watson and Admiral of the Fleet Sir O. de B. Brock	0	Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Anderson and Major-General C. W. Gwynn (2 and 1)
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Jellicoe and Admiral MacLachlan (4 and 3)	1	Lieutenant-General Sir L. Kiggell and Lieutenant-General Sir W. Braithwaite
Rear-Admiral T. T. W. James and Rear-Admiral W. Tomkins (1 hole)	1	Major-General Sir Ronald Charles and Major-General H. de Pree
Admiral Sir L. Halsey and Vice-Admiral Murray Anderson (halved)	0	Field Marshal Sir C. Jacob and Lieutenant-General Sir C. Bonham Carter (halved)
Total ..	4	Total .. 4

SINGLES

Taylor (1 hole)	1	Rawcus	0
Brock (halved)	0	Mackenzie (halved)	0
Ranson	0	Whitmore (2 and 1)	1
Eliot	0	Grant (2 and 1)	1
French (halved)	0	Wauchope (4 and 3)	1
Rowe	0	Pitt-Taylor (halved)	0
Hunt (3 and 1)	1	Marden (1 hole)	0
James (2 and 1)	1	Pitt-Taylor	0
MacLachlan (7 and 6)	1	Gwynn	0
Moulton	0	Hastings Anderson	1
Royds	0	Furse (2 and 1)	1
Watson	0	Ritchie (2 and 1)	1
Tomkinson	0	Peck (3 and 1)	1
Skeitoa	0	Gwynn (1 and 1)	1
Lord Jellicoe (2 and 1)	1	Major-General Sir F. Mercer	0
Brock (9 and 8)	1	Jacob	0
Halsey	0	de Pree (4 and 3)	1
Murray Anderson	0	Bonham Carter (3 and 2)	1
Total ..	6	Total ..	10

WELSH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

Miss J. Jeffries, a member of the Swansea Bay Club, won the Welsh Ladies' Championship yesterday, when, in the final over the Llandudno Club's course, she beat Mrs. Rieben (Abardovey), the holder, by two holes. Miss Jeffries finished the first round with a lead of two holes, and, although the holder won the first hole in the afternoon round, the Swansea player was always able to maintain the advantage until, following a missed putt at the 11th hole, Mrs. Rieben squared the match at the 14th. The players were still square going to the 17th, which, however, Miss Jeffries, having recovered from her bad patch, won to become dormy. She made certain of success by winning the last hole in 5.

NORFOLK COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

A competition over 36 holes to decide the individual and team championships of the Norfolk County Golf Union, was held over the Royal Cromer Club's course yesterday, when the Rev. E. S. Ulyat did not defend his title of County Champion. His successor is W. D. Robinson (Great Yarmouth and Caister), who had rounds of 83 and 80 for an aggregate of 163. Great Yarmouth and Caister also won the team event with a total of 671 as against the 680 of Royal Norwich.

The results were :—

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP.—W. D. Robinson (Great Yarmouth and Caister), 83+80=163 ; W. E. King Rowe (Hunstanton), 79+86=164 ; Sir Thomas Barnes (Great Yarmouth and Caister), 86+79=165 ; Captain C. T. Whitmey (Sheringham), 80+85=165.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.—Great Yarmouth and Caister (W. D. Robinson, 83+80=163 ; Sir Thomas Barnes, 86+79=165 ; C. M. Stuart, 90+83=171 ; and Sir C. Tennant, 85+87=172), 671 ; Royal Norwich, 680 ; Sheringham, 686.

BOXING AT OLYMPIA

A GREAT FEATHER-WEIGHT CONTEST

(FROM OUR BOXING CORRESPONDENT)

The National Sporting Club held a boxing tournament last night that attracted one of the largest crowds ever seen in the main hall at Olympia.

The programme certainly was exceptionally inviting. In two of the four 15-round contests two of our ablest champions, Len Harvey and Johnny Cuthbert, were defending their titles against men who were generally recognized to be the best available challengers. So good a challenger, indeed, was Dom Volante, of Liverpool, that the spectators witnessed perhaps the finest and most exciting feather-weight contest held in a British ring since the days of Jim Driscoll, Spike Robson and Owen Moran. Volante, who possessed the prestige of a man who once had beaten Cuthbert on points, proved himself not far removed from a second Charles Ledoux, and to hold, outpoint, and occasionally outfight such a tireless slogger called for a really great effort by the holder of the Lonsdale Belt.

Harvey boxed only moderately well, at first, but, once he had got into his stride, quickly accounted for Steve McCall, the Scottish Middle-weight champion, whom he undoubtedly would have knocked out in the ninth round if the referee and the thrown-in towel had not simultaneously intervened to save a man who already had taken four counts.

The evening was opened by a heavy-weight contest between Don Shortland, of Sheffield, and Charlie Smith, of Deptford, two men, one still only 20 and the other a veteran only in experience, who were contending for something at least as profitable as a title—the right to meet Phil Scott. This fight, rather unexpectedly, showed that the challenges of both men deserved to be regarded quite seriously by Scott and the match-makers. Smith was awarded the verdict on points, but Shortland's youth and solidity of body very nearly turned the scales in the later rounds. Smith soon showed that the unique lessons of an American tour had not been wasted on him, by landing a number of telling left hooks to the body and head, and, more or less at the same time, pleased the purely English mind by scoring also with a useful straight left. But he did not score a knock-down blow until the 13th round, by which time Shortland had found a second wind and surprising reserves of fighting spirit. Shortland, in fact, had slightly the better of the last desperate exchanges.

Len Harvey, in the earlier rounds against McCall, again revealed all the limitations of his style of fighting that Jack Hood, the Welter-weight Champion, was the first really to expose. Lack of grip in dealing promptly and energetically with an opponent who had neither the speed nor the punching power of himself robbed last night's victory of more than half its significance. The real significance, perhaps, lay in the ability of McCall to catch Harvey so often with short-arm blows—blows that administered by Micky Walker, for example, would have given Harvey no further chances of gradually speeding-up his own attacks. Admittedly when Harvey did begin to find himself and his opponent—it also was obvious that Harvey badly needed more regular ring experience, so faulty were his timing and sense of distance—McCall's hopes quickly vanished. He made a very gallant effort to ignore the four knock-down blows in the ninth and final round, but it was as well that intervention came when it did.

CUTHBERT'S BRILLIANT VICTORY

The victory of Johnny Cuthbert, of Sheffield, over Dom Volante, the Liverpool man with a Latin ancestry sufficiently indicated by his name and amply confirmed by the fury of his fighting, was a triumph for steady courage and highly skilled countering with either hand.

It was not nearly enough that Cuthbert held an advantage in reach and what is vaguely known as boxing skill. He had to face a man who went for him from the first gong to the last feeble rumble of that entirely ineffective utensil. Most of the crowd expected Volante to "blow up," as we all used to expect Ledoux to explode and burst into nothingness after a few rounds of hair-raising slogging—slugging the Americans prefer to call it—at any part of the human form in front of him. But, like Ledoux, Volante refused even to slow down when hit as hard as he himself could hit.

For a while Cuthbert weathered the storm fairly easily. He used a long, stiffened left to pull up most of the rushes, and when he could not do that he kept himself beautifully poised and balanced for the delivery of blows, straight from the shoulders, or ribs, or hips, mostly upwards but nearly telling more heavily than the wilder-swung blows of his opponent. This state of affairs, however, did not last very long. There was one blow that Cuthbert never quite was able to slip or counter, and the fact very nearly cost him the fight. Only, in fact, his own splendid stamina and the superiority in thinking and marksmanship that he never lost pulled him through. The blow referred to was a desperately hard drive to the body—sometimes under the heart—delivered with the right and every ounce of available fighting spirit. It was no doubt a blow that Volante had developed during his recent American tour and one that had made him regarded as a dangerous opponent even in that land of "all-in" fighters. Undoubtedly, after a time, the effects of this blow numbed and weakened the lifting muscles of the body under the left arm and so made it doubly difficult for Cuthbert to keep his man at a distance. Volante thus became more and more able to carry the fight to a tiring man, and it was a wonderful achievement on the part of the latter still to keep out all the really dangerous punches to the jaw, and, eventually, to recover his ascendency, so completely that Volante was on the verge of being knocked out for nearly half of the final round.

Late in the evening Dick Corbett, of Bethnal Green, gained another notable victory by out-pointing Willie Smith, the Bantam-weight champion of South Africa, whom everybody remembered as the man who had pulled up Teddy Baldock when the latter looked every inch a world's champion in the making.

NEW DODGE CARS

AN EIGHT-CYLINDER MODEL

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

Two new models of Dodge chassis have recently been introduced into this country. One is a six-cylinder of 19.8 nominal horse-power, and the other is an eight-in-line of 26.45 horse-power; both chassis have rather similar characteristics, and it is proposed here to refer chiefly to the larger model, which is the more remarkable.

One of the most interesting features, in my opinion, is the size of the straight-eight engine, as it well illustrates the notice, no doubt under pressure of competition, which the American designer is taking of European construction. A year or two ago an American car of this kind would have had an engine of about 4½ litres capacity. This eight, with its bore and stroke of 73 and 107.9 mm., is but little over 3½ litres. The unit is stated to give 76 horse-power at 3,400 r.p.m. The crank-shaft runs in five bearings and the camshaft—the valves are at the side—in six.

There is what is known as down-draught induction, the carburettor being placed vertically above the centre of the inlet manifold with a large air cleaner on top. A petrol pump draws the fuel from the tank at the back of the chassis. There is an electrical gauge in front of the driver. The exhaust heat for the mixture is controllable. A single plate dry clutch, three-speed gearbox with central flexible control, an open propeller shaft with metal universal joints, and a half-floating spiral bevel-driven rear axle complete the transmission. The gear ratios are 4.6, 8.25, and 12.7 to 1. Just behind the gearbox there is a parking brake workable by hand, while there are internal four-wheel brakes worked hydraulically. The master cylinder and small tank are housed neatly in the offside rear engine bearer arm. The springs are half-elliptical, have rubber bush shackles, are flat and long. The steering connexions are well out of harm's way and the gear is worm and sector.

The saloon will do a good 70 on top and 45 on second. It costs £425 and is comfortable. The bodywork, which is of metal, is interesting because it is built on the monopiece plan of light steel stampings fused together; and the floorboards are supported on the frame and not on the body. A low centre of gravity and very good head room in the saloon are good points. Prices of the new *Six* are from £325. Here the wheelbase is 5in. shorter at 9ft. 1in., the engine capacity is 2,640 c.c., and the top speed ratio 5.38 to 1.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira†‡, Mauritius†‡, Portuguese East Africa (exc. Porto Amelia), South and South West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.)†‡, Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*§.

NOON.—To Canary Islands (all parts), China (all parts)*, Japan*, West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone and Liberia).

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts)† May 24 (Post), Newfoundland (May Post).

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Brazil (exc. Rio and Santos)†, Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Madeira†, Newfoundland, Peru (Iquitos)†.

8 P.M.—To Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), China (Shanghai and N. China)†, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Japan, Colombia (Santa Marta), United States, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)*†, Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)*†, China (Shanghai and N. China)*†, Japan*, Newfoundland*†, United States*†, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

6 A.M.—Air Mail to Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, Persian Gulf, India and Afghanistan§.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Guinea (British), Venezuela, West Indies (Leeward Islands, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo)*†.

6 P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo)*†, West Coast of Africa (French Guinea, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey and French Cameroons).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London.	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	May 23	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	May 26	6 p.m.
R. Star (Stuart Star)†	May 29	7.30 a.m.
Nelson (Highland Princess)	May 31	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Princess)	May 31	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	May 29	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Orontay)	May 29	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Narkunda)	June 5	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail§	May 29	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 23	8 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	May 23	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	May 23	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	May 26	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : Du. pkt. (Flandria)	May 28	8 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : Du. pkt.† (Flandria)	May 30	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Princess)	May 31	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Princess)	May 31	6 p.m.
CANADA (Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	May 23	6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct† (Emp. of France)*†	May 24	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Direct† (Emp. of France)*†	May 24	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 23	8 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 24	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Duchess of York) (Mar. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	May 30	2 a.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : R.D. (New Mexico)	May 23	Noon
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	May 24	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : E. & F. (Teide)	May 26	8 p.m.
(Las Palmas) : Du. pkt. (Flandria)	May 28	8 p.m.
(Las Palmas) : U.-Castle†† (Llandovery Castle)	May 29	6 a.m.
(Tenerife) : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	May 29	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : Via Lisbon	June 7	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 23	8 p.m.
CEYLON : Orient (Orontay)	May 29	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Narkunda and Kalyan)	June 5	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Aeneas)	May 27	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 23	8 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Caronia)	May 24	2 a.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Rajmahal)	May 24	2 a.m.
(all parts)† : Via Vancouver (Emp. of Australia and Emp. of Canada)	May 31	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)††	May 23	11.30a.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	May 23	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS : Via L. Marques (Balmoral Castle)††	May 23	11.30a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	May 23	6 p.m.
Via Canada† (Emp. of France)*†	May 24	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 24	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of York) (Mar. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	May 30	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Frisco (Majestic and Makura)	May 23	5.30 p.m.
Via Frisco (Mauretania and Makura)	May 28	2 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	May 31	2 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Flandria)	May 23	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Flandria)	May 28	8 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Pto. Amelia) : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	May 30	6 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mail*§	May 23	11.30a.m.
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)††	May 23	11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Aeneas)	May 27	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Razmak)	May 29	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Cunard (Berengaria)	May 23	8 p.m.
Cunard (Caronia)†	May 24	2 a.m.
W. Star (Majestic)	May 28	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Ile de France)	May 28	Noon
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	May 24	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 28	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo (exc. Fr. pkt.†† (Asie) : Bel. pkt.† (Leopoldville)	May 24	5.30 p.m.
Bel. pkt. (Thysville)	May 24	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea, Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Asie)	May 31	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Middle Fl.)	May 21	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Lipari)	May 28	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia : R.D. (New Mexico)	May 27	6 p.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Asie)	May 23	Noon
Sierra Leone : R.D. (Reina)	May 24	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons, R.D. (Accra)	May 29	6 p.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Cov. pkt. (Wadai)	June 4	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	June 6	8 p.m.
(Leeward) : Du. pkt. (S. Bolivar)	May 23	8 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	May 24	7.30 a.m.
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Parliament

AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND

LORDS AND COAL BILL

A PERSONAL INCIDENT IN THE COMMONS

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, MAY 22

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The Great Western Railway (Docks) Bill, Kingsbridge and Salcombe Water Board Bill, and Rochdale Corporation (No. 2) Bill were read a second time.

WHITSUN HOLIDAY

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, answering VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, said the Government proposed to move the adjournment of the House for the holiday on the Wednesday before Whitsun to the Tuesday in the week after Whitsun, which was the usual Whitsun holiday. When the House reassembled he feared their lordships would be asked to work rather hard in order to get through the programme of business before the end of July.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said they were accustomed to being asked to work rather hard towards the end of each Session. (Hear, hear and laughter.)

COAL MINES BILL

The Coal Mines Bill was considered on the Report of the amendments made to it in Committee.

On Clause 2 (Provisions of Central scheme),

The EARL of DUDLEY moved to amend the section empowering the Central Council to fix a maximum output of coal for a district by leaving out the words "such maximum not to be less than the ascertained home consumption of that district" and substituting for them the words "such maximum being fixed after taking into consideration and providing for the last ascertained consumption in that district of coal produced therein." He explained that his amendment was intended to remedy a flaw in the amendment which he moved in Committee, and which was accepted.

LORD THOMSON, Secretary of State for Air, said that in the opinion of the Government the Committee amendment cut across the whole purpose of the Bill, and the flaw was not removed by the new amendment. Therefore the Government proposed to move in the House of Commons that the provision be restored to its original condition.

The amendment was agreed to.

The EARL of PLYMOUTH moved an amendment providing that the Central Council in fixing the allocations should have regard to the amount of coal or coke produced in each district and destined for export overseas, with a view to securing that the production, supply, and sale of coal and coke so destined should not be hampered or restricted. He said that his object was to make sure that from the beginning no difficulty should arise in the way of any company being able to accept any foreign order whenever it came their way.

LORD THOMSON pointed out that the Government had put down an amendment to meet the point. This proposed that the Council should be required to amend the district allocation during any period if they were satisfied that it was necessary to do so in order to meet an increased demand for coal or any class of coal.

The amendment was negatived and the Government amendment was agreed to.

LORD GAINFORD moved as a further amendment to the same subsection of Clause 2 the object of which, he said, was to allow a colliery undertaking, if it so desired, to concentrate the quotas allocated to all its pits upon a remunerative pit or pits. As the clause stood, he did not think it was quite clear what would happen to the quota allocated to a pit which an undertaking owning more pits closed down. To promote efficient production the quota of a closed pit should remain attached to the undertaking as a whole.

EARL RUSSELL said the Government hoped the less efficient pits would be absorbed by more efficient pits. It was considered that the point raised in the amendment was provided for in the Bill, but in order that there might be no doubt, he was authorized to give the assurance that the Mines Department would be prepared to approve a district scheme which contained a provision that in the event of a pit purchasing a closed pit the standard of the two should be regarded as the standard tonnage of the combined undertaking.

LORD GAINFORD said that, on that assurance, he would withdraw his amendment.

The EARL of HALSBURY asked whether the House was legislating by means of a Bill or on the assurance of a Department, which might depart from that assurance under a subsequent Government. If the assurance was necessary it should be embodied in the Bill.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

VISCOUNT BERTIE moved an amendment excluding from the provisions as to the fixing of prices coal supplied free or at reduced rates for the use of persons employed in or about a coal mine.

EARL RUSSELL accepted the amendment, which was agreed to.

The EARL of HALSBURY moved an amendment providing that where a consumer felt aggrieved at a decision given by a committee of investigation not to report to the Board of Trade that a provision of a scheme was contrary to the public interest, he should have the right of appeal to the Railway and Canal Commission.

EARL RUSSELL said that any committee of investigation must be given power to stop frivolous complaints, but being representative of the consumers they were not likely to reject any claims which ought to be heard.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said he thought that the amendment would give added confidence to the consumers of the country.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Report stage of the Bill was concluded.

Their lordships rose at five minutes past 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, MAY 22

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

The Lords' amendments to the Tees Valley Water Bill were considered and agreed with. The Scottish Central Electric Power Bill was read the third time.

LACE INDUSTRY FIGURES

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) asked the Minister of Labour if she would supply the estimated number of insured persons registered in the lace industry as at the end of June, 1924, 1925, and 1929 respectively; the number of persons unemployed at the same dates; and the number of persons actually at work at the same dates.

Miss BONDFIELD (Wallsend).—The following table shows the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, classified as belonging to the lace industry in Great Britain, the numbers of such persons recorded as unemployed, and the differences between these figures. The figures in column 4 include persons who were sick or for other reasons not actually at work, though not recorded as unemployed:—

End of	Estimated numbers insured	Numbers unemployed	Differences
June, 1924 ..	19,380	3,600	15,780
June, 1925 ..	18,540	3,220	15,320
June, 1929 ..	16,920	1,655	15,265

Mr. REMER.—In view of the fact that these figures are different from those which were quoted by the President of the Board of Trade on May 14, will she show them to the right hon. gentleman and see whether they can be reconciled? (Cheers and laughter.)

No reply was given.

FINES FOR MOTORING OFFENCES

Mr. SHORT, Under-Secretary, Home Office (Wednesbury), informed Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.) that during the year ended December 31, 1929, the total amount of fines for motoring offences was £201,315. For exceeding the speed limit, 18,724 offences resulted in fines amounting to £37,996; in the Metropolitan Police District and the City there were 6,337 offences and fines of £13,965.

BUILDING IN LONDON SQUARES

Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.) asked the Minister of Health when he proposed to introduce his Bill carrying out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on London Squares, and if he was aware of the urgency of the question, seeing that some property owners were anticipating legislation by selling for building purposes many of these squares.

Mr. GREENWOOD (Nelson and Colne).—I had hoped to introduce a Bill on this subject this Session, but in view of the pressure of other business I fear it may not now be possible to do so. I have no information on the point raised in the last part of the question.

Mr. HARRIS asked if the right hon. gentleman did not realize that all parties in the House were agreed as to the urgency of this matter, in view of the amount of building which was going on in these open spaces, and could he not bring in the Bill this Session. Mr. GREENWOOD said that he was not satisfied that the Bill would be uncontroversial.

THE CALCUTTA SWEEPSTAKE

Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.) asked the Home Secretary if he or his advisers had arrived at any decision with reference to the sale or purchase of numbers of tickets for the Calcutta Sweepstake.

Mr. SHORT, Under-Secretary to the Home Office (Wednesbury), said that if definite facts pointing to the commission of offences in this country were brought to the notice of the Home Secretary he would consider what action was possible and called for. The Home Secretary had no other statement to make.

FEDERAL UNION IN EUROPE

THE FRENCH MEMORANDUM

Mr. DALTON, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Bishop Auckland), informed Mr. FREEMAN (Brecon and Radnor, Lab.) that Mr. Henderson had received from the French Government a memorandum containing certain suggestions regarding the organization of a system of federal union in Europe. His Majesty's Government would lose no time in giving those suggestions their most earnest consideration.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND DEBT

Miss BONDFIELD informed SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.) that the debt of the Unemployment Fund on May 17, 1930, was £41,760,000. If the unemployment figure were to remain at 1,739,500, the last published figure, it was probable that the borrowing powers would be exhausted some time in October.

THE HAGUE AGREEMENT

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), in reply to SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (St. George's, U.), said that the White Paper showing the receipts of the British Exchequer under The Hague Agreements was in course of preparation. The White Paper would include the text of the Trust Agreement as finally signed, and also a table showing the annual receipts of Great Britain both under the Young Plan and from The Hague annuities. The reason for the delay was that the Trust Agreement had not yet been signed, but it was expected that it would be signed in Paris this week, and the White Paper would be issued as soon as possible after the receipt of authentic copies.

RUSSIAN DEBT TO BRITAIN

In answer to SIR A. KNOX (Wycombe, U.), Mr. SNOWDEN said that the sum due by the Government of Russia to this country as on March 31 last amounted to £900,000,000. Up to the present no suggestion had been received from the Soviet Government in regard to the funding of this debt, but it would be among the questions to be discussed in the negotiations with the Soviet Government which were to take place shortly. The money lent to Russia during the War was borrowed by his Majesty's Government at over 5 per cent. interest, and the annual sum now paid by the British taxpayer for interest thereon accordingly amounted to over £45,000,000.

EVENTS IN INDIA

Mr. BENN, Secretary of State for India (Aberdeen, N.), replying to a question by Mr. BECKETT (Peckham, Lab.) as to whether any flogging had been inflicted during the recent disturbances in India, said:—I know of no case save that of four juveniles at Sholapur.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY asked if the right hon. gentleman was taking any steps to deal with these false rumours that were being circulated and were doing such a great deal of harm.

Mr. BENN.—I have given the House of Commons the fullest possible information in my possession. That is the best I can do.

Mr. BECKETT said that in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply he would raise the matter on the adjournment.

YORKSHIRE TEXTILE DISPUTE

Mr. MUFF (Hull, E., Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether, considering the disastrous effect upon the community resulting from the Yorkshire textile dispute, he would consider the advisability of inviting representatives of the varying parties in the dispute to meet under his chairmanship with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement of the dispute.

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham).—The Minister of Labour has been recently in communication with the representatives of employers and workers concerned in this deplorable dispute, and I understand that an officer of her Department is in Yorkshire to-day and is discussing the position with the leaders on the spot. Before expressing an opinion I should like that this officer should have an opportunity of reporting.

FUTURE BUSINESS

ANOTHER DEBATE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. MAC DONALD informed Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) that the business next week would be as follows:—

MONDAY.—Supply; he understood that the India Office Vote would be put down.

TUESDAY.—Finance Bill, Committee.

WEDNESDAY.—Supply; he understood that the salary of the Lord Privy Seal would be put down. (Opposition cheers.)

THURSDAY.—Education Bill, second reading. (Ministerial cheers.)

FRIDAY.—Education Bill, money resolution.

Mr. BALDWIN.—I hope the Prime Minister will bear in mind that a particularly short time has been allowed to elapse between the second reading of the Finance Bill and the beginning of the Committee stage. The Finance Bill is always a very intricate one and ample time is usually allowed for putting down amendments—generally two or three weeks. I should be very glad if the right hon. gentleman could consider putting back that date. I would also ask whether he is in a position to say when he can give us a date for the motion standing in my name, and also whether he is yet ready to tell us when we may hope to rise for the Whitsuntide recess.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I understand that we have followed just the ordinary practice so far as the Finance Bill is concerned, and that Tuesday will give plenty of time for, at any rate, the early amendments to be put down. The Bill is only put down for one day next week. With reference to the motion in the right hon. gentleman's name [asking for a Select Committee on the Naval Treaty], I am always glad to accommodate him when he puts down these resolutions and, of course, time will be given for its discussion. May I ask him to be good enough to allow the question of a date to be discussed through the usual channels? As regards the Whitsuntide recess, I propose to put down a motion for the adjournment on Friday, June 6, and to ask the House to reassemble after the recess on Tuesday, June 17.

MR. SNOWDEN AND SIR ROBERT HORNE

A NEWSPAPER QUOTATION

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.).—I desire, Mr. Speaker, to seek your ruling and also your guidance for the House upon an incident which occurred on Monday night—or, rather, in the small hours of Tuesday morning—during the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the second reading of the Finance Bill. The right hon. gentleman then read certain quotations from the society columns of some of the newspapers which, I venture to submit to you, raise general questions on which the House requires the guidance of the Chair. I see no need to reread the passage in question. (Hear, hear.) It is no doubt familiar to most members of the House. But the specific point to which I wish to draw your attention and seek your ruling is how far a member or a Minister is justified in these debates in referring to private persons outside this House and in coupling the names, or name, of a lady with a member of the House and introducing that matter in debate. I cannot consider that the matter can be outside the realms of strict order because it is quite possible that if that kind of allusion and reference became common in the House it would lead on occasion to extremely disorderly episodes in our procedure that would be regretted by all. I therefore ask you to give us your guidance on the matter as a point of order, and whether, in view of the unwritten practice of the House and its traditions, which have rendered all reference to conversations in the lobbies and in the smoking room of the House unsuitable to our debates in all parties—whether a similar convention should not be adopted to protect private individuals from annoyance in this respect. (Cheers.)

The SPEAKER.—I should like to say, in the first place, that I think it would have been better, if any exception had been taken to what the Chancellor of the Exchequer said in his speech on Tuesday morning, that the question should have been raised at that time and not so long after as to-day. It leads to rather a dangerous precedent in calling up, on points of order, questions which may have arisen in debate when some time has already elapsed. It is better to deal with them on the spot. But I am sure that in a matter of this kind the House will realize that my duty in the conduct of debate is to the best of my ability to ensure that the debate is conducted with decorum and the privileges of the House thoroughly safeguarded. Also, within the rules of order, members are entitled to freedom of speech and to express their views as they think fit. Beyond that, I am bound to say that I must leave it entirely to members themselves to appreciate their own responsibilities in this matter. As regards the actual quotation referred to and to which the right hon. gentleman takes exception, I have no ruling to give because there is certainly no actual point of order which arises. If I do say anything on the question, it can but be taken as my own opinion as to what should and what should not be done in this House. I think it would be better if no reference is made to incidents in the private lives of members of this House, because I do not think that any of us are so perfect that we are able to—— (The rest of the sentence was lost in general laughter.) In answer to the last part of the question, it does appear to me that reference to incidents, especially by name, in the private lives of people outside this House is not desirable. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SNOWDEN, who was received with Ministerial cheers, said:—If I may be permitted to say so, I entirely agree with your observations. I think, as a general rule, that it is very undesirable that reference should be made in this House to people who are outside, but we all know that, as a matter of fact, that general rule finds a good many particular exceptions. In regard to the incident out of which this question has arisen, may I be permitted to remind the House of the circumstances which gave rise to my remarks? I was dealing with statements which had been made by Sir R. Horne about the export of capital and the lack of saving which was the result of the provisions of the Budget, and in very general terms, and without any personal reference to anybody, I pointed out one form of the export of capital and quoted an observation from a certain newspaper about the spectacle which Victoria Station afforded a day or two after Easter of Britishers who had come back to this country with empty pockets. Then the Chief Tory Whip threw an observation across the floor of the House which was heard by the whole House mentioning the name of an hon. colleague of mine. And then I said that if he were there he was not alone, and it will be within the recollection of the House that that observation was followed by loud and prolonged cheers from the other side, evidently conveying some insinuation or innuendo, and it was not until that incident that I read the extract that has called forth Mr. Churchill's comment. Might I be permitted to say that when my attention was directed to newspaper references this morning to this incident, and that a construction had been placed upon what I read which was far from my mind, I wrote at once to Sir Robert Horne, and I may perhaps be permitted to read my letter, which is very short:—

> I was astonished to see the enclosed items in the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily News* this morning. It would have been grossly improper for me to have made, even by the vaguest implication, any insinuation of the kind which seems to be suggested, and I hope it is unnecessary for me to say that nothing was further from my mind. If it had for a moment occurred to me that such a suggestion could be made, I would not have thought of reading the extract from the *Daily Express*. In any case, as I said to the House, I would not have done so had it not been for Eyres-Monsell's interjection.
>
> I need only add this (Mr. Snowden continued). Members who were listening at the time will remember that the debate at that stage had become somewhat heated, and what I did was done unpremeditatedly and in the circumstances that I have explained. I can only repeat the observation that I made at the beginning, that as a general principle I think it is highly improper that the names of outsiders should be introduced unless it is absolutely necessary into our debates. I go further, and say that if what I did caused any pain at all to any of the persons concerned I am deeply sorry. (Ministerial cheers.)

When the right hon. gentleman sat down there were loud Ministerial cries of "Eyres-Monsell." LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) rose amid Opposition cries of "Order" and "Name," and the SPEAKER asked if the hon. member rose to a point of order.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY.—No, sir; I rise to address you.

There were Opposition cries of protest, and the SPEAKER, amid cheers, said: "I think it is much better that the incident should end." LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY again rose, and was greeted with Opposition cries of "Name," but the SPEAKER brought the incident to a close by calling upon the Clerk to read the Orders of the Day.

THE EDUCATION BILL

SIR C. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education (Newcastle, Central), formally presented "a Bill to raise to 15 years the age up to which parents are required to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction and to attend school; to make provision for maintenance allowances in respect of children attending school up to that age who are over the age of 14 years; to empower local education authorities to make arrangements with respect to non-provided elementary schools; and to facilitate the withdrawal from school of children for religious observance and instruction."

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS IN LAND SETTLEMENT

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Consett), in the Chair.

On consideration of the Vote for Scottish Agriculture,

Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary for Scotland (Fife, W.), said that since the grading and marking of Scottish beef began in October, 1929, the number of wholesale butchers in Aberdeenshire and district who had taken advantage of the scheme had risen from 18 to 142 and the number of sides of beef graded and marked had gone up from 537 to 2,483. The grading experiment in Aberdeenshire was helping the marketing of good fat cattle to a very substantial extent. The result of the milk feeding experiment in Lanarkshire, under which 18,000 children were receiving daily three-quarters of a pint of Grade A milk, would, it was hoped, demonstrate the value of fresh milk for children and lead to a greatly increased consumption, which would substantially benefit the dairy farming industry. The transport services instituted under the McBraine contract were being further developed with a view to meeting the needs of agriculturists in the Highlands and Islands, and, with a view to dealing with the whole problem of transport, an inter-Departmental inquiry had been set on foot into the requirements of piers and landing places round the North and North-West coasts.

The maximum provision for land settlement purposes had been inserted in the Estimates, representing over £60,000 in excess of the sum voted last year. Since June last he had authorized the acquisition of 12 estates, comprising over 12,000 acres, for sub-division into at least 181 new holdings. During this year the Department had entered into commitments amounting to £363,000, compared with £135,000 and £108,500 in the preceding two years respectively. Schemes to which the Department was committed would provide for the settlement of between 400 and 500 new holders in the course of the next few years, and other schemes were being considered. The total number of houses and steadings erected or improved since 1912 was 3,702 and 1,772 respectively. The total estimate for housing provision was £1,425,000, of which approximately £1,120,000 had been expended up to March 30 last.

He considered it his duty to do all he could to help the farming community to overcome their difficulties and develop the industry, if possible, to a greater extent than had been the case in recent years. He was considering further means of promoting that object in consultation with men of practical experience.

Mr. MACPHERSON (Ross and Cromarty, L.) welcomed the proposal that a conference should be entered into by the three parties to discuss the whole problem of agriculture. Referring to the position of small-holders who were settled on the land when prices were high, he suggested that their cases should be reconsidered. The time had come when there ought to be a revision of the various loans and bonds of the economic position of representative farms and groups of farms in different parts of the country. Agriculture in Scotland was in a very serious position indeed. The Government proposed to take all possible steps in the direction of research, drainage, cooperative marketing, and protection against the sale of inferior products under a false trade description, to assist agriculture. The Secretary for Scotland would welcome assistance from members in any quarter of the House in his efforts to ensure that within the limiting circumstances in which he must work the condition of the agricultural population should be improved.

Mr. SKELTON (Perth, U.) said it was essential that the potato pool should be in operation in time for the next potato crop. He feared that if there was delay in the decision of the Government in regard to a guarantee, the pool would not be in operation in time for the 1930 crop.

Mr. R. W. SMITH (Aberdeen and Kincardine, Central, U.) said the Estimates were £90,000 higher than last year. He did not begrudge money for agriculture, but when they were spending extra money they ought to have had the Government's agricultural policy.

Mr. SCOTT (Kincardine and Western L.) said the Secretary of State ought to go to the Treasury and insist on getting the money that was required for land settlement in Scotland and come to Parliament for powers to acquire ample supplies of land compulsorily for the settlement of the men who were still waiting for holdings. There were at present 3,900 applicants for holdings, 2,094 of whom were ex-Service men, and at the present rate of progress it would take 20 years to settle them on the land.

MAJOR DUDGEON (Galloway, L.) appealed to the Secretary for Scotland to take the earliest possible steps to assist the setting up of a potato pool in Scotland. The milk pool should be strengthened in order to give a more remunerative return to the producer. He welcomed the announcement that there would be a three-party conference on the present critical condition of British agriculture. There could be no solution of the problem along party lines.

Mr. ADAMSON, replying to the debate, said that the question of cream had been discussed with a deputation the other day, and their representations would be very carefully considered. Proposals had been made to him by the Agricultural Organization Society in connexion with the potato pool, and these would be very carefully examined. In regard to beet sugar, it was estimated that 2,000 acres would be under that crop in Scotland this year, against only 612 acres last year, and the amount allowed in the Estimates for subsidy purposes was £120,470.

The Vote was withdrawn, and the House resumed.

The House adjourned at 12 minutes past 10 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 11

Education (Scotland) Bill and Small Landholders (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill, Report.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—London Electric, Metropolitan District, Central London, and City and South London Railway Companies, Room 4, at 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Group G, Stoke-on-Trent Extension, Room 5, at 11. Group I, Stockport Corporation, Room 6, at 10.30.

LORD WOLMER ON CHANCES OF A GENERAL ELECTION

LORD WOLMER, M.P., formerly Assistant Postmaster General, speaking at Manchester last night, said that there was a political crisis at Westminster, and it was quite possible that the Government might be defeated next Wednesday. If that were the case there would be a General Election immediately. He would not, however, be surprised if the Government found some way of wriggling out of the difficulty in which they found themselves at the moment.

BAN ON NEGRO CONGRESS

Mr. Short, in a written reply to Mr. Marley, states that the Home Secretary received an application from the Provisional International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers in America for permission to hold the first international conference of negro workers in London in July. He had replied that he was unable to give any sanction to the proposed conference or to authorise facilities for the attendance of delegates.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Sir Austen Chamberlain discussed unemployment in an address to his West Birmingham constituents last night. He said that when a week ago the Unionists drew attention to the subject in the House of Commons and examined the policy of the Government, Mr. Thomas had to admit the bankruptcy of the Government as regarded a solution.

Now they saw a junior—not a very important, but still an active Minister—retiring because of the failure of his party either to fulfil their promises or to find any alternative solution for the problem facing the country. "I do not impute to the Government," he continued, "the whole responsibility for this troubious condition of affairs. No action by any Government can by itself cure the problem of unemployment. Widespread world-causes are at work. There is distress and unemployment in other countries besides our own. There are economic conditions which not only no country can overcome singly, but which all the governments of the world cannot purely by government action control or rectify.

"My charge against the Government is a different one. It is, in the first place, that they held out expectations that they ought to have known it was impossible for them to fulfil. In the second place, the excuses which they offered and the reasons which they offer to-day they ridiculed when the same reasons were offered by their predecessors. My third and graver charge is that since they came into office instead of helping recovery they have hindered it. Instead of confirming confidence and promoting it they have destroyed confidence."

Sir Austen Chamberlain then reviewed the present position, and said that it was necessary to restore confidence, give security, refrain from adding to the burdens of the nation, and practise strict economy until better times came.

Unionists wanted to build up on a large wide scale the success of their small experiment in safeguarding. They would be free from the limitations and conditions which they imposed on themselves at the election before last. The case of every industry would be open to consideration, and that case would be decided not by committees, but by the Government of the day in the light of the national and local interests which were involved.

WEST HAM AND RIVER LEA FLOOD RELIEF BILL

A poll of the Borough of West Ham was taken yesterday on the adoption of the River Lea Flood Relief Bill, which two months ago was deposited in the House of Commons. At a town's meeting recently a resolution for the adoption of the Bill was opposed by a small body of allotment holders. There was a small attendance, and the resolution was defeated. To-day's poll of the electors followed, and the result was:—For the Bill, 4,461; against, 87. It is stated that the cost of the poll will be nearly £1,000. The allotment holders now state that they had no intention of vetoing the Bill at the town's meeting.

LAW OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

In a written reply to Sir Assheton Pownall, who asked what amounts had been drawn by the Law Officers during the year ending March 31 last, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury gives the following figures:—

—	Salary	Fees	Total
Attorney-General:—	£	£	£
Sir T. W. H. Inskip ..	1,346	8,783	10,129
Sir W. Jowitt ..	5,654	8,787	14,441
Solicitor-General:—			
Sir F. B. Merriman ..	1,154	3,147	4,301
Sir J. B. Melville ..	4,846	3,625	8,471

Walter Watts, aged three, of Thorn-lane, Reading, fell into the River Kennet at Reading yesterday in trying to recover a ball. George Norcutt, a builder's foreman, of Ellerton Park-road, Maidenhead, dived to the rescue from the scaffold of a building facing the river, but he became exhausted, and then George Lovegrove, of Castle-hill, Reading, jumped in and brought him and the child ashore.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

CRITICISM OF CARLISLE SCHEME

When the Royal Commission on Licensing held its forty-first public meeting at Broadway-buildings, Westminster, yesterday, further evidence was given regarding the Carlisle State management scheme.

Miss Mary Ellen Creighton, since 1916 one of the four representatives of the Licensing Committee on the Local Advisory Committee of the scheme, said that there were nine food taverns in the city specially equipped with dining room and kitchen facilities. At every house snacks, tea, and coffee could be obtained. The sale of food in ordinary public-houses was encouraged by giving a commission to the managers on the gross takings from such sales. The facilities for the sale of food for off-consumption was a valuable piece of social service, especially to those mothers who, by force of circumstances, had to go out to work and had not the opportunity of preparing a hot meal for their children. She did not think there was any justification for the suggestion that the provision of separate rooms had attracted women who would not otherwise go to publichouses. She believed that any proposal that the undertaking should pass out of public control into private hands would be received with dismay by the majority of the citizens of Carlisle. It would be a good thing if people realized that port wine was not a teetotal drink.

WOMEN'S BARS

The witness believed that women's bars were an advantage for older women. They were kind of clubs for them. A woman said to her, "I have not got a home and I come here to get my glass of port. Why can't I have it here? You people have a home where you can have it." The women themselves liked women's bars.

The Rev. Wilson Stuart, the next witness, suggested that there was no evidence that drunkenness had been decreased under the scheme. The reconstructed and new "model" publichouse, with a food supply, did not affect the ordinary drinker, but drew in children and new drinkers and people who would otherwise be in non-licensed cafés. He spoke of the failure of the principle enunciated at the beginning of the scheme—to cut down sales of intoxicants and replace them by sales of non-alcoholic refreshment. The ordinary publichouses, though there have been many structural improvements inside and out, have not been reformed in any essential sense. No decent working man could possibly think of taking his wife and family to such places, and it is a disgrace for the State to be running them.

The inevitable effect of making such publichouses recreation centres with the attractions of cinemas, free concerts, billiards, and cafés, was to draw in respectable youths and girls and start them on the drinking habit, thus growing a new generation of alcohol consumers to maintain or increase the output of the State brewery and of the wines and spirits department. Ethically the identification of the State and citizens with the traffic by making them manufacturers and purveyors of intoxicants, and thus directly responsible for the drunkenness, degradation, and the tragedies always associated with the traffic in beverage alcohol, was repugnant to multitudes of citizens.

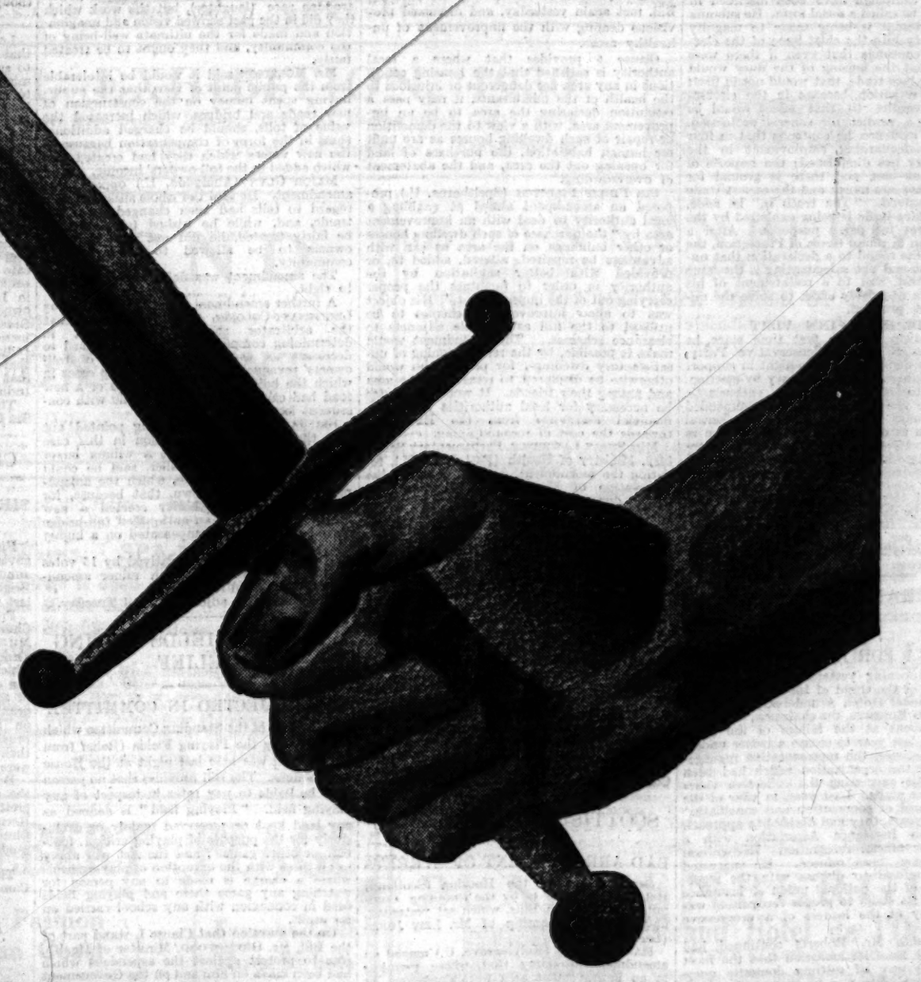
Beer and whisky were cheaper in Carlisle than in many places, continued the witness, quoting various prices. He could not find a place where anyone could get drunk so cheaply as in Carlisle. That might be disinterested management, but it was not temperance reform. So far as he was concerned he wanted the price of liquor as high as he could get it.

A member.—You have got your wish.

The witness had visited many towns, and since the War he had not seen a town where there was so much drunkenness on a Saturday night as Carlisle.

The witness said that there was no licensed house in London which was curtained in the same way, and there were some it was possible to see into from the pavement. Referring to Continental cafés, the witness said that his view was that the fact that they had so many licensed cafés was that the majority of the children were drinking wine, and that the result was a national menace from alcoholism. Among other things the climate would not permit of open-air cafés in England. He would prefer open-air cafés to the closely curtained places such as they had at Carlisle.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.



THE FIGHT GOES ON . . .

For 200 years Westminster Hospital has kept it up, fighting for existence that it might fight for the lives of others. In the care of the sick in its wards, and in the scientific investigation of disease, Westminster has long been in the forefront of the battle. It is putting up a greater fight now than ever before, and needs £50,000 to meet its immediate liabilities and to ensure that there is no curtailment of its services in the future. Disease is an enemy to which we need not submit. The great Hospitals are combating it every moment of every day, and if only they can be adequately maintained nothing can rob them of victory. Westminster Hospital appeals to *your* fighting spirit. A Fighting Fund has been opened to which you are earnestly asked to subscribe. The work is precious—the need is urgent.

Cheques should be made payable to Westminster Hospital, and addressed to the Hon. Treasurers (E.H. Hoare, Esq., and the Hon. Sir William Goschen, K.B.E.), Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, London, S.W.1

THE NOTTINGHAM CONTEST

LACE WORKERS AND MR. SNOWDEN

MR. BALDWIN'S MESSAGE

Candidates { Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C. (U.). Captain R. Berkeley (L.). Mr. A. E. Waterson (Lab.).

Polling, May 27; declaration, May 28

LAST ELECTION

Mr. A. J. Bennett (U.)	14,571
Mrs. E. Barton (Lab.)	11,573
Mr. L. Brampton (L.)	8,738
Unionist majority ..	2,998

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, MAY 22

With the knowledge that the contest in Central Nottingham has aroused a wider interest than any by-election in recent years, the three political parties are throwing in their resources to secure support for their causes and candidates. It is Mr. O'Connor's wish not only to hold the seat but to be returned by a majority which would make the Government pause in the attack on safeguarded industries which is planned by Mr. Snowden. The Liberals and Socialists, while calling for a victory, are alike in their anxiety to avoid third place in the poll.

Following the visit of Mr. Baldwin last night, Sir Herbert Samuel addressed a Liberal demonstration to-night, and the First Lord of the Admiralty and the President of the Board of Trade are to speak for Mr. Waterson to-morrow. For the eve of the poll the Liberals have arranged a final rally, when Mr. Lloyd George will attend an open-air gathering on the Forest.

Mr. Baldwin, who paid a remarkable tribute to Mr. O'Connor in his speech in the constituency, has to-day sent him a personal message in the following cordial terms:—"My dear O'Connor,—Good luck to you in your great fight for fair trade and Empire development. The country is deeply interested in the result and looks to Central Nottingham for a clear lead on these questions. I want you back in the House of Commons, where your ability and loyalty will strengthen and help our party.—Yours very sincerely, STANLEY BALDWIN."

The deputation representing lace workers in Nottingham and the district which met Mr. Snowden in London yesterday and urged him not to repeal the lace duties until a full inquiry has been made into the situation returned here to-day. Individual members expressed satisfaction at the manner in which they were received, but they do not appear to have achieved anything more tangible than a promise that their representations would receive careful thought.

Mr. O'Connor's comment on the position is that the Government is temporizing to stave off trouble until after the election. He considers that Mr. Snowden is as determined in his opposition to the duties as ever he was, and it would have been more honest if he had said so to the deputation.

SIR O. MOSLEY'S RESIGNATION

Lady Cynthia Mosley kept her engagement to speak for Mr. Waterson this afternoon. She told a women's meeting that she wanted to emphasize the fact that the resignation of her husband from the Government did not mean that he was to be any less loyal, ardent, or passionate a member of the Labour Party. It meant that he was more keen and concerned about the Labour Party and Socialism than he had ever been. They were both convinced that the only hope for this country was to have a Labour Government with a majority and Socialism as soon as possible. Outside his own Department, her husband had no criticism to make of the conduct of the Government. He would remain a loyal supporter of the Government. He would not vote against them, but he would try to persuade them to adopt a more forward and definite policy with regard to unemployment. Concerning the rest of the actions of the Government, she and Sir Oswald Mosley thought the Government had done "a jolly sight more" in a year than the Liberals and Tories had done in the last 10 years.

THE LIBERAL ADDRESS

Captain Berkeley has at last succeeded in producing his election address. After a week of mystery, the document does no more than put into a single statement the various instalments of the policy of the Liberal candidate, which during his campaign have been disclosed in what might be called a serial form. He submits that an attempt is being made to magnify the lace duty into the chief issue of the election. He considers that even if there were evidence that the lapsing of the duty would damage the lace trade, that would not in itself justify its retention, because in the circumstances a verdict to that effect would be claimed as a verdict for general protection. As for the evidence, he contends that in four years of safeguarding employment in the lace industry has diminished; the imports of lace are not less, and there is ground for believing they are more; and the export trade has been halved. "The truth is," he adds, "that the lace trade is being exploited by the Conservatives for party purposes. After a denunciation in round terms of Protection, the address works round to a declaration that unemployment and not safeguarding is the issue of the contest, and to a restatement of his appeal for a non-party effort to solve the unemployment problem.

MR. BALDWIN'S VISIT

Mr. Baldwin for the first time since he became leader of the Conservative Party, addressed a demonstration to-night in support of a candidate at a Parliamentary by-election. Speaking to a crowded and enthusiastic audience in the Albert Hall, he commended Mr. O'Connor to the people of Central Nottingham as one of the best young men in the Conservative ranks, and one who combined absolute loyalty to himself with an able and independent mind.

A large screen at the back of the hall summarized the Conservative slogans of the contest to be decided next Tuesday as "Our Leader, Mr. Baldwin; our candidate, Mr. O'Connor; our cause Safeguarding." The gathering acclaimed the leader, the candidate and the cause.

INSURANCE OFFICIALS' GUILD

PLEA FOR RECOGNITION

At the opening yesterday of the annual conference of the Guild of Insurance Officials, at the Arundel Hotel, Arundel-street, Strand, Mr. ALFRED ROBERTS, the chairman, expressed disappointment at the failure of the guild during the last year to secure a better understanding between the representative managements and the organization which had been built up for expressing the collective views of insurance staffs. Last year, in view of the guild's record of cooperation and conciliation during 10 years, they had decided to approach the British Insurance Association with a request for official recognition Recognition had, however, been refused. He suggested that the refusal to discuss with the representatives of the national union of insurance employees its claim to proper recognition was not worthy of the leaders of a progressive industry.

The Guild, Mr. Roberts continued, had maintained from its inception that the most satisfactory way of settling domestic questions in any office was by means of a committee elected by the staff themselves, which could discuss any grievances or suggestions and submit them to the managements for consideration. In the rare event of the staff committee's deciding that their representations had not received equitable treatment, they would have the alternative of requesting the Guild to take up the case on their behalf.

The conference passed a resolution in which, while affirming its object of national organization, it declared that it was the policy of the guild to refrain from intervening in the domestic affairs of an office and its employees unless called upon to do so by most of the staff affected. The question of official recognition by the British Insurance Association was again raised, and the National Council of the guild was authorized "to request the guild's representatives in Parliament to urge his Majesty's Government to approach the B.I.A., seeing that their attitude is contrary to the policy now held to be the best for industrial relations."

The London Branch of the Guild proposed that the National Council should consider the advisability of applying for affiliation to the Trades Union Congress, and that during the next 12 months the proposal should be considered by branches throughout the country, so that a decision might be taken at the next annual conference. But after an exhaustive discussion the resolution was rejected by 24 votes to 12. A card vote being thereupon demanded, it was again rejected by 7,227 votes against 4,862.

The Conference will be continued to-day.

NORTH LONDON TUBE EXTENSION

THE POSSIBLE EFFECT ON HOUSING

A Select Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, gave further consideration yesterday to the Bill promoted by the underground electric railway companies for the extension of the Piccadilly tube railway northwards from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters.

Mr. Frank Pick, managing director of the promoting companies and of the London General Omnibus Company, giving evidence in support of the Bill, said that about £3,000,000 of the expenditure to be incurred under the Bill would be eligible for the guarantee of the Treasury under the Development Act of last year. The Treasury had promised a grant towards the interest on that capital, although the formal document had not yet been completed. According to the formula used by the Government departments to calculate the effect of schemes on unemployment, the works authorized by this Bill would provide 40,000 to 50,000 man-years of employment.

Besides the construction of a new tube from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters it was proposed to reconstruct lines west of Hammersmith to permit of tube trains being run direct to Northfields and to reconstruct and enlarge existing stations in the central area to deal with the anticipated increase in traffic. The latter proposals were not opposed. In 1929 the underground electric railways carried 2,500,000,000 passengers. At Finsbury Park there were 27,250,000 passengers. About 100,000 passengers a day were carried in public service street vehicles converging on Finsbury Park. Tube trains might arrive at Finsbury Park simultaneously from the City and West End and discharge into the street 600 people who must try to find seats in omnibuses or tramcars which were already partly filled. Speaking of the frequency of train service, Mr. Pick said there were 109 trains a day on the London and North-Eastern line between Wood Green and Finsbury Park. Electrification of the line might double that number of trains, but on his company's service to Tooting Broadway there were 459 trains a day. A count taken at Hornsey, Wood Green, Palmer's Green, Bowes Park, and New Southgate stations showed that 12,000,000 passengers a year used those stations. At one tube station, Golders Green, there were 12,800,000 passengers. The tendency was for passenger traffic to central and west London to exceed that to the City.

REMOVAL OF "PIRATES"

Cross-examined by Mr. Wrottesley, K.C., for the London and North Eastern Railway, Mr. Pick said it was true that since the passing of the London Traffic Act his group had bought a number of "pirate" omnibuses and taken them off the streets. At their own cost they had restored comparative order to the London streets. His group now owned 95 per cent. of the omnibuses in the London area.

Mr. Wrottesley.—So if you get the powers you are now asking for, you will have a new tube and a practical monopoly of the omnibus traffic feeding it?

Mr. Pick.—Ninety-five per cent. is not a monopoly.

In further cross-examination Mr. Pick said that the promoters would receive under the Treasury guarantee approximately £128,250 a year for 15 years, just as the North Eastern Railway received similar grants in respect of other works. He did not agree that the North Eastern scheme of electrification would benefit a greater area at less cost. It would not deal with the same problem. The scheme in the Bill was complementary to the North Eastern scheme, and both should be carried out. The North Eastern Railway would benefit from the housing development which would take place in the area.

Mr. Wrottesley.—What population do you suggest you will serve at Cockfosters?

Mr. Pick.—At present there is half a person to the acre, but we anticipate there will be 25,000 people there in a short time if the tube is constructed.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

SLUM CLEARANCE BILL

IMPROVEMENT OF UNHEALTHY AREAS

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons, which is considering the Housing Bill, met again yesterday, and discussed provisions dealing with the improvement of unhealthy areas.

Clause 5 provides that where a local authority is satisfied that the housing conditions in any area are dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants, it may pass a resolution declaring the area to be an improvement area, with a view to the demolition or repair of such dwelling houses as are unfit for human habitation, the purchase of land for opening out the area, and the abatement of overcrowding.

Sir PHILIP PILDITCH (Spelthorne, U.) proposed an amendment aimed at enabling a local authority to deal with an improvement area by "the purchase of such dwelling houses or other buildings on the area as can with advantage be repaired, altered, added to, or provided with better sanitation by the authority in order to facilitate the proper carrying out of the improvement." His object was to allow improvement schemes to be utilised to the full as valuable adjuncts to clearance schemes. The amendment would make it possible, by the reconditioning of unsatisfactory dwellings, for people who would otherwise be displaced to remain on the area and among their friends. It would of course be necessary for local authorities to receive financial assistance from the Exchequer towards the cost of reconditioning.

Miss SUSAN LAWRENCE, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health (East Ham, N.), resisting the amendment, pointed out that the Association of Municipal Corporations had turned down the proposal, though admitting its attractiveness. The Committee could not deal with any question of a grant, and, therefore, the operative part of the proposal failed.

Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN (Edgbaston, U.), supporting the amendment, said the case for reconditioning was not put before the Association of Municipal Corporations so strongly as the case against. What was contemplated in this proposal was already being done in Birmingham by private enterprise.

Mr. ARTHUR GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), said he was not willing to encourage local authorities to become the owners on a large scale of semi-derelict cottages. It was the business of the landlord to keep his property in a proper state of repair. Moreover, the amendment would be too costly to operate to make it of any value.

The amendment was rejected by 20 votes to 17. Clause 5 having been agreed to, the Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

SCOTTISH HOUSING BILL

BAD ARRANGEMENT OF STREETS

Seven clauses of the Housing (Scotland) Bill were disposed of by the Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, which sat yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. LEIF JONES (Camborne, L.).

MAJOR ELLIOT (Kelvingrove, U.) moved an amendment providing that, where premises in an improvement area were dangerous or injurious to health only by reason of the narrowness or bad arrangement of the streets, compensation should be assessed on a different basis from that awarded in other cases under a slum clearance scheme.

Mr. JOHNSTON (Under-Secretary of State for Scotland) said that no cases of hardship or injustice had arisen under the existing law, as the Commissioner automatically gave compensation where houses had to be demolished by reason of bad arrangement of the streets. The Government would consider before report whether in the future the Commission should not pay special regard to the class of cases contemplated by the amendment.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. THAIN (Cathcart, U.) moved an amendment providing that, where the site of demolished buildings remained in the hands of the owner, and where its value was impaired by town-planning schemes or by the by-laws of the local authority, he should be compensated by the latter body for the reduction in the value of his property.

The amendment was negatived.

MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian, N., U.) moved an amendment providing that, where an owner had in the five years before the starting of an improvement scheme spent in the repair or improvement of premises a sum in excess of the statutory reduction for maintenance allowed for the purposes of income-tax, he should be entitled to be reimbursed such excess by the local authority.

Mr. JOHNSTON opposed the amendment, which was withdrawn.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF TOLLS

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons on the Road Traffic Bill met yesterday and discussed the new clause, incorporating the Tolls Bill, which proposes the acquisition of toll roads and toll bridges by local authorities.

In the first place the Committee considered a new clause dealing with insurance premiums and deposits payable by insurers carrying on motor-vehicle business.

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) submitted correspondence which, he said, indicated that uncertainty existed in insurance circles as to the proposed provisions in the Bill. He pointed out that a Committee which sat in 1924 made important recommendations with reference to insurance law generally, and he suggested that a Road Traffic Bill ought not, in these circumstances, to include an important insurance clause.

Sir JAMES MELVILLE, Solicitor-General, said that if any anxiety existed in the insurance world with reference to the clause, it had not reached him, and he was told by the Minister of Transport that the question had been settled in consultation with the insurance interests. He (the Solicitor-General) had made it clear in the former discussion that the deposit of £15,000 which would be required for motor insurance was to be additional to any other deposits that a company might be required to make. The intention, so far as underwriters were concerned, was that those who undertook motor insurance business should be required to make a deposit of £2,000; but there were alternative provisions which, he understood, were generally followed. The Bill would make no difference to underwriters.

The new clause was agreed to.

The Committee then considered a new clause which was proposed by Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, for the purpose of incorporating in the Bill the Tolls Bill, which was introduced in the House of Commons by a private member and received a unanimous second reading. It provides that local authorities shall be empowered to acquire toll roads and bridges compulsorily in the event of failure to reach voluntary agreement with the owners. He explained that the conclusion had been reached that the best method by which compensation to owners of tolls could be determined, in default of agreement, was by arbitration under the Land Acquisition (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919; and that compensation should not be paid in respect of additional value of tolls which arose from the construction or improvement of roads or bridges at the public expense. There was a widespread feeling, Mr. Morrison added, that tolls on roads and bridges should be swept away at the earliest moment, and he claimed that the clause was fairly drawn to meet difficulties and varying circumstances, financial and otherwise.

CONTINUATION OF TOLLS

On the portion of the new clause which permits local authorities after acquiring the tolls to continue to impose the charges for a period to be determined by the Minister of Transport,

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) moved an amendment to limit the period during which a local authority could charge tolls to 10 years. He said the object of the Bill was not to help the rates of the local authorities, but to abolish tolls as soon as possible.

Mr. MORRISON said there might be circumstances in which tolls could be freed or reduced immediately, and in other cases it might be necessary to allow local authorities to continue to charge tolls for a certain period. If, however, the amendment were agreed to, the local authorities would insist upon charging during the maximum period.

The amendment was withdrawn.

A further amendment was then moved by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY to omit the part of the clause which stated that the arbitrator in determining the compensation to be paid to toll-owners should have no regard to any increase in their revenue that was due to construction of new roads and bridges. He said the toll-owner was in the position of having no friends at all, but this natural prejudice ought not to cause it to be forgotten that the toll-owners, small companies or individuals, in their time had performed a real public service, and to refuse them adequate compensation because certain public improvements had taken place would be to impose a special tax that was not imposed on other forms of property which had benefited for similar reasons.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MOORE (Ayr Burghs, U.) said the toll-owners were to-day a downtrodden race (laughter), but the work which they did in the past showed vision and imagination and made for the ultimate well-being of the community, and they ought to be treated fairly.

Mr. MORRISON said it would be intolerable from the public point of view that the public, having spent money on the construction of new roads and bridges, which increased the value of tolls, should be charged additional sums in the form of compensation because of the new values which they had created and which added to the toll-owners' income.

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) opposed the amendment. He said the whole situation with regard to tolls had been changed by motor traffic, and, while he wished toll-owners to be fairly treated, he did not wish the toll-owners to be allowed to hold up the community.

The amendment was defeated by 22 votes to eight.

A further amendment was then proposed by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY to provide that the arbitrator should be required, in determining compensation, to have regard to decreases as well as to increases of toll-owners' revenue. He said there were cases in which the building of a new bridge or a new road had caused diversion of traffic with consequent loss of tolls.

Sir JAMES MELVILLE, having pointed out that the basis of compensation in this case would be the amount that a willing buyer would pay to a willing seller, said he could not agree to the principle, which the amendment sought to lay down, that because, for example, a local authority erected a new bridge the owner of an antiquated toll-bridge should therefore be compensated on a higher scale.

The amendment was negatived by 15 votes to 13, and the clause, with minor amendments, was agreed to.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

PLAYING FIELDS RATING RELIEF

BILL REJECTED IN COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Standing Committee which is considering the Playing Fields (Relief from Rating) Bill was held last night at the House of Commons. The Bill provides that no person shall be liable to pay rates in respect of any playing field. "Playing field" is defined as any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for the purpose of playing cricket, football, or other games; and the Act will apply to all these with the exception of playing fields where a charge is made to any person for watching any game there and playing fields used in connexion with any school carried on for profit.

On the question that Clause I. stand part of the Bill, Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, rose to protest against the aspersions which had been made on him and on the Government the previous day by members of the Opposition to the effect that they were endeavouring to carry the Bill in an underhand way. There was no justification for such allegations, and, so far as he was concerned, he was engaged in consulting his Cabinet colleagues on the matter. He pointed out that the Bill was read a second time at 4 o'clock one Friday, when there was no time for a word of explanation regarding it, and as long ago as April 8 the Prime Minister had stated that no facilities could be given for its passage.

It was perfectly certain that poor clubs which charged a few pence for admission to their grounds would not come under the Bill, while wealthy golf and other clubs, which charged very high annual subscriptions, but no admission fees, would in effect be putting more money into the pockets of landlords.

Derating had already gone too far, and there was no ground for carrying it further to the disadvantage of local authorities which had already been very hardly hit by recent legislation. He moved the deletion of Clause I.

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyll, U.), the sponsor of the Bill, replied at some length, and COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) said that the Minister had decided to torpedo the Bill behind the smoke screen of class prejudice.

Mr. GREENWOOD replied that the only persons who would benefit by the Bill if passed would be landowners who leased land for sports purposes. Not a single small child would reap any benefit. It was a Bill that was wrong in principle.

The deletion of Clause I. was carried by 20 votes to 16, and a motion not to proceed farther with the Bill also by 20 votes to 16.

CENSORSHIP OF NEWS FROM INDIA

LORD BURNHAM'S REPLY TO AMERICAN COMPLAINT

The censorship of American Press messages from India was remarked upon by Mr. R. Paine Scripps, president of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and one of the three senior Fellows of the Walter Hines Page endowment, who have just completed their tour of Great Britain. His reference to the subject was made at a farewell luncheon given yesterday to him and the two other Fellows, Mr. Clark Howell and Mr. Stuart H. Perry, by the English-Speaking Union at the Criterion Restaurant. Lord Burnham presided.

The CHAIRMAN, proposing the health of the guests, said the English-speaking Union had done no little service in cementing the friendship of the two countries in whose hands lay the destinies of the world.

Mr. HOWELL, replying first, said his only regret was that the union did not send as many English people to America as the United States sent to England. If Americans knew the English as well as he knew them there would never be any cause for misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. PERRY emphasized the essential oneness of the two peoples. The points of dissimilarity were incidental and superficial, while the points of similarity were fundamental and essential. There were still little myths concerning both peoples. More serious were the shibboleths and slogans which people repeated and believed in—balance of power, naval parity, the Monroe doctrine, the freedom of the seas. These had become mere phrases, but people were ready to fight for them. The only thing that could separate the two countries was misunderstanding or lack of understanding. He hoped that such efforts as the union was making might be continued and intensified.

Mr. SCRIPPS said everybody he had met in England wanted to know what America thought of the situation in India. He believed that only a few of their people were thinking of India at all. They had hard times and unemployment as well as the beginning of the baseball season, and those things occupied the thinking time of the average American. But those people who were thinking about India and wanted to know more about it were handicapped because they were distrustful of their information. They had heard about the official in India called the Censor, and the natural reaction was to assume, when they read that two people had been killed, that probably 20 were killed and that the hospitals were full. He believed that Englishmen were as much mystified as to the true situation as were Americans. He had been told that it was the local Press that was being censored. Yet on May 16 the London office of the United Press of America received the inquiry from its Lahore correspondent: "Are you receiving my daily dispatches?" The message that went back was: "Last message received May 12. During May received five messages from you." Two weeks ago the director of the London bureau of the United Press of America, Mr. Webb Miller, started by air for Karachi and Calcutta, his purpose being to assure their clients in the United States, South America, and on the Continent that their news of Indian developments should be accurate. A few days ago he found himself at Bilimora, where he witnessed considerable violence of an unpleasant sort at the Dharsana salt works. On the 21st he sent three messages forming one story. The first message of 82 words came through intact and was relayed to other countries, concluding with the word "more" to indicate it was incomplete. The next message to arrive was marked "third" and was quite unintelligible, because the middle part of the story was missing. The third message was also marked "92 words," but it ended in the middle of a sentence at the 50th word. All told 132 words had been received; that morning Mr. Miller had wired that he sent 400, and it had been learned that the Bombay Government had regretted the cancellation of certain parts of the message. Inquiries had naturally come in from all parts as to what the London office meant by sending out that incoherent story, and the answer was that it was due to the censorship. The natural assumption was that things were much worse than Mr. Miller had been permitted to report them.

If the Press was to play an important part in bringing the people of America and Great Britain together, any form of censorship was an obstacle to honest journalism, and was one of the things that stood in the way of the part the Press ought to play in making the thoughts of one people clear to the other.

LIVES AT STAKE

LORD BURNHAM, answering this speech, said that though it was one of the rights of man to smoke cigarettes, it did not follow that he might smoke them in a powder magazine. As to accurate information about India, it had been announced that Sir John Simon was to give two wireless talks on the report of the Commission which would be available also to the United States. It was true that the censorship existed in India. The lives of men and women of our own race and of other races were dependent to some extent on preventing a flow of untrue statements calculated to incite unthinking people in that vast sub-continent. He was not doubting the veracity or questioning the expediency of the messages sent to the United Press nor was he an advocate for the Government of India, but there could not be one rule for newspapers published in India, whether Indian-owned or British-owned, and another for newspapers outside. Great Britain had always stood for equal justice, and nothing was more resented by Indians than the suspicion of inequality in that respect. He did not want it to be thought that there had been any discrimination in India against American newspapers

The health of the chairman was proposed by Sir CAMPBELL STUART.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

SIR CLAUD JACOB AT ANNUAL DINNER

Field-Marshal Sir CLAUD WILLIAM JACOB, governor and commandant, presided at the annual festival dinner of the Church Lads' Brigade at the Royal Palace Hotel, London, last night.

Proposing the toast of "Success to the Church Lads' Brigade," Sir FREDERICK MILNER said that, as a keen supporter of associations like the Church Lads' Brigade, which did wonderful work among the youth of the country, he was indignant at the action of the Government in withdrawing the State grant. The Church Lads' Brigade had carried on its endeavours for 40 years and had a proud War record; 25,000 members laid down their lives, 22 won Victoria Crosses, and there were about 1,000 other honours awarded.

Responding, the CHAIRMAN said that while the action of the Government was to be regretted, there was no need to worry about it. Recognition was more important and the Church Lads' Brigade must show that it intended to carry on just the same.

The King has sent a donation to the Holiday Camp Fund of the Church Lads' Brigade.

BARRISTERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

The report of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, presented at the annual meeting of the association held yesterday in the Inner Temple Hall, stated that the cases of poverty and distress which came before the committee showed no signs of diminishing either in number of in urgency, and the needs of the various applicants for the association's bounty continued to exceed the amount of the funds which were available to meet them. It was their aim to apportion fairly among the beneficiaries such funds as they had at their disposal, but in their view the standard of the relief which they were in a position to give was not as yet commensurate with the honour and reputation of the profession, and called for a further substantial augmentation of the regular income of the association. Mr. JUSTICE AVORY presided.

THE CHEADLE MYSTERY

The inquest on the body of Mrs. CARRIE WHITEHOUSE, who was found dead on the Altrincham-Stockport road, near Cheadle, on Sunday morning, will be opened this morning by Mr. J. A. K. Ferns, the Stockport District Coroner, at the Cheadle Literary Institute. A statement was made to the police yesterday by a man who identified the body of Mrs. Whitehouse as that of a woman he had known by another surname. Chief Detective-Inspector Helby, of New Scotland Yard, who is in charge of the investigations, said yesterday that the police did not know yet whether the woman was murdered or died from natural causes.

ART EXHIBITIONS

FLOWER PICTURES

From the nature of their subjects flowers pictures have always a certain decorative value, and at the Macrae Gallery, 16, Fulham-road, where there is an exhibition of 57 examples of the kind, in oil, water-colour, and black and white, there should be something to please every taste. If there is a general criticism to be passed it is that too many of the exhibitors fail to make the most of the decorative opportunity out of a mistaken kind of loyalty to Nature. After all, you cannot rival flowers in direct representation, but you can substitute for their effortless beauty the more considered graces of art—and this without doing violence to their essential character. From this point of view one would be inclined to put first Miss E. Bovenschen, who in "Chrysanthemums" and "Anemones" has selected for her theme the rhythms of growth, and Miss Dorothy E. Lucas, who in "Magnolia" has backed up a certain tenseness in the habit of the flowers with vibration in the sky, and in "Autumn Bunch" has produced a very charming colour pattern in tempera. But these two exhibitors do not exhaust the attractions of the show, and "Tulips," by Miss Emily M. Paterson, "Pink Cyclamen," by Miss Stella Clay, "Appleblossom," by Mr. M. Crompton Roberts, and "Spring" and "Wallflowers," by Miss Bessie Wigan, are all pleasing flower pictures in one way or another.

Mr. William A. Chase, who shows flower paintings in oil and water-colour at the Raeburn Gallery, 48, Duke-street, St. James's, has the decorative instinct highly developed, though he is inclined to indulge in more positive colour than his designs will comfortably hold. The most satisfying of his oil paintings is "Roses" (30), and on analysis the reason is found to be the sympathy between the flowers and the vessel in which they are contained. Otherwise, with a friendly glance at the several studies of "Wallflowers," in oil, preference goes rather to the water-colours in a light key, of which "A Mixed Group," in a patterned jug, is a very charming example.

THE BROOK-STREET ART GALLERY

Mr. E. B. Nicloux Kerr, in his exhibition of flower paintings in oils at the Brook-street Art Galleries, 14, Brook-street, chiefly relies on the great attractions of his subjects to make his pictures attractive. He copies his flowers with considerable care, but the arrangement of his pictures is usually an exact equivalent of the manner in which he has arranged the subject, the flowers, a piece of drapery for background, and perhaps a Chinese figure at the side. When he attempts a difficult effect of light and shade he is not always successful and seems to find an especial difficulty in manipulating rich paint cleanly; but his smaller pictures, where a single bowl of flowers is in the centre, if it does not fill the canvas, are bright and agreeable in colour. Mr. Alswen Montgomerie's landscapes in water-colour at the same gallery are mostly picturesque scenes, observed in an obscure and romantic light. Mr. Montgomerie defines nothing very carefully and seems to have laid on his colour very damp, so as to merge every shape into another. He relies on the light to give whatever emphasis and order there is in his pictures.

MR. WILSON JOWSEY

Portraits form the larger part of Mr. J. Wilson Jowsey's exhibition at the Grieves Gallery, 22, Old Bond-street. In the greater number of these the artist makes a distinct effort to transform, or, at any rate, to conceal, the purely descriptive drawing which is part of the normal equipment of the average portrait painter. He imposes on a figure, which is not so much felt or conceived in the round as mapped out with a view to likeness, a simple and almost entirely flat pattern. In fact, his object often seems to be to reduce almost all the elements of a portrait to flat planes which can easily be assembled in a pattern. Thus in "Enigma," a portrait, one whole arm is painted in a single wash, without any modelling or shading. Naturally this is more difficult when it comes to the head, and here Mr. Jowsey usually leaves exposed a good deal of plain description. His colours seem also designed to take part in a simple decorative scheme, and, for the most part, they are rather bleak and bare, while the darker colours often appear to require all the assistance which varnish can give them to prevent them from making an absolutely dead surface. Mr. Jowsey also exhibits a number of decorative pictures, mostly large and flat landscapes. Here one can see Mr. Jowsey's equipment as a decorative painter quite separate from any mixture with descriptive drawing. Some smaller and freer landscape sketches, exhibited on a screen, show a better synthesis of description and decoration.

THE NEO SOCIETY

Partly, no doubt, because some of the exhibitors are recognized as members of the erstwhile Grubb Group, which showed in a Soho restaurant, at the first exhibition of the Neo Society at the Godfrey Phillips Galleries, 43, Duke-street, one is haunted with the idea of the big gooseberry; something, rather pleasant in its original form, enlarged until it becomes boring, of which the *raison d'être* is that you write to the papers about it. Hence these few lines. Mr. John Mansbridge appears to be the most capable painter of the society, and like most capable painters he is not very Neo, capable painters having other matters to attend to. In "Model's Toilet" he has made the mistake of introducing colour which is irrelevant to the plastic theme, but "Dutch Barns" and "Conksbury Bridge, Derbyshire" are good landscapes. In several still-life compositions Mr. Leon Underwood puts things together after the manner of Mr. Edward Wadsworth, but fails to make them "belong," though in "Tyger, Tyger" he has produced an excellent painting, avoiding the colour mistake of Mr. Mansbridge. "Private View of Still Life and Birds," by Mr. Boyd Morrison, "Cinerarias," by Mr. William Conor, and "Still Life," mainly mushrooms, by Mr. Stafford Leake, are other paintings which do not depend upon their "captions" for appreciation. Most of the other exhibitors are rather desperately funny, and miss the support of a Soho interior.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF CONCRETE

HERR MENDELSOHN'S VIEWS

Herr Erich Mendelsohn, the Berlin architect, was the guest of honour at the seventeenth dinner of the Architecture Club, held at the Savoy Hotel, W.C., last night. Mr. J. C. Squire, past president, was in the chair.

A letter was read from the President of the Club, Mr. Robert Holland-Martin, who was prevented by illness from attending.

A welcome was extended to Herr Mendelsohn by the chairman, Sir BANISTER FLETCHER, and Sir OWEN WILLIAMS.

Herr MENDELSOHN, responding, spoke on "The Architecture of Concrete." He said that the pliability of concrete, which made it so submissive a servant, led many architects to continue in their old habits with the new material, not only as regarded architectural style, but also in building technique. But to build in concrete involved a revolution in building technique. They assembled a building like a machine, mechanical accuracy replacing the skill of the craftsman and his individual subtleties. We calculated exactly beforehand every detail of construction; we organised on a large scale instead of being contented with empirical attempts and occasional lucky results. This fundamental alteration in the methods of building was one of the causes of the change in ideas of architectural form. The success of the new material consequently gave the architect entirely new creative possibilities. The second quality of the new materials, steel and concrete, was that of being able to live a life of their own—to exist as independent materials. We rejoiced in the new materials, because they imposed obligations on us which, if we accepted them, set us free for new and original creations. A new era had begun. We had overcome the decadence of an uncreative civilization, and we were again approaching a period of creative culture.

BALLARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AT PLYMOUTH

Plymouth Education Committee yesterday accepted an offer by Mr. A. C. Ballard to hand over the Ballard Institute for Boys to the administration of the Plymouth education authority together with a sum of £35,000 for investment as an endowment fund for the working of the scheme. The fund is to be controlled by a sub-committee of the education committee, to be known as the Council of the Ballard Institute. The CHAIRMAN of the committee described the gift as unparalleled in the history of the city for its munificence.

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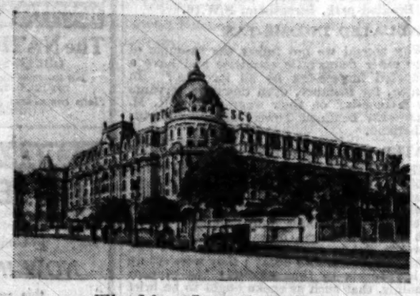

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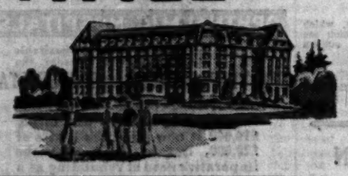

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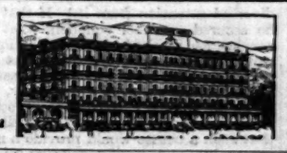

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TOWN PLANNING AND TRAFFIC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The columns of *The Times* are perhaps not the place to discuss the essentials of town planning: but when I see may old friend and some time chairman of the L.C.C., Captain Swinton, publishing abroad a blazing fallacy, I must ask you for a small area of your invaluable paper. In reply to Lord Crawford's statement "The dominant consideration is of course town planning," "Yes," says Captain Swinton, "but what must dominate town planning? Why, traffic, of course." Indeed, no such thing. Traffic is a means to an end and not an end in itself. This traffic fallacy has been responsible for nearly all the modern blunders of town planning; you widen a road a few feet but allow the new buildings facing on it to contain ten times their former capacity, and then exclaim with horror that the street is more congested than before; you cut new central streets through a town but neglect to remodel house and work areas and there is a greater criss-cross of traffic than ever. It is Zoning (forgive that ugly but now well understood term) which dictates where traffic shall flow and of what quality and in what quantity. Thus the placing of terminal stations in relation to the centre of the town is primarily an affair of zoning. So long as you plan for traffic only you will never catch up with it; you must deal with that which engenders the traffic—zoning; traffic, open spaces, architectural considerations, &c., then all fall into a scheme of town planning.

Incidentally may I add that I was sorry to see that Captain Swinton, after recommending a scheme for Charing Cross Bridge of his own, should have thrown up his convictions and given his support to this now discredited plan? I suppose he wished to make the best of a bad job. But that policy is not good enough for the capital of the Empire.

Yours, &c.,
PATRICK ABERCROMBIE.
University of Liverpool, May 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We ask the hospitality of your columns to make clear the position of the London Society with regard to the projected scheme by the London County Council for the new bridge. The society claims to have taken a very large part in preparing and educating public opinion in the first instance to the idea of a new road bridge at Charing Cross, and by its criticism of the Bill before Parliament in 1917 to have made the strengthening of the railway bridge impossible, thus keeping the door open for its removal. That was no small service for a newly formed society to have performed, and therefore it can readily be understood that it would not be likely, when a new bridge was actually proposed, to oppose it for unimportant reasons.

The society has always stood firmly for maintaining Waterloo Bridge and for a road bridge at Charing Cross, and in opposing only asked for certain variations from the official scheme. Its only desire is to see a scheme worthy of its position, and it will afford any help it can give towards a happy solution of the problem. But, having heard the arguments of the engineers and of the railway company, and having closely studied the London railway problem, the society cannot help feeling that the long discussions about the proper position for the new station might all be disposed of if it could be shown that, according to a rational disposition of the Southern Railway services, no new station were required at all. Does it not seem superfluous for the Southern Railway to build a new terminus "cheek by jowl" with Waterloo when it already has five termini against one or two for other trunk lines? There is no insuperable difficulty in bringing the South-Eastern services into the old South-Western terminus, for there are connexions at many points; but any such rearrangement would only be a small section of the main problem as to the best way of dealing with the whole of the suburban railways.

In the opinion of many experts, any scheme for dealing with London traffic which does not include these services is incomplete, and the society urges the Ministry of Transport to face the situation and demand a Commission on London traffic without delay. Parliament has asked for a plan since 1863, and it is time it had one. (We ourselves laid an important scheme before the Board of Trade in 1918, but the Railway Act of 1921 diverted attention from it.) If that can be secured, we feel confident that the conclusions reached after a full inquiry would show incontrovertibly that the bridge problem on the south side can be much simplified, and that delay, unfortunate though it seems, may prove to be a blessing in disguise. It is believed that such a course would provide a more acceptable and lasting solution of the many problems involved.

CARMICHAEL THOMAS, Chairman of Council.
PERCY W. LOVELL, Organizing Secretary.
The London Society, Lancaster House, S.W.1.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am much obliged to *The Times* for the very fair and generally accurate report of my speech last night in the House of Lords. But it sometimes happens that in the necessary condensation in the report of a speech material qualifications are omitted. As the debate last night was of great importance perhaps you will permit me a word of correction.

In the course of my argument pointing out that the people might consider a tax on food to mean an excessive system of protection, you quite correctly make me say that it was most important to overcome this idea for the success of the policy, "which was the policy of Lord Beaverbrook and of the Conservative Party," but I added, as the report in Hansard shows, the qualifying words "where those policies coincide." Similarly when I was speaking of safeguarding you most accurately report that I said I approved of that part of the resolution. But I added that I hoped "there would be adequate discrimination between those industries which ought to be safeguarded and those industries for which safeguarding was not necessary at all."

These qualifications are of some importance. Hoping, therefore, that you will forgive me for asking your help in the matter,

I am your obedient servant,
SALISBURY.
21, Arlington-street, S.W.1, May 22.

THE INDIAN POLICE

TANGIBLE SUPPORT NEEDED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your admirable article headed "Public Order in India" and describing the circumstances and the service conditions of the Indian Police is most useful at the present juncture as enabling your readers to visualize to some extent the splendid service that the Indian police are now rendering and the great difficulties under which they labour.

Your Correspondent has given a very accurate account of the conditions under which they work innormal times, but the public perhaps scarcely realize how the efficiency and strength of the police force have been jeopardized by the developments which followed the inauguration of the political reforms, and, therefore, the intensity of the strain which is put upon them at times of stress and trouble like the present. The police, being a security service, have remained on the reserved side of Government, but this has not prevented them from suffering from the interference of the transferred side. The police have always been the target of abuse and calumny from the politically minded classes; they have been falsely accused times without number of the gravest malpractices; and however much, under the influence of highly conscientious officers, their conduct and honesty as a force have been improved, yet the fact of this improvement has met with no recognition from their assailants. Legislative Councils have consistently refused to vote money for improvements in their pay and conditions, and though some of the necessary funds have been obtained by certification by the Governor, yet their requirements have never been fully met. In several instances such amelioration as was absolutely necessary was obtained merely from savings effected by reduction in their numbers. An account which I have received from a first-hand and reliable source runs as follows:—

The constables receive a wage which is less than the prevailing wage of unskilled labour, are badly housed, lack adequate medical protection, have no form of family pension or insurance, and are daily exposed to the filthiest abuse and vilification, while, finally, they find themselves up against an effective social boycott from which Government is powerless to protect them, and the effect of which only those who know India can realize.

When we read in cables from India of the manner in which they held back mobs, and of the extreme restraint exercised in regard to retaliation, we do not fully realize what this has meant on an overworked body, exposed to the extreme heat of a day in May, and pelted continuously with stones, brickbats, bottles and filth. The mobs that oppose them are well aware of the restrictions which persistent pressure from the Legislative Councils and the Press has placed upon any resort to firearms. The police are badly armed and badly equipped, and their behaviour under these tests and trials has, it is on all sides agreed, been wonderful. With all this self-restraint, they are nevertheless charged by the politicians with barbarous conduct, and demands are made for inquiries which would have the effect of further harassing and discouraging them.

In these circumstances the urgency of the moment is to give them all the support and encouragement that it is possible to give, and that in a more tangible form than mere praise or sympathy. It is particularly urgent that the families of policemen who are killed or grievously injured in the execution of their duty should be promptly and adequately provided for, and that the Force should be made aware that this is done.

Yours, &c.,
REGINALD CRADDOCK.
Whitehall-court, S.W.1, May 21.

PUBLIC SCHOOL VOLUNTEERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In Tuesday's issue of *The Times* the Headmaster of Eton resigns the claim of Eton to be the possessor of the first School Volunteer Corps, and hastens to confer the honour on Rossall. He may be right, but in the same year there was a company of Rifle Volunteers at St. Peter's School, York, which achieved a curious notoriety.

An Old Peterite, Sir James Meek, was Captain Commandant of the 1st West Yorks Rifle Volunteers, which possessed three companies. In 1860 the Volunteers were anxious to have a mounted officer as Commandant, but four companies were necessary to have a Major. Consequently the School Volunteer Corps numbering 40, under Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) Scargill, joined with 20 bandsmen to make a fourth company. The School had the two best shots in the battalion, J. W. Taylor and C. E. Freeman, who later became Colonel C. E. Freeman, V.D., and these among others were sent to compete for the Public School Prizes at Wimbledon. They were disqualified on the ground that they had taken the oath earlier in the year when joined to the 1st West Yorks Rifle Volunteers. This caused such trouble in the School that in 1861 the Volunteer Company at the School ceased to exist, though I was told by Colonel Freeman in 1920 that odd members of the School were allowed to join the 1st West Yorks Rifle Volunteers. The uniform worn by the School from 1859-61 was grey with blue facings, while the 1st West Yorks had black.

Yours, &c.,
S. M. TOYNE, Headmaster.
St. Peter's School, York.

NAPOLEON AT LEIPZIG

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the series of orders addressed to Marshal Macdonald published, together with an able narrative, in your issue of to-day, I venture to think that your contributor is in error in referring to "its apparent omission from the official corpus of Napoleonic papers." The four letters of Napoleon which he cites, were published in 1868, and may be found in the official "Correspondance de Napoléon Ier," volume xxvi., under the numbers 20,716, 20,790, 20,801, and 20,807; while the orders from Berthier, of which the rest of the collection appears to consist, appear to be mere transcripts of the Emperor's directions contained in his letters to Berthier, already published under the numbers 20,729, 20,738, and 20,758. The owner of the collection is to be congratulated on an interesting find of valuable autographs, and their pedigree lends interest to the documents. But—happily, perhaps—they make no addition to the already overwhelming mass of Napoleonic material.

Your obedient servant,
PHILIP GUEDALLA.
5, Hyde Park-street, W.2, May 22.

EMPIRE DAY IN CANADA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the approach of Empire Day may I quote from the obituary notice in the Victoria (B.C.) *Daily Colonist* of October 26, 1916, on the death of my father, the late Hon. William John Macdonald, who was the first Senator chosen for British Columbia, and who attended the Senate at Ottawa for 47 years? "He was the promoter of Empire Day and it was owing to him that Canada celebrates as a perpetual holiday the birthday of the late Queen Victoria. On the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee in 1897, Senator Macdonald introduced the Bill to that end, which was adopted by the Senate and became the law of the land in Canada. For this he was thanked by Royalty."

Faithfully yours,
(Mrs.) EDYTHE M. FLEET
Valley, 41, Winchester-road, Worthing.

THE ART OF PAINTING

CRITICAL QUESTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It may be that others of your readers who carefully follow your able art critic's comments on contemporary art often arise as I do somewhat dazed as to his meaning. What is this "third dimension"? Of what utility is this "logical articulation of interlocking planes"? (I quote from memory.) And, above all, what is "organization"? And they will have welcomed the introduction to his second article on the Royal Academy with its partial unveiling of these mysteries.

Unless his meaning still eludes me it would seem that, for him, the art of painting is mainly concerned with demonstrating a sort of ocular geometry of which ground-plans and the constructions erected thereon are the main factors, and that the alteration of the natural forms of these, "call it distortion if you like," is the "organization" he commends. He further asserts that Italian art was based on this process. The central idea is, I gather, that the intellectual grasp of forms in space and the relations of these is the essential business of fine painting. Surely, Sir, the business of fine painting is the visual relation of forms, which in reality exist in space—and are intellectually grasped as so doing—translated into terms of paint and presented upon a flat surface together with the beauty of their colour, of the light which falls upon them, and of the shadow which half reveals and half conceals them.

You may "organize" or "distort" your ground-plan as you please, but you can make the spectator conscious of what you have done only by the old means; by perspective, linear and atmospheric, and by that treatment of the edges of objects, their relative sharpness, softness, or disappearance where they impinge upon each other which detaches them from each other and enables you to feel that you can "move about the picture with confidence." How can any reconstruction of the ground-plan do this? And I cannot see any evidence that the Italians had any notion of all this. The Primitives were ardently feeling their way in all directions towards natural truth. When they discovered the laws of perspective they followed them with an innocent pedantry, as we see in Paolo Uccello. The distortions we find in their works were experiments, and were not repeated until the sham Primitives of to-day adopted them. As to making ground-plans, that is a natural thing to do when an elaborate scheme of perspective is contemplated. Mantegna probably did it and certainly Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema did, but it is only recently that we are advised to make them in order to do violence to them and are told that this will enable us to obtain a grasp of form other than by perspective or truthful tone-values. As to enlarging a picture, if that is a test of merit, it is a question of style. You can enlarge a Piero della Francesca but not a ver Meer!

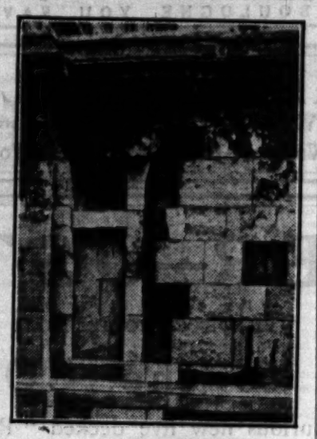
I am glad to be in hearty agreement with your critic on one point, that pictures are often too big. But it is because they are oil pictures and so encourage that realistic approach to art which is unsuitable in decorations, especially on a large scale, rather than because they are "Academy pictures."

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
ROBERT ANNING BELL, R.A.

WREN'S WALL AT OXFORD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—During the recent work of replacing some of the stones in the wall which Sir Christopher Wren built between the Sheldonian Theatre and Exeter College, it was found that the surface is



not original, but a later filling to cover over the panels and niches designed for the reception of the Greek and Roman sculptures and inscribed marbles presented to Oxford by her three benefactors—Selden, Wheler, and Henry Howard of Norfolk—in the seventeenth century. The circumstances of the acquisition of the Arundelian collection and its display upon the wall in 1669 are described by Evelyn in his "Diary." The accompanying photograph shows the original arrangement of the marbles and the existing masonry. The niches are so well preserved that it is hoped that they may be wholly uncovered, and that thus a record-making addition be made to the sights of Oxford by this our first Public Museum of Classical Archaeology in Britain.

Yours faithfully,
R. T. GUNTHER.
The Old Ashmolean, Oxford.

PAGEANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If the "great movement" in English historical pageantry was started, as your correspondent, the Rev. C. R. Brown, affirms, by the Ripon Millenary celebrations of 1886, why was there no sign of it for 19 years? Your statement was perfectly correct. It was the Sherborne pageant of 1905 which started the movement, and made historical pageantry popular all over England till the War came; and the Sherborne pageant was, as you say, "at once new and deep-rooted in old times and ways." The differences between the Ripon "revels" and the twentieth century historical pageants are clearly set out in a learned and accurate work, Professor Robert Withington's great history of "English Pageantry" from the earliest times, published in 1920.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
SPECTATOR.

LONDON PAGE BOYS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My appointment to the rectory of St. Anne's, Soho, gives me the possession of exceptionally spacious premises adaptable for social purposes. This being the case, I am extremely anxious to start and equip a recreative centre for as many as possible of the young waiters and page boys employed in our restaurants, hotels and clubs in the vicinity of Central London, who day by day, between luncheon and dinner, have nothing whatsoever to do during their free time. My immediate need is (a) reliable helpers; (b) money; and (c) two or three billiard tables (full size). May I plead the hospitality of your columns to appeal to the hearts and pockets of that vast number of individuals whom these young fellows daily serve?

Your obedient servant,
BASIL G. BOURCHIER.
38, Soho-square, W.1.

Points from Letters

UNINTELLIGIBLE TAX FORMS

In the forms of return just sent out Section B, covering income not taxed at source, covers the item "Pensions." Section C, for income taxed at source, has no place for pensions. Yet every Indian (and presumably Colonial) pension is taxed at source. Can futility go farther?—Mr. J. W. MEARES, C.I.E., M.Inst.C.E., 6, Vicarage-gate, W.8.

EARNED INCOMES

I wish Mr. Leake had also pointed out the gross injustice inflicted on those whose earned incomes instead of rising are falling. Under the system now in force these will find that they can be assessed for 1930-31 on incomes in excess of what they receive, and in addition pay the higher rate of tax as well. If a man deliberately defrauds the Inland Revenue he is rightly prosecuted, but a system which permits tax to be levied on incomes in excess of what is actually received is, I submit, a legalized fraud. Provision for its abolition should be made in the Finance Act for 1930, though I fear those who suffer have not enough votes to ensure redress.—Mr. B. S. JONES, 15, Braxted-park, Streatham, S.W.16.

GRADUATED INCOME-TAX

Why should we not follow the example of some other democratic countries and have a graduated income-tax on all incomes? In Sweden, for instance, even domestic servants pay income-tax on their wages.—Mrs. K. M. ALLHUSEN, Beadnell Tower, Chathill, Northumberland.

WATER CLOCKS IN LAW COURTS

The following is an extract from an article published about 50 years ago on "Time Measurers." The writer is describing water clocks, and after remarking that they had one defect, that the water flowed quicker at the last than at the first, he says:—"They were, however, put to one excellent use, which has, unhappily, fallen into decay; they were set up in law courts to time counsel: 'to prevent babbling, that such as spoke ought to be brief in their speeches.' For this custom the world was indebted to the Romans (especially Pompey), and from it Martial is supplied with a pleasant sarcasm; perceiving a dull declaimer moistening his lips with a glass of water, he suggests that it would be a relief to the audience as well as to himself if he would take his liquor from the clepsydra." Clepsydra was the water clock.—MAJOR G. J. BALL, C.B.E., Woldingham.

RATIONALIZATION

Does not industrial rationalization necessitate redistribution of labour on a grand scale and new fields for development which are no longer to be found in these tiny islands? Also putting our roads, canals, harbours, tunnels, and bridges in order; in other words, rationalizing our equipment, so that we can efficiently handle new trade and business when we get hold of it? In these islands we shall never again find employment for all the hands which will be idle when we have finished with rationalization; our only hope lies in other countries, and especially in the development of the colossal untouched resources of our great Empire. The result of the rationalization of basic industries and of little else is to be seen in the great number of unemployed in the United States and in Germany, but neither of those nations has an undeveloped Empire to work upon.—Mr. S. UPTON, A.M.I.C.E., Northwood.

AN INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP

It is not, I think, known to the generality of the public that one can get coupons for postage from certain other countries to England. Unfortunately this does not apply to all countries. Could not the International Postal Union introduce a stamp which would be valid everywhere?—Mr. H. JOHNSTONE MILLAR, Burnham-on-Sea.

P.O. MAIL BAGS

To avoid the mislaying and misappropriation of P.O. mail bags, why should not they be made in such noticeable colours, either simple or variegated, that they would be instantly recognized everywhere and by everybody, and their removal made more likely to attract attention?—MARION ISABEL WILLANS, High Clyffe, Seaton, Devon.

DRIVING LICENCES

A correspondent points out that in England "any duffer over 18 who sends 5s. can get this licence, regardless of whether he has ever driven a car or not." The trouble is that no duffer or other person can try to drive a car without this licence. I suggest that the first licence should be a "learner's licence," which could only be exchanged for a driver's licence by personally driving to the office to obtain it.—Mrs. G. ROBERTS, 16, Devas-road, Wimbledon, S.W.20.

RAILWAY MEMORIES

I was travelling on a main line in 1865 or 1866 when the train stopped unexpectedly. We had been running through a large park, fenced by a high wall. Where we pulled up the wall was interrupted by a pretty entrance lodge, beyond which stretched a drive. The lodge-keeper was holding out a red flag, and there stood in the garden of the lodge a lady and gentleman, some children, some servants, and a pile of luggage. A ladder was propped up against one of the railway carriages. The luggage was quickly piled on the top, sheeted down, and the passengers took their seats in the train. The owner of the park had the right (secured to him by arrangement with the promoters) to stop any train in this way. Several of such railway lodges existed in different parts of the country. Another custom adopted by very exclusive persons was to have their private carriage fastened on to a railway truck and transported at the back of the expresses, the passengers travelling in the carriage. The time-tables contained a regulation requiring all such passengers to pay first-class fares.—Mr. DIXON G. DAVIES, 16, Great George-street, Westminster.

JEWELLERS' WINDOWS

If very thick glass, unbreakable except by, say, a battering-ram, is used, jewels on view in a shop window do not appear in their true colours—you might as well look through the side of an aquarium tank—and colour affects value. If wired glass is used—i.e., two layers of glass with wire netting between—the outline of jewellery is affected, an important matter in the case of an elaborate piece such as a "dog-collar." In France you will find jewellers, and not only jewellers, with small windows, in each of which they display just those wares which they particularly want seen. I should not wonder if this was psychologically good policy, as a vast array of merchandise tends to bewilder. Small windows give the smasher less scope.—MAJOR G. B. J. ATHOE, Secretary, Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, 1, Wilbraham-place, S.W.1.

HOW TO PICK BLUEBELLS

There is a wood in which bluebells grow a few yards from the door of the house in which I live, which is frequented by a fair number of people and children, and they carry away bundles of the flowers, nearly all the stalks of which are extracted from the bulbs by being pulled up instead of broken off. This so weakens the bulbs that in a few years they die out. The lower ends should still be green instead of white. All schoolchildren should be taught to avoid this, the commonest of all the unintentionally destructive habits of ramblers in the country. It is a pity to try to prevent flowers from being gathered, as it gives so much pleasure, and in the case of bulbs, if they are gathered in the right way, it is actually beneficial.—Miss SARAH K. SAXELBY, The Croft Farm, West Malvern.

SAND PICTURES

I possess three small pictures, worked in Alum Bay sand, of Osborne, Pulpit Rock, Bonchurch, and the Needles. These sand pictures have been preserved in my family since 1851, and are in perfect condition.—Miss F. M. TODD, Linbrook Cottage, Ringwood.

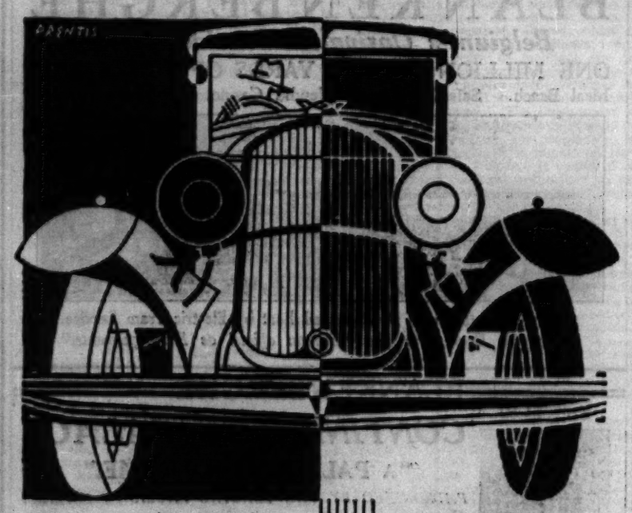
CALIBAN IN THE PARKS

It is sad to think that one of the prettiest town views in Europe—namely, the view from the Serpentine Bridge, is to be destroyed because it is deemed necessary to plant a municipal recreation ground along those lovely shores. It is curious that the authorities should apparently deliberately set out to destroy the beauty of the Royal Parks. No one seems particularly to pine for a Lido (and all the etceteras) in the midst of London town.—MARY CAROLINE WATT, 21, Northumberland-place, Bayswater, W.

BOND-STREET TRAFFIC

In Bond-street, on May 20, in the short distance between Oxford-street and Brook-street, I counted 10 private motor-cars, three trade tricycles, and a furniture removal van, all waiting outside various shops. It was not, therefore, surprising that the rest of the traffic was seriously delayed. In Bond-street, at any rate, and it might be of advantage in other places as well, private cars should only be allowed to set down, and should then have to keep on the move till they could work round and pick up. Also that trade vehicles should only be allowed to collect or deliver before 11 a.m. and after 4.30 p.m.—Mr. K. F. MONRO, 8, Manson-place, S.W.7.

CHRYSLER SAYS



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H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
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470 Beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

FAIR PLAY for all little children is the aim of
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Please help by a gift to WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT, *Director* NATIONAL SOCIETY *for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, Victoria House, Leicester Square, London, W.C.*

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THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN
urgently appeal for £3,000
for much-needed EXTENSIONS in OVER-SEAS PORTS.
WILL YOU SEND A GIFT?
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EMPIRE SETTLEMENT
FAIRBRIDGE FARM SCHOOLS
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
FOR DESTITUTE BOYS AND GIRLS
From smoke-grimed cities of the Homeland to "a land of boundless opportunity."
SUNSHINE, EDUCATION, FARM TRAINING AND A CAREER
Cheques, etc., payable CHILD EMIGRATION SOCIETY, *crossed, and addressed Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., etc., Savoy House, 115, Strand, London, W.C.2, England.*

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BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR the resources of the
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Funds needed to carry on the work. Will you help?
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PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
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Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.

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SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL
FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
70 BEDS. SPECIAL CANCER WARDS. Over 100 Cases of Cancer admitted annually.
HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.
(Hon. Treas., The RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON.)

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If you are contemplating a charitable gift or testament please consider the
WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL
Marylebone Road
Insolvent 14 years ago and owing £10,000 it now possesses assets of £20,000, but is faced with the imperative need of rebuilding at a cost of £40,000.
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THE **CHURCH ARMY**
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Please help by cheques to PREBENDARY CARLILE, C.H., D.D., *Hon. Chief Secretary, Headquarters, 55, Bryanston St., W.1.*

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THE
LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME
REQUIRES £30,000
in the 184th year of its National Work.
Please send a special donation to J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., D.L., J.P., or The Lord Kinnaird, Hon. Treasurers, at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

CHILDREN'S HOMES
OVER 34,000 CHILDREN,
many cripples and babies,
have been rescued by
The WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY
which is now keeping its
JUBILEE.
Please send a gift to Secretary,
Rev. A. J. Westcott, D.D., Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11 (Bankers: Barclays Ltd.) and so aid
A NATIONAL WORK.

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1. Many unhappy little ones have lost home, health, and happiness.
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AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1844.
Patrons: Their Majesties the King and the Queen.
PLEASE SEND GENEROUS HELP FOR CRIPPLE AID, SEASIDE HOMES, & VARIED SERVICE IN 150 ASSOCIATED MISSIONS.
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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES
have
24,000
meals to prepare
to-day and every day.
Give yourself the happiness of providing 30 of them!
10/-
will do this.
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THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION

DUKE OF YORK'S TRIBUTE

WORK OF 88 YEARS

The Duke of York, the patron, attended the 88th annual meeting of the Early Closing Association, which was held yesterday at the Hotel Metropole, Northumberland-avenue. Mr. Winston Churchill, the president, was in the chair, and others present included Lord Wakefield, Dame Beatrix Hudson Lyall, Mr. R. J. Davies, M.P., Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., and Captain A. Larking (secretary).

The DUKE of YORK paid a tribute to the fine work which the association had done and was still doing. He was very glad to offer a welcome to the delegates from distant centres.

Referring to the annual report, he said that the author "has been good enough to preface it with a few words I uttered in public some weeks ago. I then said: 'Our main purpose, as I see it, is to remind both masters and men that relationships in industry are first of all human and social.' That is not a new sentiment, but it is the fundamental principle on which industry must be built up if it is to prosper. Sympathy and confidence between manager and operative, employer and employed, are essential to the commercial prosperity of a nation. The establishment of these cordial relationships has been the aim of this organization during the 88 years of its existence, and it will, I hope, continue to be so until the objective has been fully and finally reached. All propaganda work and all achievements won have been based on the important truth that the interests of the employer and the employed are one.

"This applies just as much to the relationships between the general public and those who are called upon to serve it. We have an outstanding example in the Shop Hours Act, under which greater opportunities for rest and recreation have been provided for a class of worker who badly needs it. Think for a moment of the shop assistants and what they are called on to do. They must be unfailingly courteous and good tempered in the most trying circumstances; always ready to answer questions with cheerful good humour; and always willing to help the most difficult customer. No matter how tired they feel, they must never be lacking in tact and politeness. The exercise of these qualities in an Armageddon such as a remnant sale, or at a busy season such as Christmas, seems to me to be almost superhuman, and personally I have the greatest possible respect and admiration for the shop assistant.

"I feel that many of those who might resent the limitations which are placed on their hours of shopping have never realized the position or thought the matter out. If the public are to have good service, it is obvious that they can only be supplied by a well-trained and efficient *personnel*, efficient in mind and body. Such efficiency can only be acquired if mind and body are afforded reasonable hours for rest and recreation. It is just as much in the interests of the public as of the assistants themselves that this Act should have come into force, a fact which, I am glad to say, is being realized more and more by traders, whether great or small, throughout the country.

"When we look back on our past history we note with pride the names of some of those who have supported us. We can point to the great Lord Shaftesbury, Charles Dickens, Lord Avebury, Sir George Williams (whose grandson is with us to-day), and many others. The association has been honoured by its connexion with them, and, since the last annual meeting, it has received an additional honour, an honour bestowed on your secretary and one which he richly deserved."

Mr. CHURCHILL said that from time to time they found ignorant assaults made on the work of the Early Closing Association by people who knew nothing of the evils it had swept away, nothing of the boon which it had conferred. They were told now that a further movement was arising among the shop assistants to establish a 48-hour week. He hoped it would be discussed with patience, tolerance, and good temper, and with the clear determination not to allow it to become the hackneyed counter of party politics.

THE PRIMATE ON SUNDAY LABOUR

The delegates to the annual meeting were the guests of the Mayor of Westminster at luncheon at the Hotel Victoria, which was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Clynes, Home Secretary.

Replying to the toast of "The Early Closing Association," the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY expressed his sympathy with its objects. He said if there was one particular sphere in which their vigilance might still be needed, it was the growing extension of labour on the one day of the week which had hitherto been preserved for this country. There were some things which it was difficult for them to procure, except perhaps on Sunday; but that was just what used to be said about late shopping at night. Some of them watched with great suspicion the increase in the organization of games and of public amusements on Sunday, not for puritanical reasons, but because all that gradually meant momentum being given to the use of labour on Sunday. If the Early Closing Association could do something strong and vigorous to arrest these tendencies, which were due to the haste, heedlessness, and selfishness of so much of our modern life, they would be doing a service not only to themselves, but to their country. (Cheers.)

Mr. CLYNES also replied.

After the annual meeting the members of the association were entertained at tea by Lord Wakefield; and on the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury they visited Lambeth Palace.

THE INDIAN OUTLOOK

SIR A. CHATTERJEE ON THE MEN "AT THE HELM"

The East India Association gave a luncheon to the High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday, under the chairmanship of LORD LAMINGTON, and the 150 guests afterwards paid an informal visit to the new India House in Aldwych.

Mr. BENN, Secretary of State for India, in proposing the toast of Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, said that the acquaintance with them he had formed when he went to the India Office a year ago had quickly ripened into friendship and admiration. Sir Atul Chatterjee occupied a position of eminence and responsibility, and it was to be marked by the presence of the King-Emperor at the opening of the new India House on July 8. Sir Atul had become a great figure at international gatherings at Geneva and elsewhere. He had exalted the international position of India and won her international renown. At a time when what we needed most was mutual respect and understanding between the two countries Sir Atul had made a contribution to it such as few could claim.

SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE, in reply, said that it was a great good fortune for India that they had at the helm Lord Irwin in India and Mr. Benn in England. He had always been an optimist as to the future of India, and he did not be disheartened when he saw India in such hands, and when they had among Indian leaders men like Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, whom he was happy to see with them that day. After paying tribute to his principal colleagues and to the staff at India House, he said that he was fortunate in having been under the guidance at an important stage in his official career of Sir Harcourt Butler. One thing he learned from him was that a frank interchange of views and reasoned argument went much further in securing progress than prejudice or useless recrimination. He had tried to apply this lesson throughout his period of office in London, and he hoped that he had been more successful than if he had taken up a negative or obstructive attitude. The new India House was more adequate to the importance of India in the British Commonwealth of nations than the offices; it superseded, and he hoped it would become a centre of Indian life in the capital of the Empire.

The guests included:—

Lady Lamington, Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Lady Simon, Sir Harcourt Butler, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, Lord Meston, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Charles Armstrong, Sir M. Bhownaggree, General Sir Edmund Barrow, Sir Albion Banerji, Lady Chesevix-Trench, Sir Percival Craddock, Sir William and Lady Ovens Clark, Sir David and Lady Chadwick, Sir Stephen Demetriadi, Sir Thomas Carey Evans, Sir George and Lady Forbes, Sir Sydney Fremantle, Sir Edward and Lady Gait, Sir Stanley and Lady Holland, Sir Clement and Lady Hindley, Lady (Chad) Jacob, Mrs. Khareghat, Sir Lionel Kerr, Miss Gertrude Kinnaird, Sir James and Lady MacKenna, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. F. Lindsay, Sir Donald Maclean, Lady Scott-Moncrieff, Sir Basanta Lal Mullick, Dr. E. F. Pearsalye, Mr. I. X. Pears, Lady (Benjamin) Robertson, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Sir Thomas and Lady Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stokes, Sir Walter and Lady Willson, Sir Nevile Wilkinson, Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler, and Sir James and Lady Walker.

EVACUATION OF ST. KILDA

ISLANDERS' PETITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, MAY 22

The inhabitants of the island of St. Kilda are petitioning that they be transferred to the mainland. So great have been their privations of recent months by reason of the severe weather, the scarcity of food, and the tendency of the young to leave them and seek their future on the mainland or in the colonies, that every one of working age on the island has signed the petition, forwarded to the Secretary of State for Scotland, which prays that the Government will transfer them before the present year is out so that they may not have to face another winter on the island.

The petition opens with the statement that the natives of St. Kilda, the signatories to the document, respectfully pray and petition his Majesty's Government to assist them all to leave the island this year and to find homes and occupations for them on the mainland. The population of St. Kilda, the petitioners go on to explain, has been reduced to 36 (not including the nurse, the missionary, and the latter's family), and there are now left scarcely sufficient men to undertake the ordinary work of the island. Some of the younger men have decided to go away this summer, and the position of the others will be impossible. It is explained that assistance is required for the cost of removal, &c., because for some years the island has not been self-supporting. A significant phrase in the petition is: "We do not ask to be settled together as a separate community elsewhere." It had been suggested that the islanders might desire to continue a sort of corporate existence in whatever part of the mainland they might be transferred to, in the event of their ever agreeing to evacuate St. Kilda, but apparently they do not intend to make that a condition of removal, and will be content with whatever provision can be made for them as separate families.

St. Kilda, which measures about seven miles in circumference, lies in the Outer Hebrides, 40 miles from the north-west extremity of North Uist. It is cut off from regular communication with the mainland from the end of August till Whitsuntide, when the steamer service is resumed. During the winter season trawlers establish the only contact with the outer world, but fierce gales last winter prevented even these from visiting the island for long intervals. Some of the best fishing grounds lie around St. Kilda.

TRAWLER'S ERRAND OF MERCY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FLEETWOOD, MAY 22

It was related, when the Fleetwood steam trawler Chorley arrived in port to-day, that the vessel had abandoned its fishing voyage during rough weather on the high seas in order to bring help to a 23-year-old girl of St. Kilda, who was dying. The trawler was steaming past the island on Saturday morning when signals of waving sheets were observed, and the vessel drew in. Islanders rowed to it and asked that a message from the island's nurse, Miss Barclay, should be put on the trawler's wireless at once. The message was addressed to the Scottish Board of Health at Edinburgh, and stated that Mary Gillies was seriously ill, and asked for medical advice. An immediate reply came from the Board, who asked if the Chorley could put into Leverburgh, South Uist, and await the arrival of a doctor. When the consent of the owners, the Palatine Steam Trawling Company, Limited, of Fleetwood, had been sought and obtained, the vessel picked up Dr. Alexander Shearer, of Edinburgh, and a health inspector who had been sent by the authorities the same evening. Then began the dash of 50 miles back to St. Kilda, where the trawler arrived late the same night, but the gale had increased so much that it was impossible to approach until 10 on Sunday morning. After that the vessel was stormbound until Monday morning, when the Dr. and inspector were taken back to Leverburgh. Unfortunately, it was found that the condition of Mary Gillies was hopeless; and she was so dangerously ill that she could not be moved to hospital on the mainland.

DARTFORD MURDER TRIAL

UNSUCCESSFUL PLEA OF INSANITY

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Humphreys, ALBERT EDWARD MARJERAM, 23, labourer, was indicted for the murder of Edith May Parker on Dartford Heath on April 11.

The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty," and the defence raised on his behalf was that he was insane at the time and not responsible for his actions. The jury found him *Guilty*, and MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS passed sentence of death upon him.

Mr. Eustace Fulton and Mr. G. B. McClure prosecuted; Mr. S. T. James appeared for the defence.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. FULTON described how the woman was stabbed in the back while walking with her sister Eva on Dartmoor Heath, and said that the prisoner was arrested a few hours afterwards. At the police station he made a statement in which he said he bought a butcher's knife for 2s. and was on the heath when the two girls came along. The statement continued:—"I never spoke to them. I just got up and done it with the knife. She said 'Oh!' I threw the knife away in a bush. I wandered about all day. I read the case in the evening paper. I did not know it was so bad. I only thought I wounded her. . . . I forgot to add the motive. It was robbery, as I was out of work and wanted money."

Witnesses were called for the prosecution.

Sergeant Rendle, in reply to Mr. JAMES, said that when the prisoner made his statement at the police station he was cool and indifferent. The witness had never seen a man so cool before, considering his position. The prisoner gave himself up for the Reading shop murder.

Detective-sergeant Walden stated that he had known the prisoner eight years. He knew that the prisoner had attacked his mother with the tongs, and he had heard that he had tried to strangle his brother.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. JAMES said he did not propose to call the prisoner. He proposed to call one witness only.

Mrs. Margeram, the prisoner's mother was called. She said that at the age of five the prisoner had an abscess on the brain and had to be strapped down because he was violent and because of the agony he was suffering. He used to pick up knives and stand looking at them, and used to draw them across his throat. He once made an attack on her with the tongs and pointed a knife at her, and threw the cups on the table at her. That was the only time he attacked her. He held his small brother down by the throat. Once he stuck a fork into a cat. Two years ago the prisoner attempted to commit suicide by gas.

Dr. Watson, senior medical officer of Brixton Prison, and two other medical men were called for the prosecution. They expressed the opinion that the prisoner was not suffering from any disease of the mind while he was under their observation, nor was he insane.

Mr. JAMES, in his address to the jury for the defence, pointed out that there was no motive for the murder.

The jury were absent considering their verdict for 50 minutes.

When asked by Mr. W. W. Nops, Clerk of the Court, whether he wished to say anything, the prisoner replied, "No, Sir."

EXCAVATIONS AT LYDNEY PARK

SITE OF NORMAN CASTLE DISCOVERED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEWPORT (MON), MAY 22

The site of a small Norman castle has been found in the grounds of Lydney Park, the home of Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General of New Zealand. Last year Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, with Mrs. Wheeler and Mr. D. D. A. Casey, excavated the Roman site in the park known as Camp Hill. A temple was disclosed, as well as other buildings with tesselated pavements, and a number of coins, brooches, ornaments, and implements of the Roman period were found. It has now been discovered that the hill was once crowned by a Norman castle.

The excavations are being conducted by Mr. Casey, assistant to Dr. Wheeler, on behalf of the London Society of Antiquaries, by permission of Lord Bledisloe. The castle has not yet been excavated enough to enable its date to be determined, but it appears to be of the late twelfth or early thirteenth century. It covers about one acre, and is enclosed by a stone wall several feet thick. A few more Roman coins and some Roman pottery have been discovered, but the only Norman article found is an iron halberd head.

THE SALE ROOM

BURNEY PORTRAITS

A number of portraits and other English pictures will form one of Christie's most important sales of the season on June 20. The Duke of Leeds is selling 60 lots, mostly eighteenth-century portraits from Hornby Castle, but the most interesting single property in the sale is that being dispersed by order of Mr. C. H. C. P. Burney and the trustees of the will of Colonel Henry E. Burney. This consists almost exclusively of the Burney family portraits, several by E. F. Burney, including one of Fanny Burney (Madame D'Arblay), the famous novelist and diarist. From an artistic point of view the gem of the collection is the fine Gainsborough portrait of Charles Rousseau Burney in scarlet coat, holding some music in his right hand.

Among the portraits from other sources are two by Sir Henry Raeburn of Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon, of Aikenhead, Cathcart, and another by the same artist of Miss Margaret Inglis, apparently unrecorded; an imposing group of the Bradshaw family by Zoffany, which now comes from the family for which it was painted; Sir T. Lawrence's portrait of Mrs. Frances Twiss, from the Royal Academy of 1800; and two portraits of Sir John Anstruther, fourth baronet, and Lady Anstruther, wife of the second baronet, by Hoppner and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER

Christie's sale of old English silver plate on Wednesday comprised the 140 lots contributed by residents of Lincolnshire for the benefit of the Lincoln Restoration Fund, as announced in *The Times* on May 12. The total amounted to £1,111 4s. 5d. A George II. plain octagonal coffee-pot, with domed cover, by G. Boothby, 1733, 33oz. 13dwt., sold, at 98s., for £164 17s. 6d. (Crichton). A pair of George II. octagonal spice-boxes, engraved with the Royal monogram, Crown and Garter motto, by A. Tanquery, 1728, 28oz. 18dwt., at 360s., brought £375 14s. (S. J. Phillips); and a plain porringer, with moulded scroll handles, 4¼in. diameter, 1683, 5oz. 19dwt., at 130s.—£38 13s. 6d. (Smith).

From other sources a plain two-handled cup, 6½in. high, by John Le Sage, 1772, engraved with "The Gift of the Owners of the Diligence to Captain John Tickell, 1772," 30oz. 19dwt., at 23s., brought £34 1s. 5d. (Crichton); a pair of plain sauce-boats, by P. Archambo, 1730, 28oz. 2dwt., at 150s.—£210 15s. (Comyns); a square waiter, engraved with a coat of arms, 7¼in. square, by P. Lamerie, 1735, 9oz. 19dwt., at 190s.—£94 10s. 6d. (S. J. Phillips); a plain octagonal salver, engraved with a coat of arms, 11½in. diameter, by S. Pantin, 1772, 31oz. 7dwt., at 215s.—£337 0s. 3d. (Tessier); a two-handled cup and cover, engraved with a coat of arms, by P. Platel, 1717, 40½oz. at 100s.—£202 10s. (Willson); a Queen Anne écuelle and cover of French design, with a ring handle at the top, 7in. diameter, by P. Platel, 1706, 27oz. 3dwt., at 110s.—£149 6s. 6d. (Crichton); and a Charles I. sweetmeat dish, 6¼in. diameter, 1629, 5½oz., at 250s.—£71 17s. 6d. (Mallett). The total of the day was between £4,000 and £5,000.

In the same rooms yesterday Chinese and other porcelain and decorative furniture totalled £2,239, an English fourteenth-century alabaster carving of the Crucifixion, with five figures at the foot of the Cross, 15in. by 9in., Nottingham School, fetched 72 guineas (Holmes).

ANTIQUITIES AND BOOKS

The two days' sale at Sotheby's of the Egyptian and classical antiquities, the property of a collector, totalled £4,346. Wednesday's portion included among the stone objects a statuette, 10in. high, in limestone, of a man walking, wearing a wide wig, and enveloped in a mantle, dating from the Middle Kingdom, Sakkara, which brought £280 (Langley Brown). The head and left shoulder of the statuette of a man in limestone, 7in. high, Middle Kingdom, brought £92 (Mathieson Gallery); a figure of a seated baboon, in reddish-brown stone—£70 (Dugdale); a limestone fragment with two heads and a clenched hand in incavo relievo, 9in. square—£105 (Somerville); a limestone slab, 37in. by 18in., incised above with an inscription, "The King giveth an offering to Anuous within the Holy Place," &c., fourth to sixth dynasty—£150 (Cairn). Among the marbles a head of Heracles, 8in. high, the nose restored, Parian marble, copy of an original of the fourth century B.C., brought £66 (Colnaghi).

The three days' sale of printed books brought £3,342, the Ashdene Press edition of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," 1925, selling for £50 (Maggs), and that of Cervantes's "Don Quixote," 1927-28, £45 (Rowley). Yesterday the same firm began the two days' sale of fine Oriental manuscripts and miniatures from various sources, the total being £1,868.

EVASION OF CUSTOMS DUTY

£550 FINE AND DRESSES FORFEITED

At the Westminster Police Court yesterday Mr. OSCAR LANG, 60, and Miss ANDRÉE RUSTENHOLZ, a young woman of French nationality, to whom he said he was engaged to be married, both giving address at Bolton-gardens, S.W., were charged with fraudulent evasion of Customs duties at Victoria Station. Mr. R. L. Fisk, solicitor, prosecuted.

Maurice O'Flynn, Customs officer, deposed that Mr. Lang, on arrival from the Continent, requested the clearance of six trunks, and particular attention was drawn to the fact that all garments purchased abroad, whether worn or not, were liable to duty. Mr. Lang said he had nothing to declare, and added: "We are only bringing back what we took with us." The lady, whose attention had been directed to the leaflet setting out the articles liable to duty, endorsed Mr. Lang's statement with the observation, "That is correct." Her trunks were examined and found to contain a number of valuable dresses, all of which it was subsequently admitted were acquired at places abroad. Finally, Mr. Lang said: "I want you to understand that I accept full responsibility for this matter. I paid for the dresses and I knew they were there. The lady is my guest, and she will be over here for about two months."

Electing to give evidence, Mr. Lang said he had been in business in the City since 1888 and nothing was further from his mind than an attempt to defraud the Customs. He strongly objected to the word "fraudulent" in the charge, and if that was omitted he was prepared to plead "Guilty."

The MAGISTRATE (Mr. Gill).—It can't be done.

Mr. Lang said that he regarded the dresses as being in transit for a short temporary stay in this country. The dresses had all been worn abroad, and nothing was said as to liability attaching to them. He had crossed the Channel a hundred times and never heard the word "worn" mentioned at the Customs. "I have travelled a great deal," he added, "and my word has always been accepted."

Mr. Fisk.—And if you had been believed this time you would have got away with it.

Mr. GILL fined Mr. Lang £550 and Miss Rustenholz £100.

Mr. Lang.—Shall we get the goods back?

Mr. Fisk.—They are forfeited, but the defendants can make application to the Commissioners of Customs as to whether they will be allowed to buy them back.

The fines were paid at once.

MOTOR-CYCLIST CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

Before Mr. St. John Morrow, at the West Ham Police Court yesterday, ROBERT BRUCE READE, 40, a ship's joiner, of Fisher-street, Canning Town, was charged with causing the death of three men by negligent driving of a motor-cycle combination at Becton-road, Canning Town, on the night of April 26. The men killed were Henry Alexander Oliver, 53, of Outram-road, East Ham; William John Ring, 44, of Howards-road, Barking; and Henry Staddow, 35, of Stirling-road, Plaistow. Only evidence of arrest was taken, and Reade was remanded on bail. The inquest on the bodies of the three men was opened at Poplar Hospital, on April 26, by Dr. R. L. Guthrie, and after formal evidence of identification was adjourned till June 6. Reade's combination was in collision with a motor-lorry and trailer. Ring and Oliver were killed instantly. Staddow and Reade were found unconscious. Staddow died in Poplar Hospital the next day and Reade remained under treatment until May 21, when he was arrested.

William Reeve, aged about 50, of Shipwright-street, Canning Town, fell 40ft. and was killed while at work erecting girders in Crown-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.

HADRIAN'S WALL

HISTORIANS' APPEAL TO PRIME MINISTER

The following letter has been sent to the Prime Minister, who has given permission for its publication:—

Dear Prime Minister,—In venturing to approach you directly amid your many preoccupations, we are moved partly by a sense of the urgency of the cause we desire to plead, and partly by the confidence that it must make an irresistible appeal to one whose appreciation of intellectual values is matter of common knowledge and of common pride.

We have been greatly alarmed to read of the threatened encroachment on the finest surviving section of the Wall of Hadrian. These ruins are universally acknowledged to be among the stateliest monuments of Rome that time and the hand of man have spared, and they stand in a landscape setting which is unmatched for its perfect fitness and for its power of stimulating the historical imagination. To acquiesce in any interference either with them or with the framework with which they have been so fortunately provided would be nothing short of an act of treason to future generations. On that head we have nothing to add to what has been already so well said by others. But there is a further point of view which we feel it our duty to emphasize.

As students and teachers of ancient history, we can unhesitatingly affirm that the loss to learning would be immeasurable. In recent years Hadrian's Wall has become the centre of a systematic inquiry, which is being pursued along lines that have called forth the unstinted admiration of competent judges abroad as well as at home. Fruitful as this inquiry is proving to be, its ends are still a very long way from being accomplished. Unless the investigators are left unhampered, it can never achieve complete success. Nor would it be sufficient for their purpose that the structure of the Wall itself should be left severely alone. The belt of country immediately to the south of it contains forts and camps and other remains whose testimony would in due time be called for, but whose secrets will perish beyond hope of recovery if the quarrying is allowed to proceed.

While we do not for a moment question the sincerity of the assurances that are being offered by the promoters of the scheme, we fail to find anything in these that is calculated to allay our apprehensions. Once begun, the process is bound to gather force from its own momentum, and sooner or later the English Wall would inevitably share the fate that has already overtaken its Scottish counterpart. There the few sorry remnants that still cling desperately to existence under the shelter of the Ancient Monuments Act are shrinking at a rate which makes it only too probable that they are doomed ere long to entire obliteration. In Scotland salvage was, perhaps, impossible, for the Roman barrier traverses the most populous part of the industrial belt. In England it is far otherwise, since there no attack upon the ruins could be made except by invading a region which Nature has marked out for her own.

Accordingly, we would most respectfully urge his Majesty's Government to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the central portion of the line, including Wall and Vallum and the ground between them, together with reasonable margins north of the Wall and south of the Vallum, are placed under the guardianship of the Office of Works as an ancient monument, or are otherwise effectively protected by safeguards more binding and unalterable than the wishes of those, whether individuals or bodies, who may from time to time be in possession of the land, or of mineral rights over the land, on which the remains are situated. In this context we think it relevant to add that the protection which the Wall needs is not only negative, but positive. It is not always realized that, without the watchful care which it has for so many years received at the pious hands of its former owners, it would to-day have been a shapeless mass of ruins.

(Signed)

F. E. ADCOCK, Professor of Ancient History in the University of Cambridge and President of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
J. G. C. ANDERSON, Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford.
B. ASHMOLE, Yates Professor of Archaeology in the University of London.
D. ATKINSON, Professor of Ancient History in the Victoria University of Manchester.
N. H. BAYNES, Reader in the History of the Roman Empire, University of London.
R. CARR BELLEW.
H. STUART JONES, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales; formerly Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford and President of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
F. G. KENYON, Warden of Winchester College, Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum.
G. MACDONALD, formerly President of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
J. W. MACKAIL, Professor of Ancient Literature in the Royal Academy.
E. H. MINNS, Disney Professor of Archaeology in the University of Cambridge.
J. L. MYRES, Wykeham Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford.
H. A. ORMEROD, Rathbone Professor of Ancient History in the University of Liverpool.
RENNELL RODD.

EMPIRE DAY BROADCASTS

THE PRIME MINISTER TO SPEAK

The B.B.C. announces that the Prime Minister will introduce the Empire Day programme which will be broadcast from all stations to-morrow. He will speak at 9.30 p.m., and from 9.45 to 10.30 p.m. listeners will be given an impression in sound of a journey round the Empire. Starting from London and proceeding westward, fleeting visits will be paid to Canada, Australia, Singapore, India, and South Africa. Ships, trains, aeroplanes, wireless, and other forms of Imperial communication will be represented in the programme.

An Empire Day Festival (organized by the *Daily Express*) will be relayed from Hyde Park to the National transmitters and other stations taking the National programme to-morrow afternoon between 3.30 and 5.15. Listeners will hear massed choirs of London churches, conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent, massed bands of the Brigade of Guards, and community singing conducted by Mr. Gibson Young. The Bishop of London will conduct a service. The band programme will include Empire music and "Land of Hope and Glory," and the massed choirs, accompanied by the massed bands, will sing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and other well-known hymns.

The National programme between 7 p.m. and midnight will be broadcast from GSSW, the experimental short-wave station at Chelmsford which transmits for reception overseas.

CHERRY IMPORTATION RESTRICTIONS

DANGER OF FRUIT FLY

With the object of preventing the introduction of the cherry fruit fly, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has made an Order under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 to 1927, regulating the importation of cherries into England and Wales during the 1930 season.

Cherries grown in France will be admitted without restrictions until June 3, after which date those grown in the Southern Zone will be prohibited. Cherries from the Central Zone will be admitted until June 9, and those grown in the Northern Departments until July 6, after which date the importation of French cherries will be prohibited except of those grown within a small district around Honfleur.

Cherries grown in Italy will be admitted without restrictions until June 5, after which date only those grown in the Region of Emilia will be admitted; after June 16 the importation of cherries grown in any part of Italy will be entirely prohibited.

Certificates of origin must accompany cherries grown in any other European country which are imported after June 5.

Copies of the Order may be obtained on application to the Ministry.

EX-POLICE-SERGEANT ARRESTED

WILLIAM SANSUM, 50, an ex-sergeant of the Metropolitan Police, now secretary of the National Vigilance Society, Gray's Inn-road, W.C., was remanded in custody by SIR CHARTRES BIRON at Bow-street Police Court yesterday on a charge of having conspired with WILLIAM HUNTER HARDY between October and April last to defraud David Henry Dennis and such other persons as might be induced to deposit money with the National Vigilance Society. Detective-sergeant Cain gave evidence of arresting Sansum at his address in Great Percy-street, W.C., on Wednesday night. When the warrant was read to him he asked, "Why have you come here at this time of night? I strongly object." To his wife he said, "I know what it is about. It is about £100 which Hardy had as a deposit on a house, and for which he gave me a receipt. The money is deposited in a bank." The witness added that Hardy had been arrested at Bognor and would appear before the Court later. It was possible that a further charge would be preferred.

RAIL AND ROAD TRANSPORT

EXTENDED FACILITIES FOR HOLIDAY-MAKERS

The railway companies have not been able to carry their arrangements for combined rail and road transport of holiday-makers so far as they had hoped to do, but there will be this year a considerable increase on anything of the kind previously attempted. Combined railway, road, and steamer tickets have been issued for some time; this combined travel is being extended, and provision is being made for the day and half-day excursionist as well as for the tourist.

The London and North Eastern Railway Company proposes next month to run day excursions from Liverpool-street by railway to Ipswich, where the journey will be continued by steamer to Felixstowe or Harwich. The return journey will be made in the evening by train from either place. The company is already running day excursions from towns in North-Eastern England to Ullswater, in which rail, road, and water travel are combined. A feature of this year's holiday programme is the circular tour through Scotland by rail, motor, and steamer, and the wide choice of routes available. Tickets are issued for these tours from a number of stations, including Harwich and Grimsby, for the benefit of tourists from abroad. A typical example of the facilities afforded is London to Aberfoyle by railway, then on to the Trossachs by coach, by steamer on Loch Katrine to Stronachlachar, by coach to Inversnaid, by steamer on Loch Lomond to Balloch Pier, and back by train.

The Great Western Railway Company is running a number of day and half-day excursions combining rail and road travel. One of these is to Stonehenge, passengers transferring from railway to road at Lavington. These journeys make a particular appeal to Americans, and the programme has apparently been drawn up with this in mind; combined road and rail journeys will be possible to the Shakespeare country, to the Chiltern Hills, and to South Buckinghamshire. Travellers to Aberystwyth will this year have an opportunity of making part of the journey by road, as the company will run motor-vehicles from Wolverhampton to the coast. In the West of England journeys by road, rail, and water are being arranged. The London-Oxford-Cheltenham combined rail and road service is being continued, and land cruises starting and ending on the railway, but carrying tourists by road through some of the most beautiful English and Welsh scenery, will again be available.

The London Midland and Scottish Railway Company has introduced interavailability of tickets on three routes—between Sheffield and London, Sheffield and Blackpool, and Edinburgh and Glasgow. The company is running a very large number of circular tours this year in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. A feature of these is a break in the rail journey at points such as at Coventry, for a road tour to Kenilworth, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, and Leamington; and at Windermere, for a steamer journey to Ambleside and a motor journey to Keswick, where the railway is again joined.

NEW FIND OF COAL IN KENT

SEAM 3,000FT. BELOW GROUND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DOVER, MAY 22

A seam of coal from 3ft. to 4ft. thick has been struck in No. 3 shaft of the Tilmanstone Colliery, Kent, where sinking operations have been in progress for the past 12 months.

The coal was found at a depth of 3,035ft., and the shaft, which is approximately 3,040ft. down, is the deepest in the country, though in South Lancashire there are coal workings at even greater depth, and in the same district there are shafts varying from 2,700ft. to 3,000ft. in depth. Hitherto the deepest shaft in Kent has been at Snowdown Colliery, where coal is wound from the 3,010ft. level.

At present the Tilmanstone Colliery is winding coal from the No. 1 shaft, where the Beresford seam is being worked at a depth of 1,628ft.

ROUND THE SHOPS

DRESSES FOR ASCOT

Workrooms are very busy and many firms are finding it difficult to get workgirls to cope with the rush of orders for the season. The new styles are very difficult and take far more time and skill in the making than those of former seasons. In many windows of the smaller firms notices of hands wanted are to be seen, and the scarcity of skilled labour is particularly felt by houses whose business is largely seasonal.

Accessories are very important this year, and the matching of colour schemes and materials takes many forms, of which the matching of bags and shoes is one of the newest.

DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, are demonstrating the new fashion of matching hand-bags and shoes. Black antelope shoes trimmed with black lizard are matched with an afternoon bag in the same skins mounted with an onyx knob. A tie-shoe in well-marked skins in brown sea-leopard has a matching bag in a pouch shape. A similar set of shoe and bag is shown in black patent and lizard which is smart wear either with colours or with black. Glacé kid in a hazel tone with insertions of a lighter shade makes another set. Reptile skins lend themselves to very smart bags, and shoes and court shoes in beige python have a neat bag in the same skin finished with a cornelian knob. Afternoon sets in black satin are useful, and there are also charming sets in figured crêpe de Chine on various grounds, the shoe a court shape, and the bag made in the fashionable pouch pochette. Multi-coloured brocade makes other matching sets for evening wear.

WARING, Oxford-street, have just received a new consignment of Indian carpets which are both beautiful and cheap. They are in all sizes and in some new colours. One of the features of the new shipment is the excellence of the greens. There are carpets in green grounds with camel borders and in camel grounds with green borders. There are a number also of the favourite soft pinks and of the usual drabs and blues. These carpets are hand woven and are notably good in design and colour. It has taken four years to have them produced to the Waring standard, and they represent an excellent type of Indian carpet with a deep pile which takes up more of the surround than an ordinary carpet and consequently calls for a smaller size. Unusual sizes are available which are useful for rooms which are difficult to fit with ordinary standard-size carpets. Prices range from £2 or £3 for small squares, upwards according to size.

BUSVINE, Brook-street, are busy on frocks for Ascot and Le Touquet. They are making some lovely ankle-length dresses for Ascot in lace and chiffon, and have quaint and charming capes giving a Victorian look to many of the most decorative. In flowered chiffon and black lace, there is a beautiful frock with poppies and cornflowers on a black ground and flounces alternating in the chiffon and the lace, the latter being used at the back of the bodice and bordering the skirt. A wide scarf of the chiffon and lace completes the *ensemble*. In beige chiffon and lace there is a lovely ankle-length gown made with a close-fitting hip line and a sleeveless cape. A graceful gown in marocain in a mastic tone has a flowing line, fullness coming below the hips and a little cape close fitting is finished in front with a cameo which tones with the colour of the marocain. For Le Touquet there are smart models being shown in pastel tussore. One pretty model is in two shades of Madonna blue tussore, the cardigan coat having a pattern entirely composed of tiny tucks. The collection at this house is one of great distinction, and the new line is seen at its best and most wearable.

SELFRIDGE'S, Oxford-street, are holding parades of beach suits and bathing costumes to-day at 11.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. The new designs in beach suits which are being shown are adapted for sun bathing, having an open back. The parades are held in the Demonstration Hall on the fourth floor. Next week there will be a clock sale, when Italian clocks in enamel and mother-of-pearl will be offered at bargain prices, and all clocks in the department will be reduced.

Two Rosyth men, George Wallace, hotel manager, and William Simpson Campbell, commercial traveller, were found in an overturned motor-car on the roadside north of Dunfermline on Wednesday night. Wallace was dead and Campbell was injured.

News in Brief

Mr. Bening Arnold, of Surrey-road, Bournemouth, will celebrate his 106th birthday on Sunday.

Two brothers, James and Alexander Adam, aged eight and 13, when birdnesting on the cliffs at Cove, Kincardineshire, on Wednesday night, fell and were killed.

While crossing a road-junction on a motor-cycle in camp at Aldershot yesterday, Private George Edward Johnson, R.A.S.C., came into collision with a brewer's lorry and was killed.

Mr. C. E. Staddon, who was the youngest town clerk in the country when appointed by Wood Green 10 years ago at the age of 29, has been appointed clerk to the Beckenham (Kent) Urban District Council.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Baker, of Church-street, Edmonton, celebrated their golden wedding yesterday. Mr. Baker retired last week after 45 years' service with the Hays Wharf Company, London Bridge.

Sixteen cotton "queens" from Clitheroe, their dresses illustrating the possibilities of cotton as a dress fabric, visited the House of Commons yesterday, with Captain Sir William Brass, the Conservative member for Clitheroe.

The result of an election which took place yesterday in the City Ward of Candlewick to fill a vacancy on the Court of Common Council created by the death of Mr. Walter Dennis was declared last night as follows:—Mr. R. D. T. Stoneham, 83; Sir George Broadbridge, 78; Mr. Claud Dennis, the late member's son, 77.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

An agricultural economist is required for the Department of Agriculture, Kenya. (p. 3)

A dinner of the Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785 will be held on June 3, to celebrate the King's birthday and that of the Prince of Wales; also to commemorate the Battle of Sole Bay (May 27, 1672). (p. 1)

The South Indian Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of pig iron (16 tons). (p. 3)

A racing motorist wishes to meet a wealthy sportsman or sportswoman willing to finance a team of British racing cars to compete in international events, to uphold British prestige. (p. 1)

The Council of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, propose in July to make an election to a Rhondda Research Studentship. (p. 28)

A British railway in South America requires a locomotive superintendent to take charge of locomotive running and locomotive, carriage, and wagon maintenance, and shops management. (p. 3)

There being now a vacancy for a female inmate in the almshouses founded and

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles and opinions of this House at Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

ABOLISH THE PASSPORT (1)

By CALLISTHENES

Great Britain should abolish the passport system forthwith. There is nothing to defend it.

It is bad in law. Resolutely challenged by any British citizen it would almost certainly be found to be a bureaucratic imposition.

It is in effect a demand that the free citizen shall have a licence to go abroad. Not since Magna Charta, which dealt a deliberate exterminating blow at just this abuse of authority, has it been possible to enforce such a demand. A passport was intended to give a British subject protection in foreign countries. To twist that into a licence to go abroad is characteristic of officialdom, but it is an offence against freedom and good government which ought to be abolished as soon as it is found out.

This twisting of an instrument designed for the convenience of the people into one for the convenience of officials was done in the pressure and panic of war. Before the War no passports were required except for Russia. During the War and immediately after it, when enmity and suspicion were the dominant mood of international relationships, passports and visas were fastened like manacles upon the will to travel. Twelve years after the War they are still there.

The official device for prolonging war-time restrictions so far into peace time, and the present official excuse for it, is the working of the Aliens Order. The whole of the British nation has to submit to the annoyance, the delay, the extortion of the passport system in order, in the official phrase, "to enable the British immigration authorities to distinguish British subjects returning to the United Kingdom." All the millions of desirable visitors are to be badgered and annoyed and repelled in order that our officials may have an added check in keeping out the few hundreds of undesirables.

The answer to this, as everyone knows, is that the passport system does not keep out undesirables. The system is evaded with ridiculous ease by those who want to evade it. It bears hardly and in an expensive and annoying way only on the honest citizen.

From inquiries which we have made from this House and from other official utterances we gather that there is a subsidiary notion of defending the British labour market against foreign workmen. It is grotesque to achieve this by making tourists carry passports. The workmen's insurance card system can be much better adapted to this purpose than the passport system.

We shall return to this subject to-morrow.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

BAD-NAUHEIM
near Frankfurt-on-Main, from Victoria 21 hours.
The WORLD'S HEART-CURING SPA.
Equally beneficial for arterio-sclerosis, spinal complaints, nervous disorders, rheumatism, gout, disturbances of the respiratory organs.
Salzse Thermal Springs—rich in carbonic acid.
A charming and restful place.
Information: German Railways Information Bureau, 19, Regent Street, London, S.W.1, and Tourist Bureaux.

IN BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES,
for pimples and blotches which mar the complexion, resort to
Hunyadi János
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
It promotes circulation, removes injurious matter from the system, stimulates assimilation, purifies the blood, and regulates the bowels. Ordinary dose ½ tumbler taken fasting on rising. All good chemists sell it.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC

A JUBILEE CONCERT

The orchestral concert at Queen's Hall yesterday afternoon was the first of a series of musical performances to be given by the Guildhall School of Music to mark the 50 years of its activity. In it Sir Landon Ronald, Principal of the G.S.M., directed an orchestra consisting of the pupils of the school supplemented by professors and past students, who gave their services. The programme was chosen from the works of British-born composers, with a natural leaning towards those who as teachers or as students have been associated with the school.

Mr. Herbert Bedford's concert overture "Sowing the Wind" (conducted by Mr. Aylmer Buesst) made a cheerful opening. Its title presumably was not intended to refer to the action of the civic authorities who 50 years ago sowed the seed of this exuberantly flourishing institution. If they have reaped a whirlwind of music, Sir Landon Ronald has in the 20 years of his principalship harnessed the whirlwind to good purpose and made it a singularly well-ordered one. Those who remember the orchestral performances of the pupils in the years before he took them in hand could realize something of what his work has been as they listened to the spirited and supple playing of Elgar's Enigma Variations under his direction. Other events of the programme included Miss Stiles-Allen's fine singing of Sir Landon Ronald's scena with orchestra, "Adonais," and the "Indian Rhapsody," by Sir Frederic Cowen, who has been a constant helper to the Principal in his educative work.

In the interval congratulatory addresses from the sister schools were presented to the chairman, Sir John Pakeman, and the Principal by Dr. W. H. Richards, subwarden of the Royal Academy of Music, and Mr. G. A. Macmillan, honorary secretary of the Royal College of Music. Further, Sir Ernest Palmer spoke of the pleasure which it gave him to welcome the musicians of the Guildhall School in the programmes of the Patron's Fund of the R.C.M. Practical evidence of this collaboration was given in the second part of the programme by the inclusion of a symphonic poem, "Moods," by Mr. Reginald Redman, formerly a Musicians' Company scholar at the G.S.M., whose work had received its first performance through the Patron's Fund.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 22

Entertainments

"SAMSON AGONISTES" AT OXFORD

AN EIGHTS WEEK PLAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
OXFORD, MAY 22

Samson Agonistes must surely be almost unique among English plays in that its author expressly states that it was never intended for the stage. Nevertheless, Mr. Coghill in thus piously disobeying Milton's injunction has done no injury to his immortal shade, for he has shown that until one has actually seen the play acted it is scarcely possible to obtain an adequate notion of its merit. Unfortunately, this experience has been all too rare. *Samson Agonistes* appears to have been performed publicly only three times within recent memory—once in London before the War, once in America, and once in an abridged form by the new poet laureate in his theatre on Boar's Hill. Mr. Masefield has kindly assisted the Exeter College Dramatic Society in their present production.

Those who saw to-day's performance in the Fellows' Garden at Exeter College, hampered as it was by cold and rain, unusual even for Eights Week, will probably no longer feel inclined, even if they ever did so, to agree with Mark Pattison's judgment on the play as "languid, nerveless, occasionally halting, never brilliant." It is certainly not an easy play to watch and to listen to, and, from the technical point of view, it has numerous defects, but the grandeur of its language and the nobility of its conception have never been surpassed even by Milton himself. It is, indeed, the most intimate of all Milton's poetic works, "the gravest, moralest, and most profitable of all other." If it is ever legitimate to read into a work of art the autobiography of its creator, it must be so here. It is impossible not to feel everywhere the reminiscences of the poet's own experience, his blindness, his unhappy marriage, the defeat of his religious and civil ideals, which give his drama a peculiar depth and poignancy.

In the conventional sense, the term "Samson Agonistes," except in the closing scene, which is extraordinarily moving and dramatic, does not "act well." As a piece of construction it is much inferior to the best of Racine or even of Corneille, and in spite of the classicism of its form, or rather because of it, it is only saved from being at times almost tedious by the intense and overpowering beauty of the language. For the strict classical form is really not quite adapted to Milton's treatment of his subject. Samson, it is true, vividly recalls at moments Prometheus and Heracles Mainomenos, but his heroism is something which belongs to quite a different order from that of the heroes of the Greek drama. The Hebraism of the content is always bursting through the Hellenism of the form. And just because Milton's deeper subjectivity has to express itself in long and exquisitely subtle monologues, his tragedy loses the perfectly balanced objectivity of the Greeks. In order to convey his meaning Milton puts into the mouths of his characters long speeches where Sophocles or Euripides would have used στιχομυθία, an extraordinarily effective though superficial dramatic convention which gives a crispness which Milton lacks. But what he loses in formal perfection he has gained in depth of religious thought and feeling. The spiritual horizon of mankind was larger and wider in seventeenth-century England than in fifth-century Athens, even if it was a good deal less clear.

In spite of the most trying circumstances, the performance came off very well—a testimony to good rehearsing and competent production. The architectural background, being Gothic, is perhaps a little unsuited to the modern severity of the stage, but the garden entrances and exits are most effective. The costumes lent by Miss Masefield look delightful and the grouping, though not faultless, is not unpleasing. Mr. Coghill has reduced his chorus to six, and rightly neglecting the Greek Convention of the coryphaeus, has split up the part between all the members. This simple but ingenious device certainly adds to the dramatic interest.

Taken generally, the acting attains a very high level. Mr. Bodington as Samson has to sustain the whole interest of the play. His part is extraordinarily difficult, because it so largely consists of monologue, which gives little scope for action. His diction is admirable, and he carries his role well. Mr. Brandreth as Manoa plays a straight part very competently, though he speaks at times a little too fast. Mrs. Coghill's Dalila is interesting, her costume charming, and her entrance "with all her bravery on, and tackle trim, sails filled, and streamers waving," particularly effective. Her conception of the part is a little unexpected, and certainly seems to justify Samson's most violent outbursts. Mr. Fowler as Harapha is a fine spectacle, but he is inclined to be a little comic—which is a mistake. Mr. Raikes's performance as the Messenger is the best piece of acting in the play; he gives to the closing scene an extraordinarily dramatic combination of excitement and dignity, which really grips the audience and redeems the lack of incident in the earlier part of the play. The chorus speak their several lines clearly and with dignity, which is all that a chorus can be expected to do.

Visitors to Oxford during Eights Week should not neglect the opportunity of seeing this performance, since by going to the play they will not only benefit the Radcliffe Infirmary, but also gain a new insight into one of the great masterpieces of our literature.

TELEVISION ON THE STAGE

DISPLAY AT SCHENECTADY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)
NEW YORK, MAY 22

An audience of 500 people in a theatre at Schenectady, New York, to-day saw and heard an "act" of a Blackface team, performing more than a mile away in the General Electric Laboratory.

The actors' movements were shown on a six-foot screen. They were clearly visible and their voices were audible in every part of the building. By way of variety one member of the vaudeville team came to the theatre after the first part of the act had been shown, and the act went on with him playing his part on the stage there while his partner appeared only by television. Synchronization was effected without difficulty, and all that marred the performance was the tendency of the picture on the screen to sway slightly. Those who saw the demonstration were agreed that the pictures were much superior in lighting and in their comparative freedom from flickering to early cinema pictures. The success of to-day's demonstration has led the management of the theatre to retain television as a regular feature of their programme.

COMMAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE

THE KING AND QUEEN AT THE PALLADIUM

The King and Queen, who were accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, were present at a Command Variety Performance given in aid of the Variety Artists' Benevolent Fund at the Palladium last night. The Royal party, which included Lady Elizabeth Motion, Sir Charles Cust, Sir Derek Keppel, and Sir Harry Stonor, arrived at a specially decorated entrance to the theatre in Argyll-street, where a large crowd waited to cheer their Majesties. They were received at the theatre by the president of the Fund, Mr. Mark Ostrer, and Mr. George Black (directors of the General Theatre Corporation), Mr. H. Marlow (secretary of the Fund), and Mr. G. Rhodes Parry (manager of the Palladium). As their Majesties entered the Royal box the audience rose, and, led by Mr. Tom Burke, the tenor, sang the National Anthem.

The programme offered lovers of the music-hall a choice entertainment. Every turn was that of a "star" certain to shed radiance on the evening. All shone, but Mr. Gillie Potter contrived to shine a little brighter than the rest. His patter was of the stuff on which laughter in the music-hall has always thriven, and, delivered with an air of suave gravity that would have become the chairman of a board of directors declaring a dividend, it had an immediate and immense success which clearly extended to the Royal box. It is hard to think of Mr. Julian Rose in astronomical terms, and yet unquestionably he, too, is a "star." That stocky, immobile, carefully overdressed figure at the footlights, with an easy flow of Malapropisms, and all the conventional failings of the Hebrew race at its finger ends, was the nearest approach the programme made to low comedy.

There was the straightforward humour of Mr. George Clarke, dependent largely on situation and on the skill with which he gave to a small car a grotesque life of its own. Mr. Will Hay, dinning his own kind of truth into the amusingly thick heads of a couple of pupils, needed rather more time than he was allowed to bring off his best effects, but what there was of his familiar turn was distinctly good. Coram is distinguished among ventriloquists by the genuine personality which his dummy acquires from him. Last night the perky little Guardsman was in excellent form and brought off two almost perfect bugle calls. The other humorist was Toto, a wondrously cheerful clown who seemed to rely less on the art of clowning than on surprising stage tricks. Other corners of the programme were agreeably tenanted by Mr. De Groot, with his violin pieces, Mme. Odali Careno, with her songs, Mr. Gaston Palmer, with his juggling, and by the dancers.

ROYAL TOURNAMENT AT OLYMPIA

THE KING AND QUEEN TO BE PRESENT

The Royal Tournament, which is held annually in aid of the funds of Service charities, will open at Olympia on May 29, and will be continued until June 14. The King and Queen will attend the opening performance on the afternoon of May 29, when a triple guard of honour from the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force will be mounted in the arena with King's Colours and bands.

The Prince of Wales will be present on June 3, the Duke of York on June 11, the Duke of Connaught on June 2, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, on June 13, Princess Beatrice on May 31, and Prince Arthur of Connaught on May 30. As London figures prominently in the Royal Tournament this year the Lord Mayor will be present on June 6.

The Royal Tournament has enabled £250,000 to be handed to Service charities, and the organizers are hopeful that this year they will at least equal the £27,000 profit made at each of the last two Royal Tournaments. The advance booking of seats has been heavier than usual. The programme is on very much the same lines as in previous years, though there will be more men taking part than ever before, for, not including those engaged in the various competitions, there will be 54 officers and 1,600 other ranks, together with 300 horses and 35 guns and vehicles. There will be a musical drive by "J" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, a musical ride by the 3rd Carabiniers, trick-riding by the 17th/21st Lancers, a mounted display by N.C.O.s of the Equitation School, Weedon, a rope-climbing and window ladder display by naval ratings and Royal Marines from Portsmouth, a display of fencing by Army fencing instructors, gymnastics by the Army Physical Training Staff, a field gun display by the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, and, always one of the most popular features, a display of physical training by recruits of the Royal Air Force.

The new events include a piping display by massed bands and pipes of the Scots Guards. A combined display by artillery, engineers, infantry, and the Tank Corps will show how troops and the vehicles which must accompany them can be provided rapidly with means of crossing a water obstacle.

The historical display, which makes a particular appeal to London, will be given by the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers. The west end of the arena will represent the Tower of London, the birthplace of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, and on either side of the gateway will be sentries and warders in the costume of 1685, the year in which, on the augmentation of the Army during the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, the regiment was raised as an ordnance regiment for the care and protection of artillery. It was the first raised with that object, and the first detachment to enter, in the uniform of the period, will carry fusils as they escort a train of artillery. Subsequent detachments will show the regiment as it was at other important periods of its history.

GRAMOPHONE CHIMES

NEW DEVICE AT STOKE POGES CHURCH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
STOKE POGES, MAY 22

The red-tiled belfry of Stoke Poges Church has spoken this evening with unaccustomed tongues in place of its own chimes. Through the agency of an electric current, a gramophone on a table in the choir gallery, and loud-speaker trumpets facing north, south, east, and west in the belfry windows, over the quiet churchyard and the countryside beyond there sounded music borrowed from York Minster, St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Loughborough Carillon, and Big Ben; and the experiment was so successful as to be alarming. For it appears that any rural church can equip itself in the same way at a moderate cost.

The music for the services may likewise be imported. When the loud-speakers in the belfry had been switched off the gramophone flooded the little building with full and flawless music recorded by great organs and fine choirs. In face of these artistic and technical resources, could village bellringers and choirs do other than despair? On the other hand, could any lover of our country churches be content to see their appropriately simple music displaced by echoes?

The gramophone records played this evening were in themselves remarkable. The chimes sounded softly yet clearly through the trees, and so little were the birds concerned that they did not cease singing; the music inside the church was equally harmonious. The trouble was that it all seemed too good, or at least too magnificent and complex, for the setting; and this impression was heightened by the choice of Stoke Poges as the scene of the experiment. From its intimate association with Gray's "Elegy," this is one of the best-loved churches in all England—in all the world, indeed, as the visitors' book witnesses—and it still keeps the simplicity out of which that poem was distilled. The ancient yew under which Gray is locally believed to have composed it stands opposite the church door; it has been stopped with cement in the middle as a dentist stops a tooth, and the branches are held up with splints and slings of wire, yet the foliage is still green. Had we heard the six authentic bells of Stoke Poges Church and a genuine service before or after the gramophone music, we might have been able to determine whether they do not as inherently belong to it as does the yew tree to its churchyard.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

MISS WALLACE AND MR. BARBOUR

Music written for two players at one pianoforte is more often practised in private than performed in public, so that the programme of the recital given by Miss Lucille Wallace and Mr. Lyell Barbour at the Aeolian Hall on Wednesday was refreshingly unhackneyed. They began with a Sonata by Mozart in C major (K.521), which was alone sufficient to justify the recital. The first movement has a sort of general kinship to the music of Papageno in *The Magic Flute*, and the final *Rondo* is a delightful example of Mozart's treatment of that form. Ravel's "Ma Mère l'Oye," which followed, is an admirable example of duet-writing, the four hands being used economically to produce effects of tone and colour which two could not achieve. Bizet's "Jeux d'Enfants," a suite of five pieces, provided an admirable foil to Ravel's highly sophisticated and clever manipulation of his medium. The programme was completed by the Variations on a Theme of Schumann's by Brahms, whose style suffers more than it gains from the thickening of its texture, and Mendelssohn's rightly named *Allegro Brillante*. Throughout the evening Miss Wallace and Mr. Barbour played with a complete unanimity which was really astonishing. Even where, as in the *Rondo* of Mozart's Sonata, there were occasional heavy touches, there was no flaw in the *ensemble*.

MISS IRENE DE WOLODIMEROFF

A song recital of unusual character was given at Wigmore Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when Miss Irene de Wolodimeroff sang Greek, neo-Egyptian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Spanish, Brazilian Negro, Brazilian Indian, and Russian songs. We are not competent to pronounce on the quality of her extraordinary linguistic achievement, but we can testify to the variety of treatment and vocal colour which she brought to her singing of songs ranging from the barbarism of the Brazilian songs to the sophistication of Ravel's arrangements of Greek and Hebrew folk-song. The voice is of too pronounced and incisive a character to convey the full flavour of so many national idioms; the singer was bound, in spite of her most laudable efforts, to cosmopolitanize them a little, but she could be shrill, nasal, reedy, or smooth as required. "Clearing at dawn," by Alexis ffrench, sung in English, showed her command of phrasing; rapid patter songs or dance-songs by Bartok and de Falla showed her rhythmic sense. This geographical approach to music was scientifically made, but the singer was artist enough not to make the great interest of her recital merely scientific.

MISS HELEN HENSCHEL AND MR. JOHN GOSS

Where does Mr. Goss find them? Some of his discoveries which he presented at the recital which he shared with Miss Henschel at Wigmore Hall on Monday night seemed too good to be true. But no, their credentials will bear examination, and what is more, Mr. Goss has that way with him which fends off a too close scrutiny of the actual quality of the music. Miss Henschel's, too, is a disarming art, so that when they played and sang the duets "Il Musico Ignorante," by the eighteenth-century Clari, hammered out with a deliberately wooden rhythm, and "The Mote and the Beam," from the "Musicalische Andachten" of the seventeenth-century Hammerschmidt, one could only be delighted at the sophisticated mockery of the one and the naivety of the other. Another of Mr. Goss's rare specimens was a Tudor conceit by William Wigthorp, which suited the well-known Gossish humour down to the minutest turn of phrase. In his heartier manner was Bax's "Beg-Innish." Miss Henschel cultivates a more familiar field with no less distinction and individuality; among her French, German, and English songs to her own accompaniment she included an exquisitely turned song of her father's, "Goneril's Lullaby." The fine shading of expression which both singers brought to their songs was used with equally happy results in their duets by Brahms, Schumann, and Purcell.

MR. LESLIE HOLMES

Mr. Leslie Holmes has already shown that he possesses interpretative powers of an uncommon order. At the Aeolian Hall on Tuesday night it was satisfactory to find a considerable improvement in the singing itself. Beauty of tone by itself is valueless, intelligence and imagination certainly carry one farther, but the ideal is a combination of the three. With his natural gift for expression Mr. Holmes can easily afford to allow tone quality to take its proper place and so bring the purely musical side of his performances up to the same level as the intellectual. It is hardly a matter of not forcing the tone, more perhaps of not sufficiently realizing how much may be left to the music. In simple strophic melody Mr. Holmes did better than in the dramatic type of song. With more pure voice the effect in his singing of Schubert's "Der Doppelgänger" would have been more than fine, it would in fact have been overwhelming.

MR. MICHAEL MULLINAR

It would have been better if Mr. Michael Mullinar had chosen his programme more carefully, for one hardly felt the true *raison d'être* of the concert he gave at the Wigmore Hall on Tuesday afternoon. As a composer he was only represented by a pianoforte suite, "Grimm's Fairy Tales," and by one group of songs, while as a pianist he did no more than play the suite together with other short pieces of small scope and take part with Miss Sybil Eaton in a performance of the Lyric Sonata for violin and pianoforte of Mr. Armstrong Gibbs. His music has a pleasant enough ring, though not particularly individual. His playing showed more solidity and style in the sonata than in the pieces, which were often rather unsteady in rhythm and not clear in outline. Miss Eaton played with her usual refinement and charm of tone. The singer was Mr. Arthur Cranmer, taking the place of Mr. Keith Falkner, who was indisposed. Besides singing Mr. Mullinar's group he also sang some German *lieder*.

MR. ANTONI SALA

Though by no means lacking in vigour, Mr. Sala's violoncello playing is chiefly notable for its polished refinement and a certain ingratiating quality. His soft playing is caressing—the tone is so pure, the phrasing so smooth. His audience at Wigmore Hall on Wednesday night was able to enjoy this very delightful feature of his playing in the slow movements of Eccles's G minor Sonata and in a Berceuse by Guy Sargé. The latter was a new work, agreeable but much like other good cradle-songs. A new ballade by Miss Guirne Creith, who played the piano accompaniments for Mr. Sala, took advantage of the diffuseness of the form and seemed to be artificially pumped-up music without much impulse, but it had technical facility. The main work of the programme was John Ireland's sonata, with the composer at the piano. Here, again, the impulse appears to be hardly sufficient to fill out the form (as it does so amply in his A minor Violin Sonata), but the slow movement has beauty, and this, together with the bigness of the general layout, showed that Mr. Sala is by no means only an exquisite player of trifles, but a musician of insight, who can claim a place among the most eminent violoncellists of the day.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

The times and programmes of to-day's recitals to be given by Mr. Clifford Ball on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park are:—

4 to 4.25 p.m.—"Minuet" (Banstetter); "Come, Lasses and Lads"; "Softly Awakes my Heart"; "Passing By" (Purcell); "Parted" (Tosti).
8 to 8.25 p.m.—"Minuet" (Beethoven); "Poem" (Fibich); "Volga Boatmen"; "Old Folks at Home"; "Will ye no come back again?"

Recitals to-morrow and on Sunday will be given at noon, 4, and 8 p.m.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

THIRD CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, LONDON.
CURZON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
A Branch Church of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.,
announces a
FREE LECTURE
on
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
By Mr. PETER V. ROSS, C.S.B. (of San Francisco)
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
in the
CHURCH BUILDING, Curzon-street, W.1,
On SATURDAY, MAY 24th, at 3.0 p.m.
ALL ARE WELCOME.
Admission by free ticket.—Apply Third Church, Curzon-street, W.1.

LONDON UNITY CENTRE. E. GERALDINE OWEN, the well-known speaker (author of "Self Expression"), gives PRACTICAL talks on ATTAINMENT.—Freedom through understanding. Sundays, 6.30, with music. Mondays and Tuesdays, 3, 5, and 8 p.m. Wednesdays (men), 8 p.m.—78, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Free

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.
DIE MEISTERSINGER. To-night, at 7.
Gladys Parr, Elisabeth Schumann; Philip Bertram, Rudolf Bockelmann, Bamfield Cooper, Frederick Davies, Osmond Davis, Howard Fry, Eduard Habich, Viktor Madin, Heddle Nash, Bernard Rose, Herbert Simmonds, Heinrich Tessmer, Richard Watson, Fritz Wolff, Frederick Woodhouse.
Conductor—BRUNO WALTER.
(Last Performance of German Opera.)
NORMA. Monday, at 8.
Irene Minghini Cattaneo, Nadia Kovaceva, Rosa Ponselle; Luigi Cilla, Ezio Pinza, Tullio Verona.
Conductor—VINCENZO BELLEZZA.
ANDREA CHENIER . . . . Tuesday, at 8.0
AIDA . . . . Wednesday, at 8.0
NORMA . . . . Thursday, at 8.0.
MADAMA BUTTERFLY . . . . Friday, at 8.15.
PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 28s.; Circle, 21s. and 21s. 6d.; Balcony, £1; Amphitheatre, 12s.; Gallery (unreserved), 3s. 6d.
Box-office 10 to 8. Telephone: Temple Bar 7961.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. MATS. WED. SAT., 2.30.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of
THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.
FREDERICK RANALOW.
ELSIE FRENCH. SCOTT RUSSELL.
OLIVE GROVES.
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.40. Thur., Sat., 2.30. G. 6970.
"INSULT."
MARJORIE MARS. LESLIE PERRINS.
DENYS BLAKELOCK. DAVID HORNE.
"ONE OF THE FINEST PLAYS TO BE SEEN ON THE LONDON STAGE TO-DAY."—Vide Press.

CHELSEA PALACE. Flaxman 9618.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), at 2.30.
MARGARET MORRIS DANCING MATINEE.
MARGARET MORRIS will dance.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN.
"FINE CRIME PLAY."—*Daily Mail.*
"REAL DRAMA, PLENTY OF THRILLS."—*D. Sketch*

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) Mon. Next, at 8.30.
Mats. every TUES. and SAT., at 2.30.
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) At 8.30. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
DENNIS HOEY DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props.: Willhut, Ltd.
(Smoking.) EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
SUSPENSE.
By Patrick MacGill.

GAIETY. LAST 2 WEEKS. Tem. 6991.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. LAST 3 PERFS. Gerrard 8724.
EVENINGS, 8.40. MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2.30.
MAURICE BROWNE presents
"B. J. ONE."
By Commander Stephen King-Hall.
"SPELL-BINDING."—*Evening News.*

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
EVERY EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. (Ger. 0648.)
EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Weds., Thurs., & Sats., 2.30.
"THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930."
"VERY MUCH THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT THE CO-OPS HAVE YET GIVEN."—*Daily Mail.*

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
11th Month of CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. Hol. 4032. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2.30. LAST WEEK.
"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."
Commencing Tues., May 27: "LIBERTY HALL."

LONDON PAVILION. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, 2.30.
CHARLES B.
COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.

LYCEUM. LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
THE CALENDAR.
Edgar Wallace's Great Racing Play.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Temple Bar 7617.
MARGARET BANNERMAN. ALFRED DRAYTON
Mon., May 26, 8.15, HERE COMES THE BRIDE.
Musical Comedy Transferring from Piccadilly Theatre.

LYRIC. (Gerrard 3686.)
EVENINGS, 8.30. MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2.30.
"DEBONAIR."

LYRIC.
MONDAY NEXT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.15.
Matinées, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LILAC TIME."
A Play with Music by FRANZ SCHUBERT.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012.
THE BEGGAR'S OPERA (see under Operas)

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.30. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,
GWEN FFRANGCON-DAVIES in
"MAGDA."

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
"THE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY."—Hannen Swaffer.
CLIFFORD MOLLISON EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett, Howell, Harger, and Naldi.
Transferring to Lyceum Theatre, Monday Next, May 26

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.15. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER presents
"DISHONOURED LADY."
By Margaret Ayer Barnes and Edward Sheldon.
FAY COMPTON.
C. V. FRANCE HARTLEY POWER.
NIGEL BRUCE GEORGE CURZON.
ANNETTE BENSON. HAROLD HUTH.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Off Cambridge-circus.)
EVGS., 8.15. MAT., SAT., 2.30. (LAST 3 PERFS.)
RIO RITA.
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY
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EDITH DAY.
GEOFFREY GWYTHER. BERNARD NEDELL.
LESLIE SARONY. RITA PAGE.
GEORGE GEE.
Box-office open 10 till 10. (Smoking.) Regent 1527.

THEATRES (continued)

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30. LAST WEEKS.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER.
CONNIE EDISS. AUSTIN MELFORD
LESLIE HENSON.

QUEEN'S. LAST 3 PERFS. 8.15. Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE

ROYALTY THEATRE. (Gerrard 2690.)
EVGS., 8.45. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
(By arrangement with Dennis Eadie, Ltd.)
FOR THE MONTH OF MAY ONLY.
OUR OSTRICHES.
By MARIE C. STOPES.

ST. JAMES'S. (Ger. 3903.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL.
The Play Produced by Charles Hopkins.

ST. MARTIN'S. At 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Last Weeks
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL. ALLAN AYNESWORTH.
Diana Wynyard. Morton Selten. Robert Holmes.

SAVOY. Temple Bar 8888.
Props.: Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessors: Exs. of H.B. Irving.
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SYBIL THORNDIKE
MAURICE BROWNE PEGGY ASHCROFT
PAUL ROBESON.
EVGS., at 8.15. Mats., MON. and THURS., at 2.30.
"A GREAT & MEMORABLE PERFORMANCE."—*M. Post*

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(Ger. 6666.) At 8.30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

VAUDEVILLE. 8.30. Mats., Mon., Sat., 2.30
DOWN OUR STREET.
NANCY PRICE, MORRIS HARVEY, MILTON ROSMER.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.)
EVENINGS, 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
FOLIES BERGERE REVUE,
with CHARLES AUSTIN.

WINTER GARDEN. (Smoking.) Hol. 8881.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., THURS., SAT., at 2.30
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
London's Greatest Light Entertainment.
CICELY COURTNEIDGE and JACK HULBERT.
NORAH BLANEY and GWEN FARRAR.
Revolution in Prices, 7s. 6d. to 1s. (plus tax).

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
(Tem. Bar 3028.) EVGS., 8.30. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"ON THE SPOT."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
GILLIAN LIND GLADYS FRAZIN
W. CRONIN-WILSON BEN WELDEN
BEN SMITH DENNIS WYNDHAM
EMLYN WILLIAMS ROY EMERTON

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. Bar 3161.)
THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.
MARION KERBY & JOHN NILES; Ernest Thesiger presents "CHELSEA CHINA"; GUE TSANG & CHINESE WONDERS; RANDOLPH SUTTON and Co. "SINGING HIS WAY ROUND THE WORLD"; S. MELVIN; BILLY

Imperial and Foreign News

GERMAN DEFENCE ESTIMATES

MINISTER'S REPLY TO CRITICS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 22

In the second reading debate on the Military and Naval Estimates, which began in the Reichstag yesterday, and was continued to-day, General Groener, the Minister of Defence, contested the suggestions made both abroad and in Germany that a spirit of military aggressiveness underlies German policy. The debate revealed, as so often, the tendency of Socialist criticism to weaken after the Committee stage, but it showed also that the parties of the Left and the Right still disagree strongly whether the armament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles should be exploited to the uttermost or not.

General Groener said that the German armed forces were not an instrument of aggression. That was shown by a comparison between the German Army of 100,000 men and the French Army. The peace strength of France and her Allies was some 1,120,000 men, and their war strength 9,650,000, apart from the enormous number of aeroplanes, tanks, heavy guns, in fact, artillery of all kinds. It was encouraging, at any rate, that of late even military voices had been raised in France to admit Germany's defencelessness. He did not think he would be wrong in assuming that the new Chief of the French General Staff, General Weygand, "whom we learned to value in 1918 as a very keen but an intelligent and chivalrous opponent," had exerted his great authority to silence those unfounded assertions about the alleged German peril which did not accord with his love of the truth.

Despite this defencelessness, the Minister took the view that everything possible must be done to enable Germany to resist any violation of neutrality or robbery of territory. Otherwise even the League of Nations would be no use to her. She must really make full use of the possibilities of armament left her by the Versailles Treaty. The Germans must preserve their ability to defend themselves, and must foster the spirit of national defence among the youth of the country, especially as the disarmament of the other countries, which they had a right to claim, was making no progress.

SECRET ARMAMENT

As for the talk of secret armament, the Minister continued, every expert knew that armament beyond the limits set was absolutely impossible under present-day conditions. He could only describe attacks of the kind recently revived by M. Poincaré as nonsense. As a newspaper had recently said, they had enough efficient informers in Germany among certain extremists of the Left to render any straying along forbidden paths a very brief pleasure. The control at home was much more effective than any foreign control could be.

German defence expenditure was small compared with that of other countries. It was 4 per cent. of the total Budget, whereas in France it was 27 per cent., in Poland 29 per cent., and in Czechoslovakia 20 per cent. In Germany it worked out at 11 marks per head of the population, in France at 57 marks. To curtail the expenditure on arms and munitions, as was suggested, would be the most stupid thing they could possibly do. They had learned enough about that from the War. This expenditure was relatively high because of the enforced destruction of the armaments industry and the creation of a monopoly for a few factories.

Herr Schöpflin, a Socialist, laid emphasis on the Minister's statement that the Reichswehr was not an instrument of aggression. On the other hand, the impression should not be given that it was weak and helpless. The Socialists wanted to do everything for the defence of the country, but they did not agree with the Minister that all the Treaty possibilities must be exhausted. That was incompatible with Germany's economic capacity.

General von Lettow-Vorbeck (Nationalist), who commanded in German East Africa during the War, said that the Nationalists agreed with the Minister that secret armament was impossible.

In the course of his speech, Herr Schöpflin said that the Minister must reply to the allegation of Herr Mahraun, the leader of the Young German Order, that the Reichswehr remained in close touch with the Soviet Army, and a letter from the Minister to Herr Mahraun is published to-day. In it, General Groener says that his unambiguous denials in Parliament and the Press have failed to move Herr Mahraun from his fixed idea about the relations of General von Schleicher with Russia, and as Herr Mahraun evades a personal discussion of the matter, he must refrain in future from taking any notice of Herr Mahraun's attacks at all.

The votes on the Estimates will probably be taken to-morrow. The Socialists and Communists have proposed a number of cuts, and the Nationalists have introduced a motion to restore the grant for the second "pocket battleship" which was deleted by the joint Committee. It is not impossible that the exertions of the Conservative parties will have been successful in influencing the Centre to avoid repeating the split vote which brought about the defeat of the grant in Committee.

GERMAN STUDENTS' DUELS

OFFENDERS SENTENCED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 22

A Berlin Court, at the appeal of the Public Prosecutor, to-day sentenced 10 Berlin students to three months' fortress imprisonment for taking part in *Bestimmungsmensuren*, or students' "qualifying" duels.

The law usually shuts an eye to students' duels, though formally condemning them when they are forced upon its notice, as they were in this case by an anonymous informer. The lower Court ignored several rulings of the Reich Supreme Court to the effect that these duels were "combats with deadly weapons" and consequently liable to a minimum penalty of three months' fortress detention. It acquitted the 10 students and awarded costs against the State. It held that the qualifying duel was not a personal combat but a sporting test; that the weapons, though potentially deadly, were rendered harmless by the protective equipment worn; and that the law was consequently not broken.

This put the clock back to 1886, up to which year the Reich Supreme Court itself had refused to convict, and the Public Prosecutor appealed. To-day the upper Court, amid the hisses of a student audience which had loudly cheered the acquittal, reversed the verdict. It held that the weapons were deadly, no matter what precautions were taken to prevent any other injury than the treasured scar on the cheek, and that the requirements of the law were therefore fulfilled.

The 10 students, however, will not be imprisoned during good behaviour, and as a sentence of fortress detention carries no moral stigma honour is satisfied all round, and the duelling will go on as before.

CHILDREN'S DEATHS IN LUBECK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 22

The number of deaths among the 246 children treated at Lübeck with the Calmette anti-tuberculosis vacine has increased to 19, but in three of these cases the Lübeck health office attributes death to other causes. Representatives of the Pasteur Institute, of which Dr. Calmette is sub-director, arrived in Lübeck from Paris to-day to investigate the matter.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR SYRIA

END OF A LONG DISPUTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 22

The new Constitution of Syria promulgated by M. Henri Ponsot, the French High Commissioner for the French Mandated Territories in the Levant, was published to-day simultaneously here and in Damascus. It is identical with that drawn up by the Syrian constituent Assembly in 1928, with the exception of the Articles which were disallowed at that time by the French Government on the ground that they were incompatible with the terms of the Mandate. Auxiliary to the main declaration are definitions of the Constitutions of the Lebanese Republic, the Autonomous Sanjak of Alexandretta, of the Alawiya, and the Jebel Druze. The texts will be submitted in due course to the League of Nations by M. Briand.

In his report to M. Briand, the High Commissioner points out that modifications may be made in these Constitutions, with the consent of the Mandatory Power, as and when the evolution of the Mandated Territories reaches a fitting stage. Provision is made for the establishment of a conference on affairs of common interest in which representatives of the Mandated Territories will meet French officials for the discussion of questions in which cooperation is necessary.

The formulation of the Constitution marks the end of the deadlock which has existed ever since August 7, 1928, when the Constituent Assembly refused to rescind certain Articles of the Constitution which it had drawn up. Chief among these were the reservation to the President of the Syrian Republic of the prerogative of pardon, and that of granting an amnesty to Parliament; the right of the Constituent Assembly to conclude treaties with foreign Powers and exercise independent control over foreign relations, to determine the organization of the Army, and to proclaim martial law. The French refusal to consider terms manifestly at variance with the Mandate was followed by so much obstruction in the Assembly that it was adjourned *sine die* in April last year.

SECURITY AND DEFENCE

The text of Article 116 which has at last proved acceptable is as follows:—

"Nothing in the present Constitution is or can be opposed to the obligations contracted by France towards Syria, especially with regard to the League of Nations. The reservation particularly applies to the articles relating to the maintenance of order, the security and defence of the country, and its foreign relations. For the whole duration of the French international obligation to Syria those provisions of the present Constitution which might affect them shall only be applicable in conditions determined by agreement between the French and Syrian Governments. Consequently the laws referred to in the articles of the present Constitution which in an obligation could effect these responsibilities will only be discussed and promulgated after such an agreement has been reached. Legislative and administrative decisions taken by representatives of the French Government can only be modified by the consent of both Governments."

So far as the Lebanese Republic is concerned, the present promulgation is merely the confirmation of an existing state of affairs since its Constitution was promulgated by M. de Jouvenel, then High Commissioner, in May, 1926. There have been some slight modifications on various occasions since that time. The large measure of administrative decentralization and financial autonomy enjoyed by Alexandretta since the beginning of the Mandate is continued under the new Constitution, although the essential sovereignty of Syria remains unimpaired. Provision is also made for the continuance of the autonomous Governments for the Alawiya and the Jebel Druze, with Governors at their head, and in the Alawiya an elected council and in the Jebel Druze a nominated council.

The settlement of these questions, many of them long outstanding, is welcomed by all save the extremists. Ample opportunity is given for national activity within the limits of the Mandate, and the way is paved for further responsibility once the necessary experience has been gained. Above all it puts an end to the indecision and lack of definition which have for so long harassed both the Administration and the inhabitants of Syria.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI ON HIS SPEECHES

"THE PACIFIST GEESE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, MAY 21

Signor Mussolini, who yesterday and the day before had visited several institutions in the city and attended various ceremonies, received to-day, at an enthusiastic meeting of the disabled ex-officers and soldiers held in front of the monument to the fallen in the old square of Sant' Ambrogio, the gift of a "commander's bâton."

The bâton is in malachite. On its head is a Roman eagle in gold encircled by diamonds; its foot consists of a big emerald set in gold. Signor Del Croix, the blind and crippled Deputy, president of the National Association of Disabled Ex-Servicemen, made a speech, to which the Duce briefly replied.

"You have heard," he said, "my speeches of Leghorn and Florence. These speeches had, among other things, the merit of making all the geese who have set themselves to defend the pacifist Capitols of the various countries of Europe scream. Never has one seen a more illuminating spectacle of human hypocrisy."

The Duce went on to say that from these foreign comments it would appear that only Italy were arming. "while," he concluded, "you know that the reality is profoundly different, and that if all countries are armed and are arming themselves one does not understand why Italy should be disarmed and should not rightly arm herself."

Colonel Abbott, chairman of the International Federation of Ex-Combatants, came from London to be present at this meeting of the Lombard Disabled Ex-Servicemen. This morning he laid a wreath on the monument to the fallen.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION

HOPES OF DISSOLUTION IN JULY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 22

Steps were taken in the House of Commons to-day to accelerate business by the passage of a resolution providing that the House shall sit on Empire Day, and thereafter hold morning sittings until the end of the session, in order that, as Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, explained, if business could be expedited so as to secure the end of the session in the middle of next week, it might be possible to hold the election, which by law must take place on a Monday, on July 28. Otherwise, since August 4 is a general holiday, it would have be postponed until August 11, or later.

Mr. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, concurred in the desirability of holding the election as soon as possible, and promised to expedite business.

THE PALESTINE ARAB DELEGATION

The Palestine Arab Delegation, which leaves London to-day, has issued a farewell statement in which it recapitulates the various points where, in its opinion, the British Government has failed to keep its promises to the Arabs; explains that the present Administration of Palestine cannot properly be considered to be the Palestinian Government envisaged by Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations; and appeals to the British public to see that justice and equity may be applied in the case of the Arabs, as "it is only through the application of justice that peace may prevail in the Holy Land."

NORTH CHINA WAR

PROGRESS OF NANKING FORCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MAY 22

News from the Chinese war area is scarce and untrustworthy, but it appears that none of the main forces of Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan has so far been engaged; the Northern troops which have been driven back being only auxiliaries placed in the forefront to delay the advance of the Government forces. The latter are now closing in on Lanfang, a position near the angle of the Yellow River and the Peking-Hankow Railway, held by the Shansi Army. The Government forces are slowly massing against Chengchow, where the troops of the Kuominchun are concentrated.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET

NANKING, May 22.—A conference on Mongolian affairs to discuss the internal development of Mongolia was opened yesterday, more than 40 delegates of Mongolian tribes and banners [subdivisions of tribes] being present. The Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, in connexion with this conference, has issued the following statement addressed to the peoples of Mongolia and Tibet:—

Inasmuch as Mongolia and Tibet are integral parts of the Chinese Republic, local authorities in these territories should avoid establishing direct diplomatic relations with any foreign Government. The peoples of Mongolia and Tibet, being Chinese citizens, are entitled to protection by the Central Government against foreign aggression. The Foreign Ministry is seeking an appropriate and satisfactory solution for various issues outstanding between China and the Soviet, especially those affecting Mongolia. By the Chinese-Russian agreement of 1924, Moscow formally recognized Mongolia as an integral part of the Republic of China and acknowledged China's complete sovereignty over Mongolia. It is, therefore, obvious that Russia has renounced any special interest in Mongolia. The Mongolian people must guard against intimidation by the Soviet authorities and strive for solidarity.

In conclusion, the statement points out that the local authorities of Mongolia may act only through the Chinese Foreign Ministry.—*Reuter.*

THE PORTS OF POLAND

A COMPLAINT FROM DANZIG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 21

Dr. Salm, president of the Danzig Senate, to-day informed the Finance Committee of the Volkstag that he had addressed a Note to the League of Nations High Commissioner requesting a decision with regard to the competition between Danzig and Gdynia.

Dr. Salm said that Danzig was faced with an economic crisis through the fact that Poland, having succeeded at Versailles in separating Danzig from Germany on the ground that she would employ the port of Danzig as her only approach to the sea, to its whole capacity, had since made the former fishing village of Gdynia a modern port, to which the Danzig trade was being diverted by the lavish use of Government powers. The Government of the Free City was thus compelled to request the High Commissioner to remind the Polish Government of its obligations fully to employ the port of Danzig, and to cease artificial diversion of goods and passenger traffic to Gdynia by means of State facilities.

The port of Gdynia, built on the narrow strip of Baltic coast which the frontiers drawn by the Peace Treaty gave to Poland, has been developed in the post-War years from a fishing village to a town of 30,000 inhabitants. It is the declared intention of Poland to make Gdynia during the next few years "the most modern port on the Baltic." Concurrently with the growth of Gdynia the shipping traffic and the goods turnover of Danzig have shown a remarkable increase; shipping entered and cleared, for instance, both increased between 1924 and 1928 from about 1,650,000 to 5,000,000 tons. The Danzigers complain, however, that a far larger proportion of their trade than hitherto is merely transit trade on Polish account, that Danzig's former activity as a trading centre in itself has been much curtailed by severance from Germany, and that their economy has not benefited to anything like the extent these figures might suggest.

CROATS IN YUGOSLAV CABINET

PROTEST AT BELGRADE TRIAL

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, MAY 21

Two more Croat members were added yesterday evening to the Cabinet as Ministers without portfolio. They are Dr. Ivan Schwegel and M. Mirko Neudorfer, both former members of the Croat Peasant Party.

The nomination of the two Ministers had a distinct echo this morning in the State Court, where the alleged Croat conspirators are being tried. The accused had obviously been disgusted by the news and were very excited. The Court was engaged with a side issue of the trial which has arisen during the last few days. The Public Prosecutor lodged an additional charge of *lèse-majesté* against one of the younger accused, M. Gashparatz, for having raised a shout of "Down with the King, down with the Monarchy. Long live Croatia!" during a riot which occurred recently in the Belgrade prison. Both Gashparatz and his companions deny the charge. While evidence in the matter was being taken this morning, M. Bernarditch, the ringleader of the younger men, protested loudly against the deposition of one of the witnesses, and on being called to order shouted "I don't care, you can make four more new Ministers if you like. It won't help you." The President ordered him to leave the court, whereupon the rest of the accused cried, "Then we go too!", a good many of their advocates joining in the shout. The younger accused grouped themselves about M. Bernarditch, calling out, "All of us or none," and offered resistance when the police tried to lay hands on them. There was a free fight, lasting about five minutes, until M. Trumbitch and M. Matchek between them managed to intervene and persuaded M. Bernarditch to go quietly.

MILITARY FORMATIONS IN AUSTRIA

HEIMWEHR OFFER REJECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, MAY 22

Herr Schober, the Chancellor, has rejected proposals for disarming semi-military formations which were submitted to him yesterday in the form of a memorandum by Herren Steidle and Pfrimer, the commanders of the Heimwehr. The memorandum followed on the action of Herr Schober early this week in acquainting the Heimwehr leaders with the text of his amendment to the Bill relating to the possession and carrying of arms in Austria.

The memorandum states that the Heimwehr object to being placed on the same level as the Socialists. The latter are enemies of the Government and of their fellow-countrymen, while the Heimwehr leaders speak as the representatives of the people. They are prepared, however, to cooperate with the Government in the suppression of semi-military formations on two conditions:—First, that the Heimwehr shall be allowed to collaborate with the Government in seizing Socialist weapons, and, secondly, that Herr Schober shall dismiss Herr Schumy, the Minister of the Interior (who as such is in control of the police and gendarmerie), and, for the time being, appoint a Heimwehr man to the post. The permanent official in charge of the police and gendarmerie must likewise be a man in whom the Heimwehr have confidence.

The Cabinet met this afternoon to consider the situation before tabling Article No. 42 of the Arms Licensing Act, as the amending measure is called, in Parliament to-morrow.

MEMORIAL TO THE MISSING

UNVEILING AT LE TOURET

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ARRAS, MAY 22

Lord Tyrrell, the British Ambassador, unveiled the monument to the missing in the British cemetery at Le Touret, near Béthune, this morning. This memorial is dedicated to those who fell in the area between the River Lys and Grenay between October, 1914, and September, 1915. It was designed by Mr. Reginald Truelove, A.R.I.B.A.

It consists of a square cloistered court, built out from the centre of a long cloister, the ends of which form an approach to the court from either side. The work has been carried out in white stone, brick, and rough greyish-brown stone. Along the back of the cloister runs a wall divided by arches and faced with stone; on stone panels in the arches the names of the missing are carved. The memorial is entered through an archway at the end of one of the wing cloisters, which faces the main road from Béthune. Over this archway is the following inscription in English and French:—

To the glory of God and in memory of 13,482 British officers and men who fell fighting in this neighbourhood from October, 1914, to September, 1915, whose names are recorded here, but to whom the fortune of war denied the known and honoured burial given to their comrades in death.

For the unveiling ceremony this inscription was covered with a Union Jack and a French Tricolor, which hung over the archway. General Vicomte de Currières de Castelnau, president of the Anglo-French Committee, arrived at the cemetery accompanied by Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, vice-chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission, Major-General Sir Granville Ryrie, High Commissioner for Australia, Mr. C. T. te Water, High Commissioner for South Africa, and the other members of the committee. Lord Tyrrell arrived soon afterwards.

LORD TYRRELL'S SPEECH

In an address, Lord Tyrrell expressed the intense gratitude of the peoples of the British Empire to the French Government for making it possible for the British themselves to look after the graves of their gallant soldiers. Out of the 1,000,000 men of the British Empire who fell in the Great War 542,607 fell in France, and of these 317,378 were buried in identified graves, and 104,571 buried as "unknown," in 1,891 cemeteries, while 225,229 were commemorated on "missing" memorials in France. The links forged between France and Great Britain in the course of the War were a token, he hoped and believed, of an association which would continue in the future. One of the great lessons of the War, which we should never forget or neglect, was that the outstanding foundation of friendship was loyalty. The great victory which had achieved peace for us all was achieved largely by this quality, and he thought that the best contribution we could make towards the peace of the world was that we should conscientiously cultivate it in all our dealings.

General de Castelnau, replying to Lord Tyrrell, paid an eloquent tribute to the British soldiers who had hastened to the help of France, and added:—"Your exemplary and consoling cemeteries, so carefully, generously, and delicately planned, and so tenderly cared for, are like the seals on epic pages which no present or future generation may forget. Those valiant ones whom you leave among us, whose graves are close to our own, whose bones are mingled with that soil of ours which covered them in life, will recall for ever the close union in which our hearts were one heart, made strong by the same military virtues, fired by the same emotions, full of the same hopes. They are for us the sacred token of deep friendship, whose permanence and strength are the safeguards of world peace."

When the Prefect of the Pas de Calais had spoken on behalf of the French Government, the Rev. G. F. Milner, M.C., dedicated the memorial, and M. le Vicaire Général Maréchal read prayers in Latin. At the end of the service the notes of the Last Post and Reveille, sounded by two concealed buglers, rang out shrill and sweet on the cold wind. A group of the British ex-soldiers who take care of the cemeteries sang "God Save the King" and the Marseillaise with striking effect, and the ceremony closed with the laying of wreaths from the British and Dominion Governments at the foot of the Cross.

Lord Tyrrell had caught a severe chill and was obliged to content himself with the visit to Le Touret, but General de Castelnau visited the grave of Lord Tyrrell's son at Béthune, the grave of General the Hon. Sir Herbert Lawrence's son near Givenchy, and the grave of his own son at Marœuil during the day.

GRAF ZEPPELIN

ARRIVAL IN BRAZIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERNAMBUCO, MAY 22

The Graf Zeppelin passed over the island of Fernando Noronha (125 miles from the coast of Brazil) at 1 p.m. to-day on her way to Pernambuco.

The airship met strong head winds, which have hindered her progress. She crossed the Equator at 9 o'clock this morning, and "Neptune" ducked all those who had not previously crossed the line, including Dr. Eckener, the commander. Dr. Eckener sent wireless greetings to the Brazilian Minister of Transport, adding that the voyage so far had been splendid.

PERNAMBUCO, May 22. — The Graf Zeppelin arrived here at 6.30 p.m. She will leave again for Rio de Janeiro at daybreak.—*Reuter.*

The Graf Zeppelin has been insured on a value of £160,000, 25 per cent. of which amount is uninsured. Fifty per cent. of the insurance is understood to have been covered in the London market with Lloyd's and the companies, and the balance has been placed on the Continent. An insurance cover is in existence, giving the passengers, should they desire to avail themselves of it, the benefit of insurance under the travel ticket system for the long trip, while one passenger is stated to have effected an insurance for a sum considerably in excess of that provided for by the travel ticket.

AUSTRALIAN BRIBERY ALLEGATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 22

Mr. Justice Dethridge to-day began his investigation as Royal Commissioner into the allegations of bribery against members of the Federal Public Accounts Committee. The Committee has been examining the claims for compensation brought by the broadcasting companies against the Government on the taking over of the "A" class broadcasting stations, and [as reported in *The Times* of May 9] it was alleged by Mr. Roland Green, a member of the Committee, that every other member had accepted a bribe from the claimants.

Mr. Green to-day repeated his previous statements. He admitted that there was a gap of 20 days between his hearing a statement about one member of the Committee and the day on which he informed the Committee of what he had been told. In cross-examination, he said that he was the only member of the Committee who was opposed to the granting of £26,000 compensation to Major Conder's company (3LO), but this had not influenced him in his relations with Major Conder. He agreed to submit his own and his wife's bankbook to the Judge.

RUSSIAN RUBBER

FAILURE OF TURKESTAN SCHEME

(FROM OUR RIGA CORRESPONDENT)

The plans for the rapid creation of Soviet rubber plantations and the production of home-grown rubber on a large scale in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have miscarried, and the officials of the "Caoutchouc Trust" are being accused, in the Soviet Press, of counter-revolution.

The Caoutchouc Trust was established by a special decree last year, after Soviet scientists had experimented for three years in the laboratory with some wild shrubs which had been found growing in the sands of Turkestan. The scientists had reported that the shrubs were rich in caoutchouc latex of high quality, which would enable the Soviet Union to "emancipate herself" from the rubber capitalists of the West. Orders were issued that during the spring of 1930 this new State trust should plant 10,000 hectares (24,710 acres) with the newly discovered rubber shrub; the news has now been published at Moscow that the trust has been able to lay down no more than two hectares (4.9 acres) of rubber plantation and that the planters are not quite sure whether they have collected the proper shrub or a similar one which makes good progress but yields no rubber.

Professor Bosse, who is being made one of the chief scapegoats, has published his explanation of the failure of the plans for this year in *Za Industrializatsiya*, the official organ of the Supreme Economic Council, of May 16. He states there was still much laboratory work to be done when the trust was ordered to begin planting; but officials in other departments were unsympathetic and work was consequently slow. The process of analysis, for example, required that the substances delivered to the laboratory should be ground in special mills. They had no such mills, and were therefore obliged to canvass the State food-shops for the loan of coffee mills, as there were none for sale. They found a few mills at last, but although they were idle the officials would not lend them, for they said: "We may have coffee again some day, who knows? And then we shall need our mills."

There were further difficulties (said the professor) on the planting grounds. Not only were the planters apt to cultivate by mistake the wrong wild shrubs native to Turkestan, but they had destroyed the fruits of his (the professor's) expedition to Mexico in search of a rubber plant which might thrive on Soviet territory. He had brought back seeds of the Mexican *Parthenium argentatum* shrub (which yields guayule rubber), and had started a small plantation in Turkestan. When he was absent the official left in charge "weeded" the plantation and, through deficient botanical knowledge, destroyed all the guayule plants in favour of a weed, which throve well under his cultivation but was quite useless for the rubber industry.

Za Industrializatsiya adds that the planters have difficulties with the native nomads, as these have "suffered from trickery on the part of the Soviet cooperatives and have become mistrustful."

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SAO PAULO, MAY 22

Dr. Julio Prestes, President-elect of Brazil, yesterday handed over the reins of the São Paulo Government to the Vice-President, Senhor Heitor Teixeira Penteado, and will leave Santos this evening in the Almirante Jacequay, escorted by two war vessels, for Rio de Janeiro and New York, to return the visit made by President Hoover in December, 1928.

Changes made since the removal of Tomsky last year in the higher posts of the all-SOVIET Central Trade Union Council have now been formally confirmed.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE EMPIRE

GENERAL HERTZOG'S POSITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MAY 22

General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, made a long speech in the House of Assembly this afternoon in winding up the debate on the recommendations of the Conference on Dominion Legislation. The right to decide whether South Africa should remain a Dominion of the Empire, was, he said, "a vital test of whether we are or are not a free people." If the recommendation of the conference about the law of succession to the Throne meant what General Smuts said, then he (General Hertzog) contended that to agree without protest would be "to surrender our freedom, to betray our people." "Cooperation within the Commonwealth depends on the absence of compulsion to stay within the Commonwealth."

Colonel Creswell's amendment to the recommendation of the conference on the law of succession was carried by a majority of 16, the vote being on party lines. The amendment makes the recommendation of the conference subject to the proviso that the acceptance of it shall not be taken as derogating from the right of any member of the Commonwealth to secede.

The incident has evoked great interest. It is not understood why General Smuts raised the point in such a controversial tone, since it is purely a question of the interpretation of the wording of the conference's recommendation. General Hertzog and Mr. Havenga, his Minister of Finance, have seized on it, and the vote of the South African Party against Colonel Creswell's amendment will, undoubtedly be exploited for political purposes.

CAPE TOWN, May 22.—At the conclusion of his speech, General Hertzog said:—

Only a few days ago I drew upon myself the dissatisfaction of thousands of Nationalists because for the sake of cooperation I did not take the step of nominating a South African as Governor-General. I could only take up that attitude because I felt safe on the basis of our own freedom.—*Reuter.*

MINISTER CHALLENGED TO A DUEL

DISPUTE IN RUMANIAN CHAMBER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, MAY 21

M. Leon, a Lupist Deputy, and M. Madgearu, Minister of Finance, had a violent altercation in the Chamber yesterday, when the former protested against M. Madgearu's statement at the preceding sitting. M. Madgearu had accused a number of Deputies who voted against the Metan Gas Law of being either interested or misled. In the course of his remarks he also said that the Sonametan Company had voted 1,000,000 lei for propaganda, and that this propaganda had not stopped at the doors of Parliament. This reply caused violent indignation among Lupu Party members, and ended in M. Leon challenging M. Madgearu to a duel. M. Leon's seconds are M. Mazilu and M. Ceausoglu, and M. Madgearu's M. Pompiliu Jonitescu and Dr. Mezincescu.

Political duels have been fought here previously, but it is doubtful whether this one will take place.

Telegrams in Brief

Troops returned from the war area near Dessie were reviewed in ADDIS-ABABA yesterday by the Emperor of Abyssinia.

A state banquet, followed by a reception, will be given by the Viceroy at Viceregal Lodge, SIMLA, on the King's birthday.

News has reached New Zealand that two persons were killed and many injured in a riot among Chinese labourers on NAURU Island on April 13.—*Reuter.*

According to an insurance statistician the rise in the suicide rate in the UNITED STATES last year to 18 per 100,000 was directly affected by the stock market crash.

HEAVY rains have flooded 500 houses in BUCHAREST, and several provinces of Rumania are seriously flooded. More than 1,000 persons are homeless and telephone communications have been interrupted.

On the close of the legislative session Sir Reginald Stubbs, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of JAMAICA, was entertained at dinner on Wednesday by members of the Legislative Council.

Sir William Bragg yesterday received at PHILADELPHIA the Franklin Gold Medal, the highest award of the Franklin Institute. The medal is given for an outstanding career in physical science.—*Reuter.*

Twelve Annamites were arrested yesterday out of a group of 30 who made a demonstration demanding the release of Indo-Chinese rebels outside the Elysée, the Presidential Palace in PARIS.

Mr. Crerar, CANADIAN Minister of Railways and Canals, replying to a question in Parliament on Wednesday, said that so far the Government had given no further consideration to the petition of the Grand Trunk shareholders for redress.

A resolution has been adopted by the JAMAICA Legislature which concedes the right to women who are qualified to exercise the franchise under the election statute to seek election to the Corporation of Kingston and municipal boards of the Colony.

A decision of the MONTEVIDEO Appeal Court favouring the Montevideo (British) Tramway Company's action against the municipality for damages has been upheld by the High Court. During the 1922 tramway strike the municipality forcibly occupied the company's premises and met the strikers' demands with the company's money.

A suit arising out of the typhoid epidemic at LYONS in November, 1928, which killed 300 persons and infected over 3,000, began there yesterday, when three officials of the water company, M. Mercier, the director, M. Allemand, engineer, and M. Robin, overseer, appeared before the Assizes on a charge of manslaughter. The families of the victims have presented claims totalling 50,000,000f. [£400,000].

PILGRIM SHIP ON FIRE IN RED SEA

SEVERAL LIVES FEARED LOST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 22

A Marseilles telegram states that the captain of the steamer Asia, of 5,890 tons, belonging to the Cyprien Fabre Company, has reported by wireless that his ship is on fire in the Red Sea. A second message stated that the fire could not be got under control, that it was impossible to approach the ship, and that she would have to be abandoned.

The vessel left Marseilles on April 5 for Jeddah, the port for Mecca, and Jibuti, in French Somaliland, the distance between these two ports being about 900 miles. The crew numbered 86. The dispatches received so far are somewhat contradictory. It is stated that the Asia was on the homeward voyage and was due back in Marseilles at the end of June. Between Jeddah and Jibuti she is understood to have carried 1,500 pilgrims, but it is not clear whether they were returning from or going to Jeddah when the ship caught fire.

A later message states that the captain, whose name is Marchandeau, was saved, together with the crew, but it was feared that several lives have been lost.

Other Foreign News on following page

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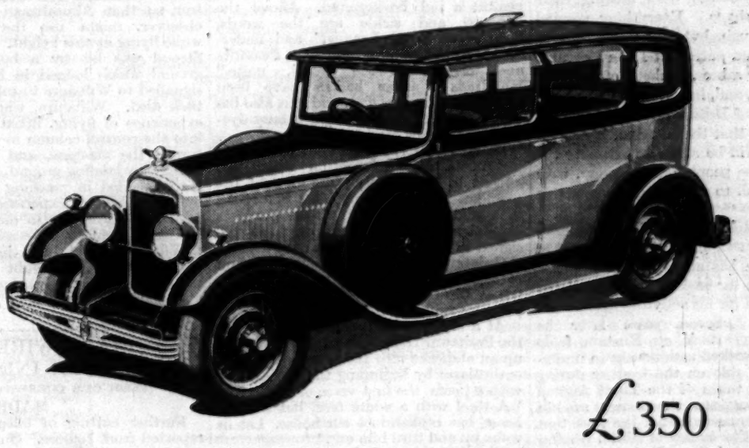

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THE BORDER VIGIL

FULL FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT

CONGRESS AND THE TRIBES

AN UNNATURAL ALLIANCE

A long message from Our Special Correspondent, who has been surveying Peshawar and the North-West Frontier, sums up this morning his impressions of the dangerous influences that have been at work on the borders of India.

Peshawar itself is returning to normal conditions. The Frontier chieftains, with rare exceptions, have refused to be corrupted. There are manifest traces of Bolshevist inspiration in the "Red Shirts" movement and the propaganda of the Youth League. Incessant vigilance is needed, and Our Correspondent pays tribute to the courage and restraint with which the situation has been kept in hand.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, MAY 22

Fazli Wahid, the Haji of Turangzai, has gone to ground in the caves near Ghalanai, some 30 miles north of Peshawar. Badshah Gul, his son, has followed the old fox's example, and taken cover near Shahidmena, almost on the border. No doubt both will remain possible dangers until they are bolted, but for the rest the news to-day is distinctly encouraging.

A large *jirga* [council] held by Afridis near Maidan, in Tirah, flatly refused to cooperate against the British. Several of their leaders stated that news received from Kabul indicated that Nadir Shah had no intention of helping the rebellious elements among the tribes. The flame that rose in Waziristan with the attack on Datta Khel has died as suddenly as it began. The Kohat Pass is quiet. The Mohmands have sent a message to the Haji stating that they are far too busy with their crops to talk about *lashkars* [armed detachments]. Farther along the line that stout ruler, the Wali of Swat, has not only scotched the trouble in his borders, but has offered horsemen to cooperate with the British troops if required.

However, these are anxious times on the frontier, and the authorities are not relaxing their efforts to keep the situation in hand. All day long the Royal Air Force is keeping up the vigil, its scouts flying low in an endeavour to pierce the haze of heat hanging over the barren rocks, its squadrons standing-by ready to take swift action.

PEACEFUL PESHAWAR

In Peshawar City itself there has been a hopeful return to the normal. Early this morning I rode through the Kabuli Gate and down the Kissa Khani—street of the story-tellers—where men sell carpets from Turkestan, silks from Bokhara, or humbler goods from every corner of the East. The shops were open and the market was waking to noisy activity, which is a much healthier sign than the silent deserted city of a few days back. From a distance came a rattle, like far-off rifle fire, where the craftsmen of the copper bazaars were beating their wares into shape. Everything seemed peaceful enough, but this is no time to take risks, and patrols of Indian cavalry with drawn sabres, pickets of red-turbaned police, and, here and there, a small detachment of British infantry appeared as reminders that the situation is not yet ended. It will be easier to estimate the temper of the people when Friday, with its double call to mosque and market, is over.

To come back to the Haji of Turangzai. His record shows him to be a thoroughly bad lot. He has always been a storm-centre, and as far back as 1908 he suffered imprisonment for his activities against the Government. Seven years later he organized an attack on Rustam from Buner, and worked assiduously to undermine British rule on the frontier during the troubled times of the Third Afghan War. His energies at the moment are not entirely unconnected with the fact that he is the brother-in-law of Abdul Ghaffar Khan, leader of the "Red Shirts" (of whom more below), who was arrested on April 23 and is now in gaol.

Here, then, is some indication of the things which have served to join the *Satyagraha* campaign in the south with the much graver menace on the frontier. Never was there a more unreal alliance of interests than that between the Gujarati *Satyagrahi*, on the one hand, and the frontier tribesman, on the other—between the tiresome little babu playing soldiers for the first time in his life and the lean raider from the north, to whom the war-game is not only a very real thing, but a lifelong inheritance.

The Congress *wallahs* of the South have sent their professional mischief-makers as far north as Razmak and the far places of the Border. The mischief-makers in turn have found a ready soil for their seed in districts which are suffering from poor agricultural seasons, failure of crops, and a certain amount of unrest consequent on the systems of revenue and land tenancy. The agitation has been communicated to the "Red Shirts," led by men of Abdul Ghaffar Khan's type. Abdul Ghaffar Khan appeals to his brother-in-law of Turangzai. Finally, the Haji of Turangzai makes a desperate effort to rouse the tribesmen to a *jehad* [religious war]. That this strange "passing movement" has not already resulted in at least a try in the corner scored against British rule is due largely to the watchfulness of the civil and military authorities.

THE "RED SHIRTS"

Of the many influences in the present situation the "Red Shirts" mentioned above are the newest and most interesting. The beginning of the Bakr' Id festival saw a long column march out of Utmanzai, north-east of Peshawar, which is the official headquarters of the movement. The men wore the *pugarees*, shirts, and baggy trousers typical of the Pathans but all dyed a vivid red. The leaders were equipped with red drill tunics, cut on the model of the British Army uniform, with Sam Browne belts ornamented with badges. Some wore *pugarees*, and others astrakhan *kalpaks*. The column, which marched in fours, headed by a pipe and drum band, preserved good march discipline on its route, which led through Balu, Nowshera and Kheshgi to Prang.

As the "Red Shirts" entered each village on the route, they raised loud shouts of "In-quilab zinda bab" ("Long live the revolution"), and the crowds celebrating the religious holiday eagerly surrounded the halting-place to have a look at this unexpected side-show. Speakers then mounted an improvised platform and began inflammatory harangues, in which they represented that the Pathans were a poor long-suffering race that had no house of its own and needed championing if it would preserve its place alongside the other peoples of India.

Like most such movements in this country, the march soon became a snowball. Young men joined as new recruits, and branches were established in various villages. After doing its mischievous work, the column about-turned and marched back to Utmanzai.

A VAGUE DEMAND

Apparently the "Red Shirts," who arrogate to themselves the title of "Servants of God," originally began with a genuine, if somewhat vague, idea of demanding social reforms. Recruits are sworn in on the Koran—with a comparatively harmless oath—to follow the teachings of Islam, to live a pure and righteous life, to obey all orders from their leaders, and, if "persecuted," to refrain from violent resistance.

On the face of it, then, the "Red Shirts" would appear to be an "uplift" movement, with no particular political significance. Indeed, there is little doubt that many simple villagers joined it in this belief. One very simple volunteer injured

in a clash with police at Dargai confessed to the officer that he had no idea what the word "In-quilab" meant, although he had been shouting it vigorously, but supposed it to have something to do with the advancement of religion.

The "Red Shirt" leaders are not so simple as that, and, in point of fact, the movement has been working hand in glove with the Nau Jawan Bharat Sabha—literally, the New Youth of Mother-country Association—which is the frontier equivalent of the Youth League that has done such untold harm in other parts of India.

A suggestive fact about the "Red Shirts" is that their present leader, Mian Jaafar Shah, is one of those returned *Muhajirs* [emigrants] who were taught the doctrines of "compleat Bolshevism" at Tashkent, in Russian Turkestan, which is no farther from Peshawar than Delhi is. Tashkent is the town where the Soviet has established a school of what is politely known as Indian propaganda. The "Red Shirts" have now been declared an illegal association under section 16 of the Indian Criminal Act, and their founder, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, is in gaol; but it remains to be seen how far the teachings of Tashkent spread.

HAMMER AND SICKLE

Side by side with the "Red Shirts" works the Youth League. Here, again, there is evidence of an influence that comes from farther afield than Ahmedabad [where Mr. Gandhi's seminary is]. A small badge lies before me taken from a volunteer's shirt. A crudely designed hammer and sickle stand out white against a red background. Above the hammer and sickle are the words, "Peshawar Youth League," and underneath is the familiar motto, "Peasants and workers of the world, unite." Hundreds of these badges have been printed locally in secret, and it is also believed that the Youth League is busy dyeing Gandhi caps scarlet.

So much for the somewhat disconcerting notes of interrogation which are affixed to the Frontier question of the moment. As for purely local influences, it is sufficient to say that the Congress campaign follows closely on lines designed in the less dangerous environment of Gujarat. The speeches, arguments, and catchwords—all are the same. Even a "book of words" seems to have been supplied by agitators from the south.

At a meeting held near Tukhtabad, in the Peshawar District, a small boy worked up an audience into the requisite state of enthusiasm by beginning the proceedings with a poem, the first verse of which ran, "A thief with a white face, but a black heart, has broken into our house. Let us wake up and turn him out."

The last time I heard that pretty thought was in the early days of April, outside Shamians, near Surat, a thousand odd miles away, where a crowd of white-capped volunteers were waiting to catch a glimpse of Mahatma Gandhi, and a young Gujarati woman was entertaining them with patriotic poems. The verse was the same, word for word. Evidently the Congress organization has seen to it that the "book of words" has a national circulation.

AN HEROIC DEFENCE

This may seem a trivial example, but it is impossible to quote all of the more serious evidence, which proves that the Congress has been utterly unscrupulous in its attempt to apply the match to a powder-magazine which is capable of shattering the peace of the country without helping the cause of *Swaraj* one step farther on the way. The sole motive appears to have been to embarrass the British Raj, and it is now evident that the campaign has been much more dangerous, and much longer in operation, than the Government ever realized.

It would be a difficult task to piece together the different acts of violence, on the one hand, and the courage and restraint, on the other, that have made the history of the past month. But it is impossible to look past that gallant defence of Datta Khel Fort, where for four days a small party of 160 men, led by an Indian officer, held out against a *lashkar* of over 1,000 who had swooped down drunk on propaganda and expecting swift surrender. The arrival of aeroplanes, followed by a column of troops from Razmak, raised a siege that deserves to take its place in the patch-work of isolated incidents which, seen in proper perspective, makes the heroic tapestry illustrating the history of the frontier.

CHECK TO SALT RAIDERS

POLICE REINFORCED BY TROOPS

BOMBAY SENTENCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 22

There was a further raid on the Wadala salt depôt to-day, and the total of the arrests there since Sunday has now reached 550.

The Bombay Government to-day issued a statement about yesterday's raid on the Dharasana salt depôts. It says that the total strength of the police force employed at Dharasana has been under 400, of whom half are not regular policemen but belong to the Salt department. An attack by 2,600 volunteers began at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and when the volunteers tried to pull down and cut the wire fencing the police beat them off with sticks and seized as many ropes and wire-cutters as possible. The wire fencing was broken in three places. The Congress estimates that 170 were injured, only three or four seriously. The police suffered injuries, contusions, and scratches. Preparations were made for a further attack in the evening, but before it developed a contingent of the 3rd Battalion, 19th Hyderabad Regiment, arrived, and the crowd remained on the open ground until driven back by the police. There was no firing.

To-day's unofficial news announces the arrival at Dharasana of a substantial force of Sikh troops from Baroda. Troops are now occupying the main roads leading to Dharasana and the *Satyagraha* camp, and refusing permission to pass to either place. The Congress "War Council" has decided to suspend operations for two days, the view being held that a larger number of volunteers is required for future raids at Dharasana.

The demonstration outside the Bank of India, reported yesterday, developed into a run on the bank, which has been kept up all to-day. The bank premises have been crowded, and a large crowd remains outside, in spite of repeated denials of the statement that Mr. Gray, the manager, was in any way concerned in yesterday's raid on Congress House. There was a sequel to that raid this morning, when eight office-bearers of the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee were charged with disobeying the magistrate's order prohibiting the publication of the *Congress Bulletin*. Seven of them were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each of three charges, and Mr. Nariman, president of the Committee, who was concerned in the publication of only two of the *Bulletins*, was sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment.

LICENCE FOR CRIMINALS

One remarkable but perfectly natural effect of Mr. Gandhi's campaign on the minds of the villagers in Gujarat is to create the feeling that the British Raj has gone. The village burglar and dacoit, together with the rest of the rural population, have got the impression that the British Government has abdicated, and that they can carry on their depredations with impunity. This, apparently, explains the unprecedented number of dacoities—some accompanied by murders—which have lately been committed in the Ahmedabad district.

In one village, where dacoity was committed and 10 houses were looted, a victim, instead of informing the police direct, first obtained the Congress Committee's permission to lodge a complaint. A few days before in the same village the inhabitants had driven away the village accountant by social boycott, and had assaulted the village headman for refusing to resign his office.

AIRMEN'S DEATH IN KHYBER PASS

PILOT SHOT BY TRIBESMEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, MAY 22

Details are now available of how Flying-Officer Stroud and Aircraftman Wiltshire were killed in the Khyber Pass on Saturday (as reported in *The Times* of May 19).

Flying-Officer Stroud had been bombing hostile tribesmen and came down to 600 feet, so that Aircraftman Wiltshire, his observer, might use the machine-gun while flying at this height. Flying-Officer Stroud was hit by a bullet from the ground which lodged in his neck. He signalled to Wiltshire to take control and then died. Wiltshire, who had had no experience of flying, fitted a spare lever into the control-column in the back seat, turned the machine, and made for the emergency landing-ground, 45 miles away. He succeeded in reaching his objective, but, from lack of experience, landed too fast and crashed. He died in hospital the same night.

Wiltshire could have jumped with a parachute, but, no doubt thinking that the pilot was still alive, chose the hazardous course of returning to the aerodrome.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT IN SOUTH INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, MAY 22

Further cutting of telegraph wires is reported from Nellore. On a bridge near which wires had been cut the following message was found:—

We will not allow the Government to run smoothly until the Press Ordinance is repealed. As an initial measure we have cut a few wires, but if the Ordinance is not repealed within two weeks we will damage the railway lines. From to-morrow every Indian joins his creed directly or indirectly. Bombs are in readiness.

DYNAMITE STOLEN AT KARACHI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, MAY 22

The police last night found that the seals of a railway wagon in Karachi City Station containing dynamite had been broken and that a large quantity of dynamite was missing. The police are continuing their inquiries into the affair.

N.S.W. COAL DISPUTE ENDED

NEWCASTLE, N.S.W., May 22.—The conference of miners' and mineowners' representatives here has reached an agreement for a general resumption of work on Wednesday next, thus ending the long stoppage in the New South Wales coalfields. The miners have a number of matters to adjust with the Government, but these are not expected to delay the resumption of work.—*Reuter.*

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Anglo-Oriental Mining Corporation.
Industrial and General Trust.
Licenses and General Insurance.
Royal Sovereign Pencil Company.
Second Guardian Trust.
Siemens Brothers and Co.

LABOUR AND LIBERALS

A BREAKDOWN

SIR O. MOSLEY'S REVOLT

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

After the excitements and alarums of the previous two days there was a calmer atmosphere in the Parliamentary Lobbies yesterday, and there was little repetition of the wild talk of an immediate General Election. The sensational headings published in some of the newspapers yesterday morning achieved an unexpected result in that they had a steadying influence upon Labour opinion. At the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party held last night Sir Oswald Mosley and his supporters were outvoted by 210 to 29.

On one point there was general agreement—that none of the three political parties really desires an immediate appeal to the country in view of the difficult work which lies ahead of Parliament. This has been construed in some Labour quarters as a suggestion that the Conservatives are not likely to proceed with their challenge to the Government next Wednesday on the question of unemployment; but that is not the case. A three-lined Whip is being issued to all Conservative members urging them to be in their places, and if by any chance the Government were defeated as a result the party would be willing to undertake any responsibilities which followed from their action. At the same time there is the feeling that, if it is possible, any real clash should be deferred until the autumn at the earliest.

LIBERALS' ATTITUDE

It is obvious that in the situation which has now been reached the attitude of the Liberal Party is of special interest, and a meeting of the party has been called for Tuesday evening to consider the course of action to be adopted on Wednesday night. The party abstained from voting on Monday, on the motion for the reduction of Mr. Thomas's salary, although the Whips had difficulty in persuading some of their men not to vote against the Government after the poor showing made by Mr. Thomas and Mr. Lansbury. The debate next Wednesday will take place on a similar motion, so that it is difficult to see how the Liberals can come to the support of the Government even if it is threatened by its own extremists. There may be some members who will now desire to vote against the Government, but the present impression is that the bulk of the party will abstain once more. In that event the Government should be fairly safe, but it is realized that the Liberals cannot stand aside for an indefinite period while the Government is being attacked for its failure to deal with unemployment when the Liberals themselves claim to possess a panacea.

The position of the Liberals has been made more difficult by the breakdown of the conversations between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George on the question of a possible compact to keep the Government in office long enough for a measure of electoral reform to be passed through Parliament. It is said that at the beginning of the discussions Mr. Lloyd George would have been satisfied with a promise of the alternative vote, but that in the later stages he pressed for proportional representation. As the Executive of the Labour Party has decided that this demand cannot be granted, the Prime Minister is powerless to make the desired concession, and he has now intimated to Mr. Lloyd George that no pledge can be given with regard to electoral reform at present. It is presumed that the Liberal leader will have something to say on the subject at the party meeting next Tuesday. So far the rank and file of the party have not been taken into their leader's confidence at all, and it is safe to say that any compact which would have meant keeping the Government in office for two years, whatever it might do in the meantime on other matters, would have been strenuously resisted by some members. In the circumstances the Liberals will probably claim complete freedom of action, and the effect of this may be seen when the amended Coal Bill comes back from the House of Lords. In the meantime the Conference on Electoral Reform is still at work, though there is no indication that any substantial progress has yet been made.

LABOUR PARTY MEETING

The meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party to discuss Sir Oswald Mosley's resignation from the Ministry was held last night, and practically every member who was not on duty in the Chamber was present, including the Prime Minister.

Sir Oswald Mosley, in a speech which lasted nearly an hour, explained the reasons which had induced him to leave the Government, and outlined his own ideas of the way in which the problem of unemployment should be dealt with. The Prime Minister and Mr. Thomas spoke on behalf of the Cabinet. During the discussions which followed it was obvious that members were somewhat perturbed by a statement in Sir Oswald Mosley's letter of resignation in which he said that the Cabinet Committee which had considered his memorandum had adopted a position which would involve the rejection of any effective alternative to the present policy. Demands were made that the Government should do more for the unemployed than is provided in the existing schemes, even if they find themselves unable to accept the suggestions in the memorandum.

The meeting lasted for three hours. At the end the following official statement was issued:—

Sir Oswald Mosley made a statement giving the reasons for his resignation from the Government, and moved the following resolution:—

"That this party is dissatisfied with the present unemployment policy of the Government and calls for the formulation of an alternative policy more in accordance with the programme and pledges of the party at the last election."

The Prime Minister followed, and later Mr. E. Thurtle moved the following amendment:—

"That this party views with growing anxiety the present unemployment problem, aggravated as it is by world-wide economic depression; it appreciates the legislative and administrative achievements of the Government, and, while recognising that unemployment is inseparable from capitalism, it resolves to unite in supporting the Government in intensified endeavour on the lines of Labour Party policy to reduce unemployment and improve the social and economic conditions of the people."

A discussion ensued, in which the Lord Privy Seal and the Foreign Secretary took part. In deference to a request that the amendment should be withdrawn in order that a clear issue might be before the meeting, Mr. THURTLE agreed to this course. Sir Oswald Mosley's motion was then put, and was defeated, 29 voting for and 210 against.

The Prime Minister proposes, if the weather conditions are favourable, to fly to Edinburgh this morning, as arranged. He will visit his constituency on Monday, and will return to the House of Commons on Tuesday. He will not be able to attend the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

NAVAL TREATY

U.S. ADMIRALS AND CRUISERS

ANXIETY FOR PACIFIC

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 22

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate is still paying the price of Admiralty in the form of daily attention to the recital of professional objections to the London Treaty of Naval Limitation. Two more American Admirals entered a *caveat* this morning—Admiral F. H. Schofield, who commands the Fourth Division of the Battle Fleet, and Admiral J. M. Reeves, who is a member of the General Board, and will be remembered as one of the American Naval advisers at the Geneva Conference. Both are for the 8-in. gun, lock, stock, and barrel, and for those cruisers only which carry it.

At the same time, however, the Naval Affairs Committee heard two Admirals of the opposite camp. Admiral Hepburn, who is Chief of Staff to the United States Fleet and who attended the London Naval Conference, is entirely satisfied with the Treaty, and if he had his way would build no more 8in.-gun cruisers for the American Navy. Admiral Moffett, Chief of Naval Aeronautics, is equally content. When he went to London he was afraid that a reduction in the total tonnage in aircraft carriers would leave the replacement advantage heavily on the side of Great Britain, but the maintenance of the Washington maximum of 135,000 tons reassured him. As for the relative merits of 8in. and 6in. gun cruisers he dismisses the question with a wave of the hand. Neither can stand attack from the air, he asserts, and both will be ineffective in any war of the future.

Accordingly, as between these contending groups the people of the United States, who pay the money, must take their choice. There is Admiral Schofield, for instance, who is so passionately devoted to the 8in.-gun cruiser that he has never been able to understand why Britain does not like them. "Perhaps I'm suspicious minded," he remarked, "but I think I know why she wants us to have them. She hopes we won't build 'em." Whereat a roar of laughter went up.

NAVAL BASES

The subject of British naval bases was raised to-day when Senator Robinson, of Indiana, asked what threat to the Panama Canal they offered. Admiral Schofield told him roundly that the British bases in the Caribbean were "hardly worthy of the name," and that in fact there was no base of any importance owned by another Power in that region. There were only "posts which could be developed." "Has Britain, in fact," asked Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, "any first-class base in the Western Hemisphere?" "Nothing, except perhaps Halifax," answered Admiral Schofield, who then admitted that even Halifax had not been developed and that there was nothing to show that in the unhappy event of war with the United States Great Britain would expect to hold any of them.

Senator Reed questioned him also about the Pacific bases, with particular reference to Cavite. "Is it not a fact," he asked, "that, except for Gibraltar, there is not a stronger fortified place in the world?" Admiral Schofield would neither confirm nor deny this, but pointed out that the weakness of Cavite was its vulnerability to land attack. It would require "a considerable garrison," he said, but he thought it "reasonably safe" from naval attack.

It occurred to Senator Fess, of Ohio, to ask Admiral Schofield whether, in his opinion, the General Board of the Navy meeting with the Admiralties of Great Britain and Japan would have been able to come to an agreement on naval limitation. "Not if they met with three sets of fundamental and unalterable requirements," the Admiral admitted. They would reach an agreement only "if the basic principles on which it was to be founded were handed to them by a higher authority." "Then," remarked Senator Walsh, of Montana, "we must reach the conclusion that the Geneva Conference failed because there was not enough political pressure?" "No," said Admiral Schofield, "I think one country was willing to yield and the others were not."

STRENGTH IN THE EAST

A vast deal about parity considered in relation to certain fundamental principles of American naval policy—the need for unhampered freedom in the distribution of the allotted cruiser tonnage being the chief of them—was said by Admiral Reeves, though he was ultimately forced by Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, into the admission that the position of the United States at this time was one of actual inferiority, and by implication at least to agree that a certain advantage resided in the fact that Great Britain and Japan would interrupt construction in order to enable this country to catch up. But nothing is more obvious through all these hearings, or more clearly to be deduced from the testimony of the sailors, than that it is not Anglo-American parity which chiefly troubles their minds so much as the maintenance of a certain fixed superiority over Japan. The value to most of the sailors of three additional 8in.-gun cruisers as against an equivalent strength in 6in.-gun cruisers is to be found in their conviction that the Pacific will be the theatre of future trouble, and that "unit operations," involving the protection, destruction, or capture of merchant vessels in that area, will be of vital importance.

Whether the Treaty can or will be reported to the Senate in time to secure a vote during this Session is still a matter of doubt, notwithstanding that Mr. Hoover has expressed the desire that it should. There are limits, of course, to the power of any man to delay or obstruct, but it seems likely that these limits will be reached before action can be taken.

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MAY 22

The Melbourne *Argus* says, in a leading article:—

Mr. Baldwin's decision to place the authority of the Conservative Party behind the demand for an inquiry by a Parliamentary Select Committee into the Naval Treaty should be held to restore confidence in the future of the Empire's defence. The Committee can at least let the light of reason into the treaty. The more the concessions made at the conference by Mr. MacDonald and his Cabinet are examined, the more clearly it appears that they are not in the best interests of the Empire's safety, while the stampede at the finish to ensure a *fait accompli* was conduct certainly not befitting so grave an occasion. If the Prime Minister has no regrets he need have no fears.

DEATH OF LORD MUIR MACKENZIE

LORD MUIR MACKENZIE died yesterday at his residence in Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, at the age of 84. He was for many years permanent principal secretary to the Lord Chancellor and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. After his retirement he was a Liberal, but later joined the Labour Party, and held office as a Lord in Waiting in the first and in the present Labour Governments. A memoir appears on p. 21.

THE INVALIDS

The condition of Archbishop Lord Davidson was last night stated to be unchanged.

The condition of the Bishop of Norwich was reported yesterday to be steadily improving.

MISS JOHNSON

NO NEWS OF LANDING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BATAVIA, MAY 22.

Miss Johnson left Sourabaya at 6 o'clock this morning in fine weather for Atambua, on the north-west coast of Timor, about 750 miles distant [as reported in the later editions of *The Times* yesterday]. She did not intend to land at Bima (on Sumbawa Island, about half-way to Timor) unless compelled by engine trouble or bad weather.

Miss Johnson was not completely satisfied with her machine after its overhaul yesterday afternoon. Further work was done on it early this morning. She said she considered the blue skies this morning to be a happy omen for her flight, and she waved farewells while circling over the aerodrome.

BATAVIA, May 22.—Miss Amy Johnson passed over Bima on her flight to Australia at 11.30 this morning. No news of her has since been received, although she was expected to arrive at Atambua at about 4.30 p.m. The wireless station of Kupang, on the island of Timor, which has telephone connexion with Atambua, was kept open until 11 p.m. (Java time), but reported at the closing hour that there was still no news of Miss Johnson.—*Reuter.*

TRIAL OF R 100

SLIGHT DAMAGE TO THE STERN

The airship R 100 completed her long trial flight successfully yesterday afternoon, the only defect revealed being slight damage to the extreme stern of the vessel. Some of the light girders forming what are known as fairing pieces aft of the last transverse frame, and serving no purpose except to finish off the stream-lining of the hull, buckled during the flight, and the airship will have to go back to the shed for them to be renewed. As the Canadian Government has asked that the airship shall not arrive until the end of May, and as her departure had already been postponed in consequence, these repairs will not occasion any other change in plans for the voyage.

The trial flight ended at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the airship had been away from her Cardington base for 21 hours. In the course of her voyage she met a variety of weather and behaved exceedingly well. Her general cruising speed was just over 62 miles an hour, but for three hours she was sailing at the rate of 70 miles, and for 10 minutes she was tried at full speed with all six engines running at top speed.

Wireless tests were equally satisfactory, with the exception that two of the weather maps transmitted from Cardington during the night suffered from atmospherics. The others were successfully received in the airship and satisfied the officers that the system will in general work well on the long flight. The transmission of wireless messages was completely satisfactory. Some of the long-wave signals sent out by R 100 on Wednesday night were received by R.A.F. stations in Egypt, over 2,000 miles away. On the basis of this test, therefore, it may be concluded that the airship will never be out of touch with some station on one side or the other during her Atlantic flight.

DETAILS OF ROUTE

The trial flight, begun at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, took the airship first over London, then down the river to Southend, and afterwards out over the North Sea. There she steered northwards to Flamborough Head, where she turned westwards over Hull. At this time there was much cloud, and the city of Hull could not be seen, but continuing her westerly course she passed over Leeds and the city was plainly visible. By midday she was over Manchester, and later she was seen at Liverpool, where weather conditions were good. She circled over the Mersey district, low enough for people to see her distinctly, and then turned towards her base, travelling by way of Stoke-on-Trent and Leicester.

On arrival at Cardington yesterday afternoon she was moored to the mast. The damage to the stern could be seen from the ground, and if the weather is suitable the airship will be taken back to her shed this morning. The damage is slight and in no way affects the general structure of the ship. The envelope at the stern is, of course, involved with the light girders in the damage, but all the repairs will not occupy much time when the airship is back in the shed.

Major Scott was not on board during the trial flight. Squadron-Leader R. A. B. Bruce, who was in command, said last evening that the Rolls-Royce Condor 3 B engines now fitted to the airship performed very satisfactorily in all the combinations tried and at their full-speed tests.

The original intention to start the Atlantic flight as soon as the home trials were successfully over was abandoned yesterday at the request of the Canadian Government. The Ministry of National Defence asked that R 100 should not arrive at Montreal until after the rising of the Dominion Parliament at the end of May, so that Ministers and others should be free to receive her. The Secretary of State for Air yesterday telegraphed his acquiescence. The voyage is expected to take from two and a half to three days. The departure from Cardington, therefore, is not likely to be made before next Wednesday.

INSURANCE OF CREDIT

ARTICLE IN "THE TIMES" SPECIAL NUMBER

Twenty-five countries are to be represented at a Conference on Credit Insurance which is to open in Berlin on June 3. It will be presided over by Mr. Cuthbert Heath, chairman of the Trade Indemnity Company, who will contribute an article on credit risks to the forthcoming Insurance Number of *The Times*.

Mr. Heath will explain the principles which guided him as a pioneer in undertaking credit insurance 30 years ago and the developments which have led to a number of the leading British insurance companies participating in the work. Last year the Trade Indemnity alone insured transactions amounting to about £25,000,000, and it is now able to provide cover on a single first-class risk up to £400,000.

In his article Mr. Heath is critical of the wording of the policies issued by the Government Department, and writes that Government interference may deprive this country of the lead it has secured in this business, and "might even bring about the ending of what has been, and continues to be, a most useful aid to commerce."

Among other forms of business in which this country has taken the lead is that of aeronautical insurance, and a description will be given of the progress which has been made and the establishment of an organized market in London to deal with all the insurance risks associated with commercial aviation.

All the principal forms of insurance will be the subject of articles in the fully illustrated Special Number on Insurance to be published by *The Times* next Tuesday, May 27, as part of the ordinary issue of the paper. Special orders for *The Times* of that day have already been received in large numbers.

PARLIAMENTARY TRADITION

AN INCIDENT IN THE COMMONS

COAL BILL AMENDED

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

A sitting of the House of Commons that was otherwise prosaic was enlivened after question hour, when MR. CHURCHILL challenged the propriety of certain personal references which the Chancellor of the Exchequer made during the second reading debate on the Finance Bill at the beginning of the week.

The Speaker was asked to decide whether Mr. Snowden had been justified in quoting a paragraph which appeared in a newspaper, coupling the name of a member of the House with a lady, and introducing this matter into a debate. He submitted that if such references became common the procedure of the House would become disorderly and that there would be a breach with Parliamentary tradition. The SPEAKER tactfully replied that, while his functions were limited to preserving decorum in debate and guarding the privileges of the Commons, it was undesirable that references should be made in the House to incidents in the private lives of members and of people outside.

MR. SNOWDEN at once responded with an explanation that he had been induced in the heat of an early morning debate to read the newspaper paragraph because a taunting reference was made across the floor by the Chief Conservative Whip to a Labour colleague. He read a letter to this effect which he had sent to Sir Robert Horne, and expressed his deep regret if he had caused pain to any of the persons concerned.

There were cries from the Ministerial side for the Chief Whip, but SIR BOLTON EYRES-MONSELL declined to intervene. LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY persisted in an effort to continue the discussion of the incident, but the SPEAKER, with tactful firmness, brought it to a close.

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE

The House afterwards heard from MR. ADAMSON a review of a year's administrative work on Scottish agriculture. He gave a hopeful account of the results of the experiment, begun last year, in grading and marking cattle, and announced that the transport needs of agriculture on the North and North-West Coasts were now being investigated. Land settlement had been advanced by the acquisition of 12 estates, comprising 12,000 acres, which would provide 181 new holdings, and further commitments had been entered into to provide land for 400 to 500 new holders in the next few years. Other means of assisting Scottish agriculture were being considered in consultation with men of practical experience.

In the general debate satisfaction was expressed at the prospect which had been indicated of a conference comprising representatives of all political parties on Scottish agriculture. MR. MACPHERSON spoke mournfully of the decay of village industries, which apparently the Government were doing nothing to save, and he was not satisfied with the progress of land settlement. SIR JOHN GILMOUR congratulated his successor at the Scottish Office on his policy of encouraging research in agriculture, but regretted the scarcity of skilled workers in this department.

LIMIT OF COAL OUTPUT

The Lords further amended the Coal Mines Bill on the Report stage. One change, which was agreed to at the instance of LORD DUDLEY against the wishes of the Government, instructed the Central Council, in fixing the maximum output that would be allowed, to take into consideration the last ascertained consumption in each district of the coal produced within its boundaries. LORD THOMSON announced that since this change would upset the scheme of the Bill the Government would invite the House of Commons to restore the original provision. An amendment was made later, at the instance of the Government, to allow the Central Council to give such elasticity to district allocations as would allow for the meeting of demands for any class of coal. Another amendment, proposed by LORD HALSBURY, to which the House agreed, gave consumers a right to appeal from the decision of an investigating committee to the Railway and Canal Commission on the ground that a particular scheme was contrary to public interest.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Covent Garden	DIE MEISTERSINGER	7
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE BEGGAR'S OPERA	8.15

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	8.15
Lyric	DEBONAIR	8.30
New	MAGDA	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DISHONOURED LADY	8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	OUR OSTRICHES	8.45
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Queen's Hall	"ELIJAH" 8
Wigmore Hall	PROFESSOR DONALD TOVEY 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	UNDER A TEXAS MOON 12 to 11
Astoria	BROADWAY SCANDALS 12.45 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	THE HOUSE OF THE ARROW 2.45, 6.15, & 8.45
Capitol	HIGH SOCIETY BLUES 12 to 12
Carlton	THE VAGABOND KING 2 to 11
Empire	CAUGHT SHORT 12 to 12
Kensington	CHARMING SINNERS 2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind north-easterly, moderate or fresh ; cloudy, some rain ; moderate or rather low temperature.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Tending to be unsettled, except perhaps in the North. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Mr. Frank Pick, managing director of the London Underground Railway Companies, gave evidence yesterday before the Select Committee of the House of Lords which is considering the Bill to extend the Piccadilly tube to Cockfosters. (p. 10)

New flowering shrubs and plants for the hardy flower border are among those which have received awards at the Chelsea Flower Show. (p. 19)

Among the flag changes announced by the Admiralty yesterday are the retirement of Admiral Sir William Goodenough and the promotion to Admiral of Sir Arthur Waistell. (p. 5)

The R.100, which set out from her base on Wednesday afternoon, returned to Cardington yesterday after a successful flight of 21 hours. (p. 16)

The railway companies are making further arrangements for combined rail and road tours for holiday-makers. (p. 13)

The Hawthornden Prize for this year has been awarded to Lord David Cecil for "The Stricken Deer," his life of Cowper. (p. 21)

The Rev. Wilson Stuart, giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Licensing in London yesterday, criticized the Carlisle State management scheme. (p. 9)

A number of eminent students and teachers of ancient history have sent a letter to the Prime Minister appealing for the preservation of Hadrian's Wall. (p. 13)

The conference of the Railway Clerks' Association was concluded at Llandudno yesterday, when resolutions were carried against rationalization. (p. 18)

Lord Burnham, speaking at a luncheon given yesterday by the English-Speaking Union, replied to a criticism made by Mr. R. Paine Scripps, president of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, of the censorship of news from India. He pointed out that lives were dependent to some extent on preventing a flow of untrue statements which might incite persons in India. (p. 10)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Coal Mines Bill passed the Report stage with further amendments. (p. 9)

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister stated that there would be another debate on unemployment next Wednesday. The sitting was occupied with consideration of Supply, the subject discussed being agriculture in Scotland. (p. 9)

The Prime Minister, who has been discussing with Mr. Lloyd George the possibility of a Liberal-Labour compact to keep the Government in office till a measure of electoral reform can be passed through Parliament, has intimated that he cannot at present give any pledge on the subject. (p. 16)

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party held last night a resolution moved by Sir Oswald Mosley criticizing the Government's plans for dealing with unemployment was defeated by 210 votes to 29. (p. 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Our Special Correspondent in India, in a long message surveying the situation on the North-West Frontier, describes the dangerous activities of the "Red Shirts" and Youth movements, in which Bolshevist inspiration is manifest. Most of the Border chieftains have remained loyal. Our Correspondent says that the Congress campaign has been much more dangerous, and much longer in operation, than the Government has realized. (p. 16)

Indian troops have reinforced the police dealing with the salt raiders at Dharasana, in the Bombay Presidency. The Congress "War Council" has suspended operations for two days. The Wadala salt depôt was raided again yesterday, and the arrests there now total 550. A large quantity of dynamite has been stolen at Karachi. In South India further cutting of telegraph wires is reported. (p. 16)

Miss Johnson, who left Sourabaya yesterday morning for Atambua, in Timor Island, was seen passing over Bima at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, but at 11 o'clock last night (Java time) no news had been received of her arrival. (p. 16)

Discussion of the relative merits of the two cruiser types continued before the Senate Committees inquiring in Washington into the London Naval Treaty yesterday. Questions were asked also about the strength of British naval bases. (p. 16)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Australians completed their first innings against Derbyshire at Chesterfield yesterday for 348, W. H. Ponsford scoring 131 ; after play had been continued until 7 o'clock in the match between Hampshire and Nottinghamshire at Southampton Hampshire required to make one run to win. (p. 7)

The Newmarket Second Spring Meeting was concluded yesterday, when the race for the Payne Stakes was won by Mr. G. Lambton's Silver Gilt. (p. 6)

Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock V. won her fifth successive race yesterday. (p. 7)

The teams for the fourth international trial polo match to be played at Hurlingham to-morrow were announced yesterday. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—India Loan Allotment ; the Security Offered by Investment Trusts; Australian Bank Results; Reduced Rubber Dividends ; John Lewis's Accounts ; and the Quinquennial Valuation and Annual Report of the Guardian Assurance Company. (p. 23)

Money was more plentiful in Lombard-street and loan rates declined slightly. There was little change in discount rates. The French exchange was lower, but the New York rate further advanced to $4.86¼. Gold and silver were unaltered in price. (p. 24)

The Stock Markets generally had an easier tone yesterday. British Funds closed rather lower. Dealings began in the new India loan at a premium. Home Railway stocks advanced, but South American Railway securities weakened. International shares were generally lower. Rhodesian Congo Border was strong, but N'Changa declined. (p. 23)

THERE IS NO "CRISIS"

The political pundits who have been prophesying early disaster for the Government have really very little ground on which to base their fears or their hopes. The resignation of a junior Minister, whose appointment was in fact a somewhat startling preference of a new recruit, would have passed almost unnoticed except on the morrow of a day of danger for the Government. SIR OSWALD MOSLEY has now belonged in turn to various sections in more than one party, and the feature common to all his changes of allegiance has been that former colleagues seem to have been as little regretful at losing him as new colleagues have been slow to welcome him. History on this occasion is very likely to repeat itself. Those who have grown grey in the service of the Labour Party show no sorrow whatever at the loss of a labourer of the eleventh hour; and not even the cause of his resignation can recommend him more than theoretically to the Left Wing group. He takes no one with him—not even MR. LANSBURY. He reveals no new schism in the Socialist ranks. His appeal to a Party meeting was defeated last night by an overwhelming majority. The only significance of his departure is its proof that the present leaders of the party are sincere in their condemnation of "Socialism in our "time." It is clear that they rejected the so-called Mosley-Lansbury memorandum, without offering its authors any alternative, not because they feared to invite defeat in the House of Commons, but because they did not like its proposals. The view of MR. THOMAS that only reproductive expenditure should be sanctioned, the view of MR. SNOWDEN that a vast expansion of the social services must await the restored capacity of industry to pay for it—these are both based on conviction and not upon opportunism. No doubt the allegiance of MR. SNOWDEN to this principle is intermittent and his advocacy of it often repellent. For example he has greatly over-estimated even the present capacity of industry in the expenditure which he has sanctioned and the taxation which he has imposed; and he tried the sympathy both of his supporters and of his opponents in the speech which he delivered on the second reading of the Finance Bill. But the revelation that he was mainly responsible for the rejection of the Mosley-Lansbury memorandum is all to his credit, and it means that he is essentially the ally rather than the enemy of MR. THOMAS. He may now, with more justification than before, ask his critics to reflect that, repressive though his Budget may have been, it would have been definitely disastrous if the memorandum had been accepted.

The policy, therefore, which has found expression among Unionists during the last few days, that a disintegrating Government should be at once destroyed, is altogether too facile. If the Government are shaken at all, they are shaken not by defections in the House of Commons, but by events outside, and these must continue to embarrass them—or any immediate successors—for a long time to come. The Unionist Party rightly contend that the troubles of 1926 were reflected in the figures of unemployment for the years that followed, and that their effect still persists through the embarrassment of the national finances. Does that same party think that the influence of a Socialist Government on industry will disappear in a night? If so, they have not yet learned the lesson that the effect upon unemployment of any policy for good or for evil is dilatory and persistent. Any party who dare to assume the task of Government to-day should at least have learned from past experience that they must have the patience to work out a policy in detail and to pursue it consistently and courageously. At the present moment the Unionist Party are certainly not in this condition of preparedness to take over the leavings of others. The debate in the House of Lords only last Wednesday showed that they differ profoundly upon the proper tactics of their campaign for safeguarding and Imperial economic unity. Their difficulties were plain to see in the discomfort displayed by LORD SALISBURY in defining a very sensible attitude. Certainly they are mistaken if they think that a party so divided can successfully appeal to an electorate, upon which the failure of the Government has not as yet made any deep impression, against a party upon which the prospect of a contest would still have an immediately consolidating effect. This Parliament will not have been useless if it educates both its members and the electorate up to an understanding that not even a Government of the Left can legislate prosperity, that all troubles within the Empire are not amenable to soft words, and that there are some concessions, whether to sentimentality at home or to pressure abroad, beyond which no British Government can go. But that function of political education is by no means yet complete.

These considerations have not governed the tactics of the official Opposition in the House of Commons. They appear to feel that it is no concern of theirs whether MR. THOMAS is nearer to their conception of a statesman and an economist than SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, and that both are far enough away to justify attack. Their action in putting down the vote for MR. THOMAS'S salary for discussion again next week may appear legitimate enough to those who are immersed in the niceties of Parliamentary procedure ; but the broad impression made upon the country will be that the Opposition are attacking MR. THOMAS just because he is weakened by the defection of SIR OSWALD MOSLEY. The danger of such a misapprehension is another reason why it will be better from every point of view if the Government emerge from their immediate difficulties harassed rather than hurt. Meanwhile the tactics of the Liberal Party are likely to help rather than to hinder such a result. MR. LLOYD GEORGE has once again been more clever than wise if, as his supporters suggest, he has sought to take advantage of the Government's predicament to raise again the question of the terms of a Liberal-Socialist entente. If he wants terms, he is less rather than more likely to obtain them under pressure. If he wants the defeat of the Government without the responsibility falling too openly on his shoulders, then his action has made it more rather than less likely that Socialist waverers will support the Government, and that Liberal abstention will not be decisive. The broad conclusion is that the Mosley incident is too trivial a foundation on which to stage a "crisis," and that the defeat of the Government as its sequel would only make the confusion of our politics worse confounded.

Egyptian Negotiations in Retrospect

The official account of the recent Anglo-Egyptian negotiations shows very clearly, in spite of the inevitable complications of its narrative, why the delegates failed to reach agreement. It is well known, of course, that the question of the future political status of the Sudan was the cause of the termination of the negotiations, but the White Paper throws valuable light on the mood in which the Egyptian delegation approached that problem. At the conclusion of the first stage of the negotiations MR. HENDERSON offered NAHAS PASHA the concessions regarding the Sudan which had been accepted by MAHMUD PASHA; the Anglo-Egyptian Convention of 1899 was again recognized in the new draft Treaty; one section of a British draft note renewed the very proper agreement for the equitable settlement of the indebtedness of the Sudan to Egypt ; another repeated the conditional promise that HIS MAJESTY'S Government would be prepared to examine sympathetically a proposal for the return of an Egyptian battalion to the Sudan—an irrelevant concession and perhaps a dangerous one—and gave a guarantee, which MAHMUD PASHA did not obtain, that there would be no discrimination "in matters of commerce "and immigration or the possession of property "between British and Egyptian subjects in "the Sudan." Moreover the introduction into the proposed Treaty of what is admittedly "an entirely new and general pro-"vision," under which any question causing difficulties might be the subject of further discussion, offered an additional safeguard to legitimate Egyptian interests in the Sudan. Even this concession did not satisfy NAHAS PASHA. The alternative Egyptian drafts of the Sudan article made it clear that the Wafdist leaders hoped to restore the position obtaining in the Sudan before 1924—in other words, to share the military and administrative control of the country with the British—and to set aside all previous agreements, declarations, or acts which were "in opposition to the proposed "treaty."

Their attitude was not modified in essentials during the last toilsome negotiations that followed the rejection of their counter-draft. Even when the British delegates seemed inclined to accept a proposal that the application of the Sudan Conventions of 1899 might be the subject of further discussion within twelve months of the signature of the Treaty, the Egyptians threw away the last chance of agreement by insisting on the unrestricted immigration of their compatriots to the Sudan. The acceptance of this demand would have imposed a heavier burden of responsibility upon the Sudanese Government than the Mandatory Administration of Palestine is compelled to bear, and MR. HENDERSON and his colleagues rightly recoiled from the prospect of having to protect swarms of immigrant fellaheen against the consequences of the jealousy or fear of the indigenous population. On other matters agreement was virtually reached; the terms of the final edition of the Draft Treaty agree in general with those of last year's agreement with MAHMUD PASHA, and most of the concessions suggested in the agreed text are formal and unobjectionable. There is one point, however, where MR. HENDERSON and his military advisers would seem to have conceded too much. The agreement of 1929 imposed no limit on the strength of the British forces in the Canal Zone. The final draft does appear to limit the numbers of the British air and land forces in the Canal Zone to a strength which, though amply sufficient at present, might not always be so. Moreover it contains no provision for their reinforcement during peace if the situation in the Near East should justify such a step. If, as MR. HENDERSON hopes, the Egyptian Government can see its way to accept British conditions regarding the Sudan, this omission might be rectified without any injury to the interests of a friend and ally.

East Africa and Parliament

It has now been announced that the East African policy of the Government is to be disclosed on June 20, and that two documents—one of them dealing with native policy and one with the question of administrative machinery to be set up to achieve closer union between Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika—are to be submitted to a Select Committee of both Houses. It has been clear for some time past that such a Committee was inevitable. After the protests of the unofficial members of the Kenya Legislature against the Hilton Young Report MR. AMERY dispatched SIR SAMUEL WILSON to Kenya to find out what sort of scheme for closer union would be acceptable to the settler members. The principle implied in that mission was that delay, however undesirable in itself, was yet worth while in the interests of harmony. It follows that Parliament, working through a Select Committee of those of its members specially concerned with East African matters, must enjoy the freest scope in examining the Government's proposals. The territories have unquestionably suffered from the uncertainty born of the controversy of the last three years and it is extremely important that a real understanding shall be reached as to what trusteeship for the natives is intended to mean. Everybody stands to gain in the end if the suspicions of the settlers that their interests are likely to suffer from any change, and the converse suspicions that under the existing order the natives are receiving less than they are entitled to, can be faced and dissipated. There is no reason for thinking that there is any unbridgable gulf or that the process of bridging it need be protracted. The several reports and dispatches of the last few years contain all the information the Joint Committee could require to enable it to review the Government's proposals, and, although it will presumably hear whom it pleases, there is plainly no need for it to attempt, under disadvantages, to cover once again ground that has been covered already.

The Roman Wall

As strong an argument as possible for saving that part of the Roman Wall which is threatened with being quarried out of meaning, if not out of existence, has now been submitted to the PRIME MINISTER by the leading representatives of ancient history and archaeology. The PRIME MINISTER'S memorialists are not satisfied with such assurances for the Wall's safety as have been given, and—holding that interference with this section of the Wall and its natural framework would be "an act of "treason to future generations" and an "immeasurable loss to learning"—they urge the Government to step in decisively and place them beyond the reach of harm for ever. They wish to see the threatened area, including the Wall itself and the vallum and the ground between them, together with reasonable margins north and south, marked off and put under permanent protection. Precisely how much land would be required for this purpose they do not say, for their proposal is stated only in outline; but to anyone who knows the Wall it is difficult to see how otherwise than by the inclusion of "reasonable margins" the beauty and the significance of the monument are to be preserved.

For the present the main thing is that these authorities, who know more about the Wall than anyone else, have united to formulate this request. They may be sure that they will be supported by the many who are beginning to regard this case of the Wall as a crucial test whether the country is really serious in its desire to keep its ancient monuments. There is no such relic in the whole country comparable with the Wall; and there is no stretch of territory once familiar to the Roman legions which time has altered less. It owes much of its beauty to its geology, and to this, if reason and common sense prevail, it should be able to look for protection. For the whinstone, so visible in mass at this part of the Wall, is but a portion of the whinstone which occupies an extremely large area in Northumberland and Durham, over the whole of which the material is found to be of the same consistent quality. This has lately been publicly pointed out by DR. HICKLING, who is professor of geology at Armstrong College. There appears, therefore, to be no scientific reason why this particular area should be exploited at all.

Cruelty to Tax-Collectors

In an age of growing humanity, when the tendency is all for better working conditions and larger playgrounds, when zoos are cutting down their proportion of iron bars per head and birdcages grow larger and larger, the report of the Association of Officers of Taxes, assembled in conference at Brighton, makes sorry reading. Their work, say the tax-collectors, has to be carried on in offices which are "drab, disquieting, and in some cases posi-"tively unhealthy." Often two tax-collectors have to share the same small table, without having proper room to keep the excuses of their particular clients separate. Perhaps there are men, in whom the old untaxed Adam still lingers unsubdued, who hear with a certain satisfaction that tax-collectors too have something to suffer. But such a view of the matter is not only bitter but unwise. The opponents of luxury for tax-collectors have two main arguments. They say it would be asking too much of the ordinary citizen to expect him to stand the sight of palatial offices furbished up for his undoing, and to endure the extra torment of seeing the rack inlaid with costly mother-of-pearl. They add that comfortable conditions only too often increase efficiency. Pleas and arguments may read plausibly by a flickering gas jet, and convince a collector whose attention is distracted by the hardness of his chair, when the same pleas would have no chance under a bowl of the best electric light.

There may be something in such reasoning. But it is a much more relevant truth that men who are thoroughly unhappy themselves are the ones most likely to be cruel to others, as in the well-known case of IVAN the TERRIBLE, and that much of man's inhumanity to man is the product, as a poet has well sung, of

"a mind
"too unhappy to be kind."

Just when the collector is about to accept the proffered defence his eye alights, not on a beautiful picture of bluebells, but on a discoloured patch of damp on the wall; and his heart hardens. It is surprising that the golden rule for business in England, which is to arrange a meal and broach your request at a well-marked point towards the end of it, when mellowness is adjudged to have set in, should not have been more widely applied in the matter of the tax-collector's comfort. He too would like to feel mellow, and wise citizens would take care that he did. Just as there is rejoicing whenever a glee party is held at 11, Downing-street, since the music which glee parties favour is a great promoter of geniality, so should all the hierarchy of the Treasury and Inland Revenue be encouraged to smoke and drink at their work and to have flowers on their desks and pleasant pictures of the nicer animals on their walls. It should be made extremely plain that the country wants them to be happy, and that, even if the comfort does make them all more efficient, that will not matter since it will also make them kind. Not only ought all their offices to be agreeable and elevating, but they should be encouraged to stay out of them a great deal, taking holiday and mixing with the common run of taxpayers and learning to know and love mankind, instead of damaging their health by the repeated scrutiny of documents to see exactly which individuals have or have not paid. In only one matter would it perhaps be necessary to omit consulting their tastes, and that matter is the important one of the texts that should decorate their rooms. Even the most conscientious Civil servant finds his attention wandering from his papers from time to time. Those moments are the private person's chance to remind officialdom of the noble saying of FRANCIS BACON, himself a high officer of the State whose financial affairs were best not examined too closely, that "the nobler a soul is the more "objects of compassion it hath."

DISCRETION IN DIVORCE

A NEEDED REFORM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is impossible to overrate the importance of the question discussed in the case of Apted v. Apted and Bliss reported in your issue of May 20. The details of the case are of no public importance, but the President sought the assistance, "in the public interests," of the Attorney-General on the question of the general circumstances in which a Judge may, and should, grant relief to a petitioner in divorce who has himself, or herself, been guilty of the same offence. The Attorney-General did not represent either of the parties. In fact, the case, which had its separate issues and its separate counsel, was merely chosen as the forum for a discussion of the greatest possible interest to the public, and which for two days dealt at large with the subject of discretion, its history and its adaptability, or otherwise, to modern conditions.

At present the Judge, when a petitioner has himself committed adultery, has a discretion as to whether or not he should make, or refuse, a decree. Divorce cases have now increased by thousands, and they are largely tried on circuit by Judges who have had no experience whatever of the law and practice in the Divorce Court. The difficulty is to find some rule as to discretion, some formula of general application for use by the Judiciary. As Lord Merrivale pointed out with his usual clearness :—

grave considerations arise affecting the public interests in many cases where there is perhaps a conflict between the wish which a Judge may have to put an end to an existing state of wretchedness and the duty which he owes to the community at large. . . .

The judgment of the President just delivered will of course become the outstanding authority on the subject, and will afford much help both to Judges who are administering the law and to practitioners who are advising as to what it is ; but the circumstances of each case in which discretion is asked for vary so much that I do not believe it is possible to find any definite rule of universal application, or even to define, more clearly than has been already done, the guiding principles. Indeed, in his judgment the President says :—

To formulate and limit with precision the grounds on which discretion was to be exercised was a practical impossibility.

In my submission the law requires alteration. I think a short Act of Parliament should be passed (as was done when wives were given the right to a divorce for adultery alone) providing that no petitioner should forfeit his or her right to a divorce on the ground of his or her own adultery unless a Judge should otherwise order. In other words, the rule should be "relief," unless, in some blatant cases, the Judge should exercise the discretion which he already has in every divorce case, and refuse it.

The present rule is founded on the Ecclesiastical Law which says that a man must come to the Court with clean hands. But in divorce cases one has to consider the good of the community as well as the future of the individuals. In the case under review the husband had been living for some years with another woman, and the wife had been living with the co-respondent for several years. Such circumstances are, alas, not uncommon, but where marriage has been such a complete failure that each party has started a fresh establishment and has been living for years in probably open adultery, is it really in the interests of the community to refuse for that reason to dissolve a tie which each has abandoned ? The world is full of people, some of whom have obtained the Judge's discretion, but of many more who either have failed or have not had the courage to ask because there is no certainty about the matter one way or the other. The latter, with no chance of a real married life, often live in open and hopeless adultery and shed bastard children on the world. This cannot be for the good of the community.

I would continue to refuse relief, as was done in the case in question, to a petitioner who has attempted to deceive the Court, who has really forced the other party into adultery, who has connived at it or has condoned it. The law, I submit, requires no alteration in that direction. Equally the duty of a person asking for relief—to which under the alteration in the law which I suggest he would be *prima facie* entitled—should continue to be that he must, under the President's new rule, disclose all the instances of his own misconduct, and I would allow an intervention of the King's Proctor should it be discovered that he has not done so.

As the discussion has been "in the public interest," I venture respectfully to make this suggestion to the President and to Parliament. Disregarding for the moment the ecclesiastic history of the slow and reluctant development of the law of divorce in this country and taking the law as it now is, and the community as it now is, surely it is illogical to dissolve a marriage where one party has been unfaithful and to decree that where both parties have broken the marriage tie they must remain man and wife.

Faithfully yours,
ELLIS HUME-WILLIAMS.

The Temple.

TOO MUCH SPENDING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I can assure Sir Frank Swettenham that I do not attribute to him either ovine or mokish cacophony. Nor have I attempted to prove that the late Government might not have been more economical. This is a matter of opinion, but it is hard for anyone outside Parliament to realize how prodigiously difficult for all Governments any large curtailment of expenditure is. All that I set out to show was that the three parties are not equal sinners, that the Conservatives do not compete in prodigality, and that it is to them only that the country can look for a real and lasting easement of its burdens. "Quod erat demonstrandum"—and I trust I may add "demonstratum est."

Your obedient servant,
JAMES F. HOPE.

"FACE THE TRAFFIC"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Miss Isaacson asks, "What are X's chances when, dutifully hugging the right-hand hedge, he reaches a right-hand bend in the road ?" The answer, undoubtedly, is that he is very safe because centrifugal force will render it very difficult for any car driven at speed to hug his side of the road. X's friend Y, however, walking on the left, will be in great danger if a fast-driven car comes up behind him. Recently, in this district, a girl walking on the grass verge on the left of a right-hand bend was knocked over and killed. Miss Isaacson probably meant to refer to a left-hand bend. In that case X is in the dangerous position, but has the immense advantage of "facing the traffic," and seeing the approaching car can, if necessary, force his way into or through the hedge. No rule of the road can give absolute safety from dangerous driving, but "Face the traffic" minimizes the risk of accident.

Your obedient servant,
WALTER EGERTON.

Fair Meadow, Mayfield, Sussex.

MAPS AND PRINTS OF HOLBORN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The council of this borough has decided to hold an exhibition of maps, prints, and other items relating to the history of Holborn, to be held about the end of September. It has been suggested that many of your readers may possess items which would materially assist in making this exhibition more complete, and would be prepared to loan them for this purpose. If there are any who can assist in this manner I shall be glad if they will communicate with me, giving a description of the items they are prepared to loan.

Yours faithfully,
E. J. BRADLEY, Borough Librarian.
Public Library, 198, High Holborn, W.C.1.

DOCUMENTS ON EGYPT

SUDAN AND SUEZ CANAL

THE NEGOTIATIONS REVIEWED

A White Paper (Cmd. 3573, price 9d.) on the recent negotiations for an Anglo-Egyptian settlement was issued last night. The document contains an explanatory memorandum on the course of the negotiations, with the texts of the various proposals and counter-proposals examined and also the text of the draft treaty as agreed upon during the night of May 7-8 except for the article on the Sudan, the article upon which the negotiations finally broke down.

The Sudan and the defence of the Suez Canal were the most important, and the most delicate, subjects of discussion, but the negotiations can be best understood if the questions upon which agreement was easily reached are first disposed of. The memorandum explains that there were 14 plenary meetings between March 31 and April 17. After a general statement of the Egyptian position, which Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, was invited to "translate into actual formulæ," the discussions began with an examination of the British proposals of last year. The delegates soon agreed upon the text of articles in the proposed treaty corresponding to Clauses 1 to 7 and to Clauses 14 and 15 of the old draft. In the draft finally accepted—except for the Sudan article—these clauses, which are differently numbered, may be summarized as follows :—

Article 1.—The British military occupation of Egypt is terminated.

Article 2.—The right of Egypt "as a sovereign independent State" to become a member of the League of Nations is recognized.

Article 3.—The responsibility for the lives and property of foreigners in Egypt "devolves exclusively upon the Egyptian Government, who will ensure the fulfilment of their obligations in this respect."

Article 5.—An alliance is established between the High Contracting Parties.

Article 6.—Both parties undertake "not to adopt in foreign countries an attitude which is inconsistent with the alliance, or to conclude political treaties inconsistent with the provisions of the present Treaty."

Article 7.—In case of any dispute with a third State involving a risk of a rupture with that State, the High Contracting Parties will consult each other with a view to the settlement of the dispute by peaceful means.

Article 8.—Should either become engaged in war, the other will, subject always to the provisions of article 12 below, immediately come to his aid in the capacity of an ally. The aid of His Majesty the King of Egypt, in the event of war, or imminent menace of war, will consist in "furnishing to His Britannic Majesty, on Egyptian territory, in accordance with the Egyptian system of administration and legislation, all the facilities and assistance in his power, including the use of his ports, aerodromes, and means of communication."

Article 12.—Nothing in the present Treaty is intended to or shall in any way prejudice rights and obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Treaty for the Renunciation of War.

Article 13.—Any difference on the provisions of the present Treaty which cannot be settled by direct negotiations shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

BRITISH OFFICIALS

It was agreed to embody in an exchange of notes the substance of Clause 8 of last year's proposals (which provided that should the King of Egypt "deem it necessary to have recourse to foreign military instructors these shall be chosen from amongst British subjects") and of Clause 10 (by which it was agreed that "the Egyptian Government when engaging the services of foreign officials will, as a rule, engage British subjects"), though in the case of Clause 10 the Egyptian delegation "had declined to accept anything which could be represented as imposing a fresh obligation on Egypt." The memorandum adds :—

The British negotiators, on the other hand, while appreciating the desire of the Egyptian Delegation to facilitate progressively the Egyptianization of the Egyptian Government services felt entitled to require some undertaking from them that the elimination of British influence through the termination of the employment of British officials would not involve the introduction of some other foreign influence in its place.

THE CAPITULATIONS

The clause (number 11) of the 1929 proposals dealing with the Capitulations "gave rise to considerable discussion, though the difficulty lay more in agreeing upon what was to figure in the connected exchange of notes on this subject than in evolving a satisfactory text for the corresponding article of the treaty. Complete textual agreement on this important and complex subject was not, in fact, achieved until a very late stage in the negotiations."

The text of the article agreed upon—which appears as number 4 in the final draft—is as follows :—

His Britannic Majesty recognizes that the capitulatory régime now existing in Egypt is no longer in accordance with the spirit of the times and with the present state of Egypt. His Britannic Majesty accordingly undertakes to use all his influence with the Powers possessing capitulatory rights in Egypt to obtain, in conditions which will safeguard the legitimate interests of foreigners, the transfer to the Mixed Tribunals of the jurisdiction of the existing Consular Courts, and the application of Egyptian legislation to foreigners.

Clause 12 of last year's proposals contained an undertaking that the King of Egypt would "reserve the highest diplomatic rank at his Court to the representative of His Britannic Majesty," who, like the Egyptian representative in London, was to be an Ambassador. In the corresponding article—number 10—of the new draft treaty the precedence of the British Ambassador is not mentioned, but it was agreed that it would be reserved in notes to be annexed to the treaty.

THE SUEZ CANAL

The memorandum then deals with the graver questions of the Suez Canal and the Sudan. The memorandum says :—

The defence of the Suez Canal . . . gave rise to very lengthy discussion. The Egyptian delegation had first suggested that all British forces should be concentrated at one point on the east bank of the Canal, first Port Fuad and subsequently Kantara being the points proposed. When these localities were shown to be inadequate for the purpose the Egyptian delegation eventually agreed to the concentration of the forces in question to the west of the Canal in the neighbourhood of Ismailia, subject to a reduction from 25 to 20 years of the period during which the treaty would not be open for revision, except, of course, in the case where the parties thereto might agree to proceed to such revision at an earlier date. [Twenty-five years was the period fixed in the 1929 proposals; by Article 14 of the draft of May 7-8 the period was fixed at 20 years.]

As finally adopted the article (No. 9) reads :—

In view of the fact that the Suez Canal, while being an integral part of Egypt, is a universal means of communication as also an essential means of communication between the different parts of the British Empire, his Majesty the King of Egypt, until such time as the High Contracting Parties agree that the Egyptian Army is in a position to ensure by its own resources the liberty and entire security of navigation of the Canal, authorizes his Britannic Majesty to station near Ismailia, in the zone specified in the annexed note, such forces as do not exceed the number therein agreed upon [8,000 of the land forces and 3,000 of the Air Force], with a view to ensuring in cooperation with the Egyptian forces the defence of the Canal; for the same purpose the Royal Air Force depôt will be transferred from Abukir to Port Fuad. The presence of these forces shall not constitute in any manner an occupation and will in no way prejudice the sovereign rights of Egypt.

It is understood that at the end of the period of 20 years specified in Article 14 the question whether the presence of British forces is no longer necessary owing to the fact that the Egyptian Army is in a position to ensure by its own resources the liberty and

entire security of navigation on the Canal may, if there has been any difference between the High Contracting Parties, be submitted for settlement to the League of Nations.

The corresponding clause in the 1929 draft treaty authorized the British Government to "maintain upon Egyptian territory in localities to be agreed upon, to the east of Longitude 32deg. E. [that is, west of the Canal], such forces as his Britannic Majesty considers necessary" for the protection of the Canal.

THE SUDAN

The Sudan clause of the 1929 proposals, while "reserving liberty to conclude new conventions in future modifying the conventions of 1899," declared that the "status of the Sudan shall be that resulting from the said conventions." It added:—"Accordingly the Governor-General shall continue to exercise on the joint behalf of the High Contracting Parties the powers conferred on him by the said conventions." In the corresponding clause of the proposed treaty handed to the Egyptian delegation on April 17 the words "without prejudice to Egypt's rights and material interests" were inserted and a sentence in the connected note provided for "no discrimination in the Sudan between British subjects and Egyptian nationals in matters of commerce and immigration or the possession of property."

A further effort was made to meet the Egyptian point of view by the introduction of an "entirely new and general provision" by which the two parties agreed, "if either of them should so request, to enter into friendly discussions within one year from the coming into force of the treaty with regard to any question arising out of the application of any article."

The draft notes show that the Government also renewed the offer that the question of the indebtedness of the Sudan to Egypt should be "examined with a view to a settlement on fair and equitable lines" and was prepared, "if the treaty is worked in the same friendly spirit in which it has been negotiated," to "examine sympathetically a proposal for the return to the Sudan of an Egyptian battalion simultaneously with the withdrawal of the British forces from Cairo."

On April 17, however, Nahas Pasha announced that the Egyptian delegates "could not commit themselves to accept the treaty, as they did not feel that their requirements in regard to the Sudan had been adequately met." He asked for time to consult his colleagues in Cairo and the negotiations were adjourned until April 29, but owing to the delay in the return of the messenger sent to Cairo the discussions were not resumed till May 5.

Nahas Pasha then communicated a modified draft treaty with two alternatives for the Sudan Article, together with a fresh draft of the notes to be annexed to the treaty. The memorandum says:—

The alternative Egyptian drafts of the Sudan article provided either that the question of the Sudan should be reserved for future negotiations within one year from the ratification of the treaty, or that the question of the Sudan should be reserved for future negotiations, and that meanwhile the *de facto* position obtaining in the Sudan before 1924 should be restored. Similar suggestions had already been made to and rejected by the British negotiators before Easter.

Nahas Pasha was informed that unless he agreed to the restoration of the British draft of Article 11 no treaty was possible.

On the following day the Egyptian delegation expressed their willingness to accept the British draft with two minor amendments, provided the British negotiators agreed to their putting in a statement of their position in the form of a note.

This note was to the effect that the Sudan article did not in any way affect Egypt's "right of sovereignty over the Sudan" and the "joint administration thereof by the two High Contracting Parties." The Egyptian delegation were informed that their counter-draft and note combined were inacceptable. On May 6 the Egyptian delegates said that they were prepared to accept the original wording of the British draft article with the addition of a sentence to the effect that the "High Contracting Parties agreed, if either of them should so request, to enter into friendly discussions within 12 months of the coming into force of the present treaty with regard to the application of the 1899 Conventions." They objected, however, to the wording of the passage in the note providing for no discrimination in the Sudan between British subjects and Egyptian nationals; they wished it to be made clear that the immigration of Egyptians into the Sudan would be subject to no restriction.

The discussions were resumed on May 7 at 8 a.m., and continued with two brief intervals until 3.30 a.m. on May 8, by which time agreement had been reached on all the articles of the treaty apart from the Sudan article. On this it was not possible to arrive at any formula which would satisfy the Egyptian demand for the right of unrestricted immigration of Egyptian nationals into the Sudan. A suggestion that the Governor-General would not exercise "unreasonably" the right which any Government must possess to control immigration in the interests of its own nationals had to be abandoned as the Egyptian delegation insisted on the omission of the word "unreasonably." Finally the Egyptians were informed that the treaty could only be saved if they would accept the text of the Sudan article as modified by the two amendments for which they had pressed—namely, the addition of the words "and settling the Sudan question" after "the Conventions of 1899," and the omission of the word "Accordingly" at the beginning of the second sentence, which would run "The Governor-General shall, as one of the consequences of the 1899 Conventions, continue . . . ." Later in the day—at 11 p.m.—the Egyptians declared that they could not continue the negotiations unless his Majesty's Government modified their position. They were informed that the British proposals could not be further modified, and that ended the negotiations. At the last meeting Mr. Henderson made it clear, however, that if, after their return to Cairo, the Egyptian delegates found that there was "any hope of the draft treaty becoming an accepted instrument it was still available."

THE BRITISH LEGION

PRINCE OF WALES'S GIFT TO THE EMPIRE FAIR

The Empire Fair, which has been arranged by the British Legion, will remain open at the Royal Albert Hall until to-morrow.

Yesterday the fair was formally opened by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne. In welcoming Sir George LADY JELLICOE apologized for the absence of Lord Jellicoe, and announced that the Prince of Wales had sent to her an old Wedgwood dinner service of 113 pieces, each decorated with the Prince of Wales's Feathers. Lady Jellicoe said that she intended to sell to the first offer of 250 guineas, and if not sold before the close of the fair to-morrow night it would be sold by auction at the Empire Ball on Monday.

Sir GEORGE MILNE said that he was there solely to represent his Majesty's Army. He did particularly want people to understand more clearly what the institution of the British Legion and the British Empire Service League stood for. He did want it to be realized what the aims and objects were, particularly with regard to the migration of ex-Service men and their families within the Empire. The British Legion had done a certain amount, but could not go on without further financial assistance from the general public to continue the training of those families. In conclusion, he said that he wanted to express the very great appreciation the present serving soldier had for what the Legion was doing for the ex-Service man.

To-day the opening ceremony will be performed at 11 a.m. by Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond, and to-morrow, at 11 a.m., Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden will formally open the fair, and in the afternoon Prince George has consented to attend.

RAILWAY CLERKS' CONFERENCE

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST RATIONALIZATION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LLANDUDNO, MAY 22

The conference of the Railway Clerks' Association was concluded here to-day, under the presidency of Mr. T. H. Gill, M.P. There were further complaints of clerical work being done by boys and porters at less than the recognized salary rates, and of the introduction of rationalization in the service.

Mr. TOWNEND (Manchester) protested against any work performed on behalf of railway companies being carried out by a staff paid less than the recognized railway salaries. In the process of rationalization of the railways, he said, the companies were cooperating with great commercial firms, who were carrying out what should be essential railway duties. He wished the association to protest to the railway companies about their transfer of such work to trading companies, in breach of their agreements with the association.

Mr. A. G. WALKDEN (general secretary) said that they must take action with the transport and other unions affected to see that the clerical work was carried out on the same terms as embodied in their agreement. The resolution was unanimously approved.

Mr. H. WILLIAMS HOWARTH proposed that "the conference views with great apprehension the growing practice of the railway companies of employing technical and non-clerical men to perform work previously done by salaried staff, and regards the practice as an attempt to undermine the national agreement." He said that the companies were out for cheap labour and of lessening wherever possible the number of clerical staff. They had done it very effectively in head offices by machines and girl labour. In the goods and passenger departments they had again introduced the old curse of porter clerks. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. H. HOLLAND (Manchester) moved that the conference viewed with alarm the practice of utilizing telegraph messengers as summer clerks for successive seasons while still retaining them on the wages list. He asserted that the labour of these youths was being exploited. This resolution was also unanimously adopted.

COTTON DISPUTE AWARD

Mr. H. CRANK (Doncaster) proposed that "the conference, while appreciating the difficulties of the situation, regrets that the general secretary concurred in the cotton arbitration award, which reduced the wages of cotton workers by 6½ per cent." He said that the sole concern of Mr. Cramp and Mr. Walkden was to secure the return of the cotton operatives to work to give a tranquil period for the Labour Government, which had just come into office. To do that the trade union representatives on the arbitration committee were prepared to sacrifice the cotton works.

Mr. WALKDEN protested against the unfair charge. After the case had been considered, they were told frankly that the claim for 12½ per cent. reduction had been made out by the employers. Mr. Cramp and himself fought against that, and they succeeded in getting the reduction in wages cut down to 6½ per cent. They were thanked by representatives of the cotton operatives for what they had done.

Mr. G. SMITH (Carlisle) moved an amendment to substitute "notes" for "regrets." On a vote, the amendment was carried by a large majority.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Mr. F. JACQUES (Maidenhead) proposed "That the conference instructs the executive committee to inform the Labour Party that it views with favour the inclusion of a scheme of family allowances in the next Election programme." He said that when they had family allowances paid by the State they would have taken a great step towards the division of national income, which was the first principle of Socialism. It would give greater power to the workers, because they could more easily withdraw their labour when their children had a maintenance allowance whether they were working or not.

Mr. F. BURNLEY (Leeds) moved an amendment that they favour the principle of family allowances and urge the Trades Union Congress to press the matter on the trade unions for early decision. He said that the Maidenhead resolution was too serious a proposition for them to face. The proposal of family allowances, if put into operation, would cost the nation £42,000,000 a year. The way out of this difficulty was to pay the worker an economic wage, which would enable him to support whatever family he might have.

Mr. H. MAW (Darlington), for the executive, opposed both the resolution and the amendment. They must have regard to its effect on wages. Their policy as a trade union was for a higher minimum wage and a larger share in the control of industry. He would far rather have educational attainments with free university education to every one who could profit by it than family allowances.

Both resolution and amendment were rejected by large majorities.

Mr. T. H. Gill was re-elected president.

FARM TRAINING FOR EMIGRANTS

M.P.s' VISIT TO HADLEIGH ESTATE

At the invitation of General Higgins the Labour Commonwealth Group of Members of Parliament visited the Salvation Army's farm at Hadleigh, Essex, where British youths are given a rudimentary training in farm work to prepare them for life in the Dominions. The party were received by Commissioner David C. Lamb, international social secretary of the Salvation Army, and by Commissioner Allister Smith, Governor of the Hadleigh colony. The visitors made a tour of the 2,000 acres that constitute the farm, with its herds of pedigree cattle and pigs, and its 300 acres of orchards and market gardens, and inspected the housing and recreational provisions for the youths, numbering about 100, who are preparing to leave for Canada this summer.

In a speech after luncheon COMMISSIONER LAMB pointed out that so far 5,900 youths had been trained on the farm, and nine-tenths of them were found on farms two years after their arrival in the Dominions.

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works, declared that they should use every means available to develop the lands at home and oversea in a sensible way for the general service of their peoples. He thought that if the Dominions themselves could only come together in some kind of permanent body they could find a solution of the problem.

Mr. W. LUNN, chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee, read a long memorandum, which, at his suggestion, it was decided to address to the Prime Minister. It commended the work at Hadleigh, and urged support of the Salvation Army's proposal for the creation of "an Empire Settlement Board composed of men uninfluenced by politics and furnished with adequate financial appropriations to encourage Empire development." The memorandum pointed out that the Salvation Army considered that the time had arrived to reconsider the whole migration question from the point of view of the principles of rationalization. "The migration question," added the memorandum, "should be considered in conjunction with the Oversea Dominions with especial regard to mass settlement; in other words, with especial regard to the establishing of a new state or province in a virgin area that would absorb Dominion as well as Homeland workers in industrial as well as agricultural industries."

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

The LORD MAYOR, presiding at the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, at the Mansion House yesterday, said that the society in its first year dealt with 175 children, while during the last 12 months 107,172 boys and girls were cared for. Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary, referred to the penalties inflicted by English law on people who were guilty of ill-treating children. The State punishment was not too harsh. Recently a man was sent to prison for starving pigeons, and a man was fined for cruelty to a rabbit. If it were right for the law to prevent cruelty to animals and birds—and indeed it was—it was equally right to be severe on people who treated child life badly.

The death is announced in a Reuter telegram from New York of the Hon. Emma Frances Mary Reid, wife of Mr. George Reid, of San José, California, and aunt of Lord St. Leonards. Mrs. Reid went to India as a young woman missionary of the Church of England, and on returning to England joined the Salvation Army. With her husband she was engaged in Salvation Army work in the United States for almost 40 years.

BANKERS' AID FOR INDUSTRY

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

The names are now announced of those who have agreed to serve on the Advisory Council of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company. They are:—

Mr. F. A. Beane (Lloyds Bank Limited).
Lord Bearsted (M. Samuel and Co., Limited).
Lord Bradbury (Williams Deacon's Bank Limited).
Mr. M. J. Cooke (National Bank Limited).
Baron Emile d'Erlanger (Erlanger Limited).
Mr. E. Fisher (Barclays Bank Limited).
Mr. E. C. Grenfell, M.P. (Morgan Grenfell and Co.).
Sir Eric Hambro (Hambros Bank Limited).
Mr. F. Hyde (Midland Bank Limited).
Sir Robert Kindersley (Lazard Bros. and Co., Limited).
General Sir Herbert Lawrence (Glyn, Mills and Co.).
Sir Alfred E. Lewis (National Provincial Bank Limited).
Sir Christopher Needham (District Bank Limited).
Mr. John Rae (Westminster Bank Limited).
Mr. Lionel de Rothschild (N. M. Rothschild and Sons).
Mr. A. F. Shawyer (Martins Bank Limited).
Sir Alexander Wright (Royal Bank of Scotland).

It will be recalled that the company was formed a month ago under the most responsible auspices, its objects being to receive and consider schemes for rationalization put forward by the basic industries, and in cases where the schemes are approved to provide the necessary money to carry them out. The advisory council will have no executive duties to perform, but its services, either collectively or individually, will be available to the board of directors in a consultative capacity.

WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

MINISTRY'S OFFICIAL IN BRADFORD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, MAY 22

A visit was paid to Bradford to-day by Mr. F. W. Leggett, of the Ministry of Labour, who conferred with official representatives of the employers and of the operatives concerning the wool textile wages dispute. He said afterwards that he had come to clear up one or two points which had arisen out of the correspondence between the Minister and the parties during the last few days. He could not state whether he had submitted any proposals from the Ministry. Mr. Leggett said he hoped to meet representatives of the operatives' executive to-morrow morning.

Mr. ERNEST J. MARTIN, the employers' secretary, said:—"Mr. Leggett had a discussion with Mr. Whitaker, the employers' chairman, and myself, the subject of which I am not in a position to disclose, but the results of which are that the employers' position remains identical with what it has been throughout the dispute. Nothing has transpired to vary in any respect the employers' position from what it was as stated in the letter to the Ministry last Saturday, which was made public."

Mr. Martin said it was quite true that considerable quantities of wool were being combed abroad for Bradford, and only to-day an order had been placed in Germany for the combing of not less than 4,000 bales of wool.

Mr. Arthur Shaw, the operatives' secretary, said that Mr. Leggett had made a statement to him about his interview with the employers' representatives, and he (Mr. Shaw) considered it was advisable that Mr. Leggett should meet the representatives of the operatives' committee. Mr. Shaw also stated that as the result of resolutions passed by certain branches of the Overlookers' Society refusing to accept any reduction above that already offered by the operatives' executive to the employers, and a decision reached by the Woolcombers' Trade Union not to accept any reductions at all, a meeting of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade has been called for Saturday. It is clear from this that these resolutions are regarded as seriously interfering with the policy adopted by the executive of the association.

BISHOP OF BRADFORD ON MEDIATION

The BISHOP OF BRADFORD, speaking at the Bradford Diocesan Conference yesterday, said he had reason for saying that if the Archbishop of York were to receive the slightest hint that it would be acceptable, he would invite the two sides to the wool textile trade dispute to meet and talk over a possible way out of a fight to the bitter end. The Bishop also said that efforts by himself and the President of the Bradford Free Church Council to avert a stoppage of work had been repulsed by the employers' side, which had also rapped him over the knuckles for suggesting that rationalization would enable the wages of operatives to be maintained.

TELEPHONE SERVICE TO JAVA

OPENING ON MAY 23

The Postmaster-General announces that a limited telephone service will be opened between Great Britain (all parts of England, Scotland, and Wales) and Java (*via* Amsterdam) on May 23. The hours of service at the outset will be restricted to the period from 1.40 p.m. to 5.10 p.m. (British Summer Time) each week-day. The service will not be open on Sundays or on public holidays.

For the present, subscribers in Java will have to be called by the officials there to special public call offices (in Bandoeng and certain other towns) in order to receive calls from this country, and it will be necessary therefore for subscribers in this country, when booking a call to Java, to give the usual postal address of the person required, in addition to his name and telephone number. Calls should be booked not later than the morning of the day on which they are required (preferably on the day preceding). Subscribers should ask for "Radio Telephone Services."

The charge for a call to Java will be £5 2s. for the first three minutes and £1 14s. for each minute or portion of a minute thereafter. If the called person in Java or an acceptable substitute is not available or does not wish to speak, or if he fails to arrive at the call office at the appointed time, a charge of £1 6s. (known as the "report charge") is made.

Further particulars can be obtained from the local district manager of telephones, or, in the case of London, from the Controller, London Telephone Service, Cornwall House, S.E.1.

THE CITY AND ST. PAUL'S

CANON ALEXANDER, in an address at a special midday service at St. Michael's, Cornhill, yesterday, on the coming reopening of St. Paul's, spoke of the link which had existed for 13 centuries between the Cathedral and the City. He said that the work which had been carried out had now left the building, as they trusted, safe for centuries to come—but safe only if no excavations were permitted within its vicinity. For many years they had necessarily been occupied with the material facts of fabric and finance; but they were now asking the country, and in particular the City, to concentrate its thoughts on the great cause for which St. Paul's stood—the Kingdom and service of the Lord Christ. Numbers of business men and women came, more or less regularly, to the weekday evensong at 4 o'clock; and he wished that it could be the rule and habit of many hundreds more, so that that service might become, as it ought to be, the crown and consecration of the whole City's daily life and work. For private prayer and meditation also the Cathedral was always open. It would be pathetically useless for the City to gain the whole world and lose its own soul.

TRIBUTES TO VETERAN BOTANIST

In recognition of his botanical work, Dr. G. C. Druce, of Oxford, who is 80 to-day, has received congratulations from all parts of the world. Messages have been received from universities and botanical gardens at Paris, Geneva, Copenhagen, Bergen, Brussels, Vienna, Harvard, and New York, and from many English societies, including the Royal Horticultural Society and the Gilbert White Fellowship. To-day Dr. Druce will be the guest of Lord and Lady Buxton at a luncheon, at which the speakers will include the Chancellor of Oxford University, Lord Grey of Fallodon.

ANGLO-HUNGARIAN SOCIETY

BARON RUBIDO-ZICHY ON AIM OF NEW BODY

An Anglo-Hungarian Society for the promotion of good relations between Great Britain and Hungary was formed yesterday in London. The meeting for the creation of the society was held by permission of Lord and Lady Newton at 75, Eaton-square, and the following officers were appointed:—

President: Lord Londonderry; Vice-Presidents: the Hungarian Minister in London (Baron Rubido-Zichy) and the British Minister in Budapest, Lord Chilston; Chairman of the Committee: Lord Newton; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. Szilágyi (Lloyds Bank); Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*: Mr. L. de Bárdossy, Counsellor of the Hungarian Legation in London.

The following were constituted members of the Committee:—

Lord Bearsted, Cardinal Bourne, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Carson, Lord Charnwood, Lord Denbigh, Mr. A. de Bairos, Lord Dunsfort, Mr. John Galsworthy, Sir William Goode, Sir Robert Gower, Canon Hannay, Mr. Esmond Harmsworth, Sir Roderick Jones, Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Kenworthy, R.N., Mr. P. László de Lombos, Sir Frederick Lewis, Sir Otto Niemeyer, Mrs. Charles Rothschild, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Lord Sydenham, Sir Henry Strakosch, Mr. E. Stuarvasey, Mr. R. E. Vaughan-Williams.

In explaining the object of the society, the HUNGARIAN MINISTER said that after five years in England he was very happy and proud that it was possible to form an Anglo-Hungarian Society with the support of so many and so distinguished British friends, whom he thanked for their support. He believed everybody knew how much Hungarians admire England and her people, and how much they appreciated the good will shown by England, particularly in recent years. The formation of the society would have an echo in his country which would go far to cement the existing friendship.

LORD NEWTON emphasized the fact that the objects of the society were entirely non-political. He believed that it would be of considerable service in furthering the friendly acquaintanceship of the two peoples, and would be geographically useful to some of his own countrymen who still thought that Hungary was one of the Balkan countries.

LORD LONDONDERRY in accepting the presidency, referred to the traditional friendship and common aspirations of this country and Hungary. He believed the society would prove a valuable link in the relations between two countries that ought to know more about each other. He proposed a vote of thanks to Lord and Lady Newton for lending their house.

This was seconded by Mr. ESMOND HARMSWORTH, who welcomed the creation of the society.

Mrs. CHARLES ROTHSCHILD read a letter from Mrs. Philip Snowden regretting her absence from the meeting and expressing her hearty support of the society and its objects.

PREVENTION OF BRIBERY

LORD INCHCAPE ON PUBLIC OPINION

LORD INCHCAPE, presiding yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Bribery and Secret Commissions Prevention League at their offices, Buckingham-gate, S.W., said that legally the league was a charity, and it attached much less importance to legal proceedings than to creating a public opinion which would hold, as Lord Crewe said last December, "that the taking of any form of bribe, or of secret commission, is in reality an act of theft."

With regard to public opinion, he thought it was only right that he should refer gratefully to Sir Charles Mander's dramatic denunciation of bribery at many Rotary meetings. Opinion against bribery in America was hardening, and he understood a new Act would come into force in New York State on September 1.

The annual report quoted his hope that the unanimous recommendation of the International Chamber of Commerce of the League of Nations to promote an international convention against bribery would not be pigeonholed. The League had always been cramped in its work by lack of means, but they had managed during 1929 to keep within their income. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. G. H. LONGMAN (chairman of the executive committee), seconding, said he regretted the predominance of police cases in the report. Many persons attempted to bribe the police on the spur of the moment to escape arrest or being reported. That, of course, was very wrong, but was not in the same category as bribery in the business world. But the police cases undoubtedly did something to keep the Prevention of Corruption Act in the public mind. Those closely associated with the League had from the first been opposed to the Attorney-General's fiat. If the Government would allow the Bill to abolish the fiat which had been introduced to pass, one stumbling block to private prosecutions would be removed.

The report was adopted, and the committee and officers elected for the ensuing year.

GROCERS AND FARMERS

MR. BUXTON ON IMPROVED COOPERATION

To celebrate the fortieth year of the establishment of the Federation of Grocers' Associations of the United Kingdom a luncheon was held at Grocers' Hall yesterday, Mr. HOWARD S. SALMON, the president, in the chair.

Replying to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," submitted by MAJOR SALMON, M.P., Mr. BUXTON, the Minister of Agriculture, said that the grocers were increasingly the friends of the farmers of this country. In the past he frequently looked in vain for articles produced by the British farmer. That was not so to-day; matters were improving, and he thanked them for that admirable change. The connexion between his Ministry and their trade was becoming closer in several ways. He recently sent a large party of young grocers on a tour to study conditions where British farm products were being properly packed. A great step forward was taken, as a result of that tour, towards cooperation between producer and distributor. Another such tour was being arranged. The National Mark gave the public in this country for the first time a chance of receiving an official guarantee, not only of the quality, but of the identification of origin. Their federation had been of the greatest assistance in the improved marketing of eggs. It was about to help on the Poultry National Mark Advisory Committee. They had also helped with regard to home-produced flour, and their chairman was helping in an application of the National Mark to canned fruit.

LORD LEVERHULME, submitting the toast of "The Federation," said that when it was started by his father in 1891, it had 21 allied associations. To-day it had 220. In 1891 the membership was 2,000. Now it was over 16,000, representing some 40,000 shops.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said that "our paternal Government" had set up a Committee to consider whether they were banded together to restrain trade. The same Government was also asking Parliament to set up a new Department at a cost of £20,000 per annum to assist seven highly-paid persons to decide whether the consumer was paying ½d. a lb. too much for sugar or ½d. a lb. too much for tea. Grocers, who rendered great service to the public as food distributors, and to the Government as unpaid tax gatherers, were worthy of fairer treatment.

MEMORIAL SERVICES TO LORD YPRES

Memorial services to Field-Marshal Lord Ypres were held yesterday at the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Ripple, in the churchyard of which he lies buried. The noon service was attended by the Ripple juvenile organizations. The evening service was attended by the Mayor of Deal, Captain C. P. Davis, the corporation, representatives of London and Kentish branches of the British Legion, men's and women's sections, and British Legion representatives of the South-Eastern area. A number of the Old Contemptibles were present, and Mr. T. Rainford, who was with Lord Ypres for 26 years and was his orderly during the War. The services were conducted by the Rev. Telford Varley and the Rev. W. E. Daniels, the latter giving the address. Afterwards the congregations went to the graveside, where the hymn "Abide with Me" was sung and wreaths were placed on the grave.

SENTIMENTAL HYMN TUNES

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY dedicated last night the organ at St. Jude's Church, Thornton Heath. He said there had been too much vulgar and sentimental music in the English Church. The worst of it was that so much merely sentimental music had been joined to most beloved hymns connected with personal memories hard to break. Congregations had to be slowly weaned from some of those unworthy and catchy tunes until they found how much better their worship was when expressed by only strong and simple melodies.

DOG SHOWS

GOOD ENTRY AT WORTHING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WORTHING, MAY 22

Lady de Gex, herself an old exhibitor, lent Offington Park yesterday for the annual Worthing show of the Sussex Canine Association. This enterprising society, of which Mr. C. E. Mant is secretary, also promotes shows at Bognor and Horsham.

The entry was satisfactory, especially in terriers. Mr. J. R. Hunt, of Dunstable, had entered Ch. Dunsmarvel and Ch. Delsmere Dainty in smooth fox-terriers, and they proved to be too strong for the others in the open classes. In each class, however, Miss K. Emery's Hermon Descendant and Hermon Plaintiff put up a fight. Third in dogs was Mr. O. E. Richardson's puppy Woodcott Wundah and in bitches Mrs. E. E. Hancock's Spotlight of the Chalet. In the wires the puppy Rickettswood Fun, which took a challenge certificate at the Ladies' Kennel Association for Miss Butchier and Dr. E. H. Good, was again undefeated, second to him in the principal class being Mrs. Buckley's Marcon Monarch and third, Mrs. C. V. Robertson's Benholme Blazing. The first three in open class for bitches, in the order written, were Mrs. Fox's Just Molly, Mrs. Buckley's Marcon My Lady, and Mrs. B. Ward's Bohemia Justyle.

Sealyhams were not so many, doubtless on account of the sexes being mixed. The open class winners in sequence were Mrs. E. Pendarves's Downshill Decree, Mr. A. G. Cowley's Albourne Deborah, and Mrs. Pendarves's Downshill Dilly. Placings in a similar class for Scottish terriers were Mr. Cowley's Albourne Queen of Spades, Mrs. D. S. Bakewell's Laurieston Lordem, and Mrs. A. M. McIntosh's Littlebury Tessa. Excellent support came from exhibitors of Kerry Blues, where the three leading dogs were Miss I. M. Browning's Frenchwood Ajax, Mrs. K. E. Dunlop's Breezehurst Ballybamboozle, and Miss V. M. A. S. Barnes's The O'Connor's Son. The best bitches were Mrs. Dunlop's Aideen Tailteann and Mrs. J. Barlow's Blue June of the Bog. The absence of Mrs. Handy's Sheelagh of the Chevin deprived this class of some of its interest.

Mrs. E Bruce-Low's Bedlington puppy Wolecurb Trix had an auspicious day, as she was first in all her classes, some of which were for dogs as well. Second to her in the open was the same owner's Wolecurb Juliet. Cardiff is a long way from Worthing, but it was worth the journey. The best in the open class for dogs was Miss E. V. Herdman's Dracula, followed by Mrs. Harman and Miss F. M. Sturt's Milton Marvel, second, and Miss Sturt's Knowlton Piper, third. Every one was pleased to see Lady de Gex successful with her King Charles spaniels. Bramham Sonnie Wee and Bramham Call Boy were first in the special limit and special open classes respectively.

Some high-class Irish wolfhounds showed the strength of these big dogs in the south. Mr. J. V. Rank won both open classes with Slane of Ouborough and Clunanna of Ouborough. Other first prize winners in open classes were:—Mr. Rank's Radiant of Ouborough, Great Danes; Mrs. Leslie Thornton's Southdown Cyrano and Mrs. C. Brooks's Southdown Desirée, Alsatians; Mrs. M. Wood's West Mill Omar, Afghan hounds; Miss M. Keyte-Perry's Zone of the Arctic, Samoyeds; Miss K. Lewis's Wizbang Fidelity, Irish setters; Mr. G. Wakeford's Shipleygate Donald, English springers; Mrs. M. B. McIntyre's Woodcock Blue Idol and Mrs. Childs's Red Rose of Dellcroft, cocker spaniels; Mr. R. G. Bradley's Matador Charming, Airedales; Mrs. M. Apthorpe's Croft Elf, West Highland white terriers; Misses O. and R. MacCarthy's Tinker Top, Schipperkes; Mrs. M. E. T. Harris's Francis of Oaklane and Chequers Zita, dachshunds; Mrs. M. Bethune's Lo-Shang-La of Summerdown and Miss F. Packham's Kaloolah of Kashgar, Pekingese; Miss H. A. Voy's Ch. Paul, pugs.

HAVERFORDWEST

Smaller dogs were distinctly in favour at the Terrier Club's championship show at Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, yesterday, and no big and ungainly Sealyhams were to be seen. The show was an improvement on last year. Leading results were:—

Challenge certificates:—Dog, Dabbler Odingle, Mrs. G. H. Davies (Abergavenny); bitch, Nota Judith, Miss Chenus (Bristol). Sealyham Terrier Club's Cup, best dog or bitch, standard weight:—Nota Judith. Cups, best dog or bitch bred by exhibitor:—Dabbler Odingle; confined to members, Dabbler Odingle. Cup, best puppy bitch:—Mr. J. W. J. Davies (Saundersfoot), Northclose Pippin. Cup, best dog puppy:—Mrs. Drew (Dorking), Cherry's Ideal. Puppy bred by exhibitor:—Cherry's Ideal. Dogs:—Maiden, novice, and tiro, St. Margaret's Swell Fella; hunt, Dabbler Odingle; open, St. Margaret's Swell Fella. Bitches:—Maiden, Miss Chenus's Eastfield Cinders, tiro, Mrs. Charter's St. Margaret Sobriety; hunt, Miss Chenus's Robert Bunty; open, Nota Judith.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

A B.N.C. FELLOWSHIP

OXFORD, MAY 22

Mr. Claude Humphrey Meredith Waldock, B.C.L., of Brasenose College, and of Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law, has been elected as from July 1, 1930, to an Official Fellowship at Brasenose College as Lecturer in Law and Classics.

SHEFFIELD, MAY 22

The Arthur Markham Memorial Prize, founded by Miss Violet Markham, ex-Mayor of Chesterfield, in memory of her brother and given annually for a literary composition in prose or verse, open to all manual workers in the mining community, has been divided as follows:—A first prize to C. N. Paulin, of Durham; a second prize to George Smith, of Castle Eden; a third prize to J. H. Golding, of Woodlands, near Doncaster.

MANCHESTER, MAY 22

Mr. J. M. F. Drummond, M.A. Camb., Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, has accepted an offer of appointment as Harrison Professor of Botany and Director of the Botanical Laboratories here.

LEEDS, MAY 22

At a meeting of the University Court yesterday it was decided to confer the following honorary degrees:—

LL.D.—The Archbishop of York; Mr. A. Greenwood, M.P.; Mr. Walter Hargreaves, President, West Yorks Coalowners' Association; and Sir Henry Walker.
LITT.D.—Sir Henry Hadow.
D.Sc.—Professor O. W. Richardson.
M.Sc.—Mr. Henry Crowther, the Yorkshire naturalist and former Curator of the Leeds Museum.

The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. J. B. Baillie), in presenting the report on the building scheme, said that the fund to-day was just over £422,000. The new mining building would be opened at the beginning of next session, while the physics department would be opened late next year. The foundation-stone of the new library would be laid on June 24. Colonel C. H. Tetley and Mr. R. E. Beckett were re-elected Pro-Chancellor and Treasurer respectively.

READING, MAY 22

As a result of the Entrance Scholarships Examination the following awards have been made:—

Major Open Scholarships (£50 a year and remission of tuition fees) to J. W. GEATON (Devonport High School) for Arts; R. W. BARROW (Devonport High School) for Science; and T. E. T. BOND (King's College School, Wimbledon) for Agriculture.
A Wantage Scholarship (£80 a year) to E. R. GORDON (Devonport High School) for Science.
A St. Andrew's Hall Scholarship (£60 a year) to NELLIE SHARPE (Swanwick Hall County Secondary School) for Science.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

At Wycombe Abbey School, Bucks, open scholarships have been awarded to:—

Jean Dawson (Kesteven and Grantham Girls' School); Jean Fisher (St. David's, Englefield Green); Margaret Holden (Bacup and Rawtenstall Grammar School); Penelope Knox (Deerhaddon, Eastbourne); Ruth Pullman (Blackheath High School); and Nancy Williamson (Wycombe Abbey School).

ACCUSED NURSE FOUND INSANE

Before Mr. Justice Humphreys, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, ELVIRA JOSEPHINE LONG, 42, a nurse, who was committed for trial on the charge of wounding Hilda Mary Bordi at a nurses' club in New Cavendish-street, W., was found by the jury to be insane, so that she could not be tried on the charge, and she was ordered to be detained until his Majesty's pleasure be known. Mr. G. B. McClure appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Walter Frampton was counsel for the defence. It was stated at the Police Court that on the morning of April 29 Mrs. Long struck Miss Bordi on the head with a hunting knife. A violent struggle followed in the bedroom, and Miss Bordi received a number of other injuries. Dr. Morton, governor and medical officer of Holloway Prison, gave evidence that the prisoner was suffering from delusional insanity, and said that when she arrived at the prison her mind was a blank in regard to the alleged offence. Dr. Mapother, of Queen Anne-street, W., who had examined the prisoner at the request of her relatives, agreed with Dr. Morton's evidence. The jury then found as stated, and Mr. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS directed accordingly.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY, SOME RAIN

Meteorological Office, May 22

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—An anticyc'one over the British Isles is likely to recede slowly northwards. Weather will be mainly fair in the North and West, but rather unsettled and probably rather cool elsewhere.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind north-easterly, moderate or fresh; cloudy, some rain; moderate or rather low temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., WALES.—Wind north-easterly, moderate; variable sky; perhaps occasional rain; moderate or rather low temperature.

ENGLAND, N.W., SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., W., MID., ISLE OF MAN.—Wind north-easterly, moderate; mainly fair; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Tending to be unsettled, except perhaps in the North.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Easterly winds and mainly fair weather though occasional local rain may occur; cool on the coast, warmer inland.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate or fresh north-easterly winds; cloudy, some rain, local mist; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds between north and north-east, 10-15 m.p.h. at the surface, and 20-25 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather mainly cloudy, occasional rain. Local thunderstorms on the Continent. Visibility 2-6 miles.

Sun rises, 5 a.m.; sets, 8.53 p.m.
Moon rises, 3.18 a.m.; sets, 3.12 p.m.
New moon, May 28.
Lighting-up time, 9.53 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 11.23 a.m. and 11.23 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MAY 22, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1018.2mb. (30.07in.); steady; temp., 50.5deg.; humidity, 85 per cent.; wind, N.E., light; weather, cloudy.

Wednesday, 7 p.m., to Thursday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 44deg.; rainfall, nil.

Thursday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max temp., 51deg.; rainfall, 2.4mm. (0.09in.).

Sunshine at Kew, 1.0 hour.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 3; Kingsway, 1½; Clacton, 5; Lowestoft, 6; Margate, 5½; St. Andrews, 6; Southport, 2½; Torquay, 2½; Ventnor, 4.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

PROPOSAL FO

ROYAL MAIL
SUMMER CRUISES

VISITING
ICELAND, SPITZBERGEN, NORTHERN CAPITALS, NORTH CAPE, NORWAY Etc., JUNE 21-JULY 5, JULY 25, AUG. 15, BY
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THE LATEST CRUISING SHIP
Write for cruising programme to The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, London: America House, Cockspur St., S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall St., E.C.3. Paris: 12, Boulevard des Capucines. Southampton, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow or Local Agents.

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WHAT YOU WANT FOR YOUR HOLIDAY:—
Sunshine & fresh mountain air. Change of scene and interest. Complete rest, yet opportunity for exercise. Comfort and good living. All these and more you can find in the sheltered waters of the fjords on
ORIENT LINE CRUISES TO NORWAY
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The Aldershot Command SEARCHLIGHT TATTOO
Inclusive arrangement with the best seat (under cover), saloon coach journey, dinner and supper, 45/- (Saturday 47/6)
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The best arrangements, from Omnibus to Coach and Four.
Prices from 10/6 to 6 gns.
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Write, 'Phone, or Call for Special Programme.
Book your seats at once.
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100 Beds, of which 18 are reserved for those able to pay £5.5 a week and small fees to staff.
A SPECIAL APPEAL
is made for assistance in providing certain articles of equipment which would add to the comfort of the patients.

ASK YOUR DRAPER FOR
OSMAN LYNETTE
THE IDEAL FABRIC FOR SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
50% LONGER WEAR
THE PRICES ARE MODERATE

The aristocrat of drinking waters
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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 22

His Excellency Señor Don Enrique Villegas was received in audience by The King this morning and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Chile to the Court of St. James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following Members of the Chilean Embassy who had the honour of being presented to His Majesty:—Señor Don Luis Renard (First Secretary), Señor Don Carlos Nieto del Rio (First Secretary), Señor Don Jorge Buchanan (Commercial Counsellor), Commander Alberto Obrecht (Naval Attaché), Major Don Andres Sosa (Military and Air Attaché), Señor Don Santiago Monk (Commercial Attaché), and Señor Don Hipolito Serruys (Financial Attaché).

The Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) was present, and had an audience of The King, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

General Sir Philip Chetwode, Bt., had the honour of being received by His Majesty.

General Sir Philip Chetwode, Bt., and Lady Chetwode subsequently had the honour of being invited to Luncheon with The King and Queen.

His Excellency the Chilean Ambassador and Madame Villegas had the honour of being received by The Queen this afternoon.

Her Majesty, attended by the Lady Elizabeth Motion, visited an Exhibition at the Working Ladies' Guild, Brompton Road.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting, honoured with Their presence a Special Performance in aid of the Variety Artistes' Benevolent Fund and Institution, which was given at the London Palladium this evening.

145, PICCADILLY, MAY 22

The Duke of York, attended by Commander Harold Campbell, was present at the Annual Meeting of the Early Closing Association, which took place at the Hotel Metropole this afternoon.

The Duchess d'Oporto has arrived at the Berkeley Hotel from New York.

Lady Mary Maxwell and Miss Christian Maxwell expect to arrive at 181, Queen's-gate (telephone, Ken. 3482) on June 2, and in the meantime are at 77, Elizabeth-street, S.W.1 (telephone, Sloane 8446).

The Countess of Strafford will return to 5, St. James's-square next week from Italy.

The Countess of Clanwilliam will return to 51, Cadogan-square on Sunday from Ireland.

Lord and Lady Edward Hay will be staying at Weasenham Hall, Norfolk, until the end of July.

Lord and Lady Brownlow have returned to 4, Seymour-street from Belton Park, Grantham.

Lord and Lady Vernon have left the Ritz Hotel for the country.

Lady Swaythling, who has been staying in Italy, expects to return to 8, Grosvenor-crescent this week-end.

The Hon. John and Mrs. Browne have taken a lease of Woodington Farm House, near Romsey, Hampshire, which will be their address in future.

Sir Josiah and Lady Stamp will leave Southampton to-morrow for New York.

Sir George and Lady Bettesworth Piggott have arrived at 43, Park-lane, W.1.

Major-General Sir John Adye expects to return to 19, Wilton-street on June 4 from Italy.

Sir Ugo Mifsud has arrived in London from Malta, and is staying at 35, Lexham-gardens, W.8.

Major and the Hon. Mrs. Clive Behrens have arrived at 34, Prince's-gate for the season.

Mrs. J. Ramsay Drake has left Wellington Court by ambulance for Brighton. She wishes to convey her grateful thanks to all her friends who so continually called to inquire and sent her such beautiful flowers during her recent long illness, as she is still unable to write.

Mr. and Mrs. Heber-Percy expect to be back in England on June 1.

A farewell reception was given yesterday afternoon by the Near and Middle East Association to Kazim Pasha, the Grand Mufti, and the members of the Palestine Arab Delegation, at the Hotel Splendide, Piccadilly.

Mme. Elisabeth Schumann gave a recital at the Hyde Park Hotel yesterday afternoon in aid of the Y.W.C.A. Clubs for Women and Girls. She was assisted by Miss Antonia Butler.

DANCE

MRS. ARCHIBALD ROSE

Mrs. Archibald Rose gave a dinner party and dance last night for her daughter, Miss Charlotte Fry, at Claridge's. Vale Lane's band played. Among Mrs. Archibald Rose's dinner guests were:—

Sir William and Lady Foot Mitchell, Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, Lady McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Keynes, Mrs. Harry Morris, Commander Stephen King-Hall, Miss Catherine Blundell, Miss Betty Hardicker, Mr. Richard Rett, Count de Borchgrave, Miss Pauline Messer, Mr. John Hannay, Mr. Gerald Coke, Miss Daphne Craster, Mr. John Spencer, Mr. Philip Mair.

Among those who brought parties were:—

Lady Mary Ward, Lady Addis, Lady Victoria Goaling, Viscountess Stopford, Lady Power, Lady Stabb, Mrs. R. L. Barclay, Mrs. Arthur Ellis, Mrs. Shingleton.

The following accepted invitations for the dance:—

Sir Edward and Lady Crowe, Miss Crowe, the Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Wyndham, the Hon. W. W. Astor, Lady Wheeler, the Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire, Sir John and Lady Pratt, Sir John and Lady Stucklburgh, Captain the Hon. Patrick and Mrs. Acheson, Mrs. and Mr. Nicholas Bosanquet, Mr. Granville Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooker, Mr. and Mrs. Maclean Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Bazalgy, Miss Bazalgy, Mr. and Mrs. Chester-Master, Mr. Gerald Coke, the Misses Fordham, Mr. Philip Farrer, Mrs. and Miss Looker, Miss Macnaghten, Mr. R. Mathias, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Pryor, Miss Joscelyne Pearson, Mr. Arthur Rendall, Miss Spencer-Smith, Mr. Richard Pelly, Miss Sale, Mrs. Storrs, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tenner, Mr. and Mrs. Sven Tenner, Miss Villiers, Mr. Geoffrey Wincott, the Misses Elizabeth, Barbara, and Molly Gold, Mrs. Streeter, the Misses Streeter, Mr. T. Streeter, Dr. and Mrs. Birley, and Colonel and Mrs. Charles Bridge.

THE COMING COURTS

As space for descriptions of dresses to be worn at their Majesties' Courts on May 27 and 28 will be strictly limited, inquiries should be addressed, in writing, to the Social Editor, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at the earliest possible moment.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

COLONEL G. A. HARE AND MISS M. POLLOCK

The marriage arranged between Colonel George A. Hare and Miss Madge Pollock will take place at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, on Monday, June 2, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. H. B. LEVESON-GOWER AND MISS K. WILSON

Owing to the illness of the bride's mother the marriage of Mr. Leveson-Gower and Miss Kathleen Wilson will take place quietly at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, on June 11, at 1.30 o'clock. All friends will be welcome at the church.

MR. F. E. HARMER AND MISS HAMILTON

The engagement is announced between Frederic Evelyn, younger son of Sir Sidney and Lady Harmer, The Old Manor House, Melbourn, Cambs, and Barbara Susan, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Fyne Court, Bridgwater.

MR. E. BAUMANN AND MISS STEWART LOCKHART

The marriage arranged between Mr. Eric Baumann and Miss Margaret Stewart Lockhart will take place on June 5 at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, at 2.15. A reception will be held afterwards at 25, Knightsbridge, lent by Commander and Mrs. Joel.

CAPTAIN H. A. MACPHERSON AND MISS L. P. SIDEBOTHAM

The engagement is announced between Captain Herbert Alexander Macpherson, The East Yorkshire Regiment, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Macpherson, of Headingley Hall, Leeds, and Lilian Peggy, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sidebotham, of Bishopshostel, Farnham, Surrey.

CAPTAIN M. M. SIMPSON AND MISS HUNT

The engagement is announced between Captain Malcolm Macrae Simpson, M.B.E., Royal Army Service Corps, and Isobel Mary, only daughter of the late Giles and Mrs. Hunt, of Old Trees, Esher.

MR. I. H. R. WILSON AND MISS P. G. LE GROS

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on July 19 at the Church of Holy Trinity, Sloane-square, between I. H. R. Wilson, Royal Engineers, son of Major and Mrs. J. A. M. Wilson, of 2, Portland-house, Teignmouth, and Phillippa Galfreda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Le Gros, of Chalice Close, Glastonbury, Somerset.

MR. R. A. SAWERS AND MISS J. U. V. HARVEY

The engagement is announced between Robert Arthur Sawers, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire), only son of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Sawers, of Margate, and Ursula, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Harvey, Little Chishall Manor, Royston, Herts, granddaughter of the late Sir Thomas Dewey, Bt.

DR. R. P. J. RUTHERFORD AND MRS. B. M. WILLS

The engagement is announced between Dr. R. P. J. Rutherford, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. James Rutherford, of Harrogate, and Mrs. Bruce M. Wills, of The Warren, Sandbanks, Bournemouth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sutton, of Clifton, Bristol, and Buenos Aires, and widow of Captain Bruce M. Wills.

MR. D. H. BAKER AND MISS P. M. THOMPSON

The engagement is announced between Douglas Hughes Baker, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Baker, of Folkestone, and Phyllis Mary Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Thompson, of Bickley, Kent.

MR. E. W. RAVILIOUS AND MISS E. L. GARWOOD

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place quietly in London, between Eric William Ravilious, of 35, Stratford-road, Kensington, W.8, and Eileen Lucy (Tirzah) Garwood, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. F. S. Garwood, of Elmwood, Arundel-road, Eastbourne.

MR. R. J. POPE AND MISS RUEGG

The engagement is announced between Reginald Jago, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. R. Pope, of Ealing, and Doryce Elise, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ruegg, Friars-place, W.3.

GOLDEN WEDDING

SIR WILLIAM AND LADY PORTAL

Sir William and Lady Portal understand that some of their friends are contemplating giving them tokens of personal regard on the occasion of their golden wedding day on June 23, 1930. They venture to express a wish that any such token may take the form of a contribution towards the acquisition of a rest home for necessitous men, to be offered to the members of the Hampshire Post-War Brotherhood; the contributions may be paid to the "Golden Wedding Fund" at Lloyds Bank, Winchester.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place yesterday at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, of the infant son of Commander and Mrs. Humphrey Tollemache. The Rev. W. G. Pennyman officiated, and the child was named Michael Humphrey. The godparents were Mrs. Graham-Vivian, Miss Marlie Raphael, Lord Belper, and Lieutenant-Commander R. O'Conor.

BIRMINGHAM HOSPITAL FUND

CONDITIONAL GIFT OF £100,000

A gift of £100,000 by a Birmingham business man, whose name has not yet been disclosed, to augment the fund being raised to provide the city with a new hospital centre, is promised if the first list of subscriptions to be published on June 6 totals £350,000.

The cost of the scheme in the next five years will be £1,250,000. The Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Alderman M. L. Lancaster, stated yesterday that the gentleman who had made the offer had very closely examined the scheme and was greatly impressed with its necessity. The Lord Mayor added that the response to the appeal had so far been very satisfactory, but in view of the generous offer he was doubly anxious that those intending to subscribe should do so without delay.

ASCOT ROYAL ENCLOSURE

We are requested to state that the list for Ascot Royal Enclosure Badges closes on Friday, May 30, after which no further applications can be considered. Applications should be addressed to The Viscount Churchill, G.C.V.O., Ascot Office, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends began on Wednesday at Friends' House, Euston-road, when Professor Gerhard von Schultze-Gaervernitz, Professor of National Economy at Freiburg and past Deputy of the Reichstag, delivered the Swarthmore Lecture. PROFESSOR A. S. EDDINGTON, the Swarthmore lecturer of last year, presided.

PROFESSOR SCHULTZE-GAERVERNITZ spoke on "Quakerism as a Social and Democratic Religion." He said that modern democracy and modern Socialism were not born, but were cradled in a Quaker's home. It was the second wave of the Reformation that gave democracy to the world. The attainment of economic unity through peace was the historic mission of the Quakers.

An exhibition of town-planning schemes, mostly by Friends, and of handicrafts promoted in the mining areas by the Friends' Coalfields Distress Committee is being held.

NEW LIFEBOAT FOR HYTHE

The motor-lifeboat provided by a special fund amounting to £5,000 by the people of the city and county of Nottingham was handed over on Wednesday at Hythe, where it will be stationed, to Colonel the Master of Sempill, who received it on behalf of the Royal National Life-boat Institution from Lieutenant-Colonel F. Rayner, chairman of the Nottingham and District Branch. The new lifeboat is the pioneer of the lightest and smallest type of motor-lifeboats. It will have a crew of 10 and can carry 57 passengers and crew. The MASTER OF SEMPILL said that the lifeboat would not only be for the safeguarding of passengers by ships, but of aircraft which might be in distress. The LORD MAYOR OF NOTTINGHAM (Councillor W. Wesson), who named the lifeboat the City of Nottingham, said that Nottingham was pleased that the boat was to be stationed at Hythe. The last ship bearing the name of Nottingham was a warship, and that vessel played an honoured part in the War and it went down fighting bravely.

DINNERS

LADY FITZGERALD

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, with the Earl of Harewood, honoured Lady FitzGerald with her presence at dinner at 16, Mansfield-street last night.

The other guests were:—

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marquess and Marchioness of Northampton, the Marchioness of Titchfield, the Earl of Ancaster, Major and Lady Zia Wernher, Major the Hon. J. J. and Lady Violet Astor, Lord and Lady Lecconfield, Sir John and Lady Mildred FitzGerald, the Hon. Mrs. Greville, Mrs. Fortescue, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild, the Hon. Charles Rhys, Captain Victor Cazalet, and Sir Robert Horne.

MIDDLESEX AND SURREY SOCIETY

Prince Arthur of Connaught was the chief guest of the Middlesex and Surrey Society (which consists of Magistrates of the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, and which was founded to commemorate the friendly settlement of a dispute which arose on the reconstruction of Walton Bridge), at a dinner held last night at the Mercers' Hall to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the society's formation. Lord Ashcombe was in the chair.

Among those present were:—

The French Ambassador, the Earl of Middleton, Viscount Hailsham, Lord Desborough, the Master of the Rolls, Viscount Brentford, Air-Marshal Lord Trenchard, Lord Ebbisham, Lord Jessel, Lord Marshall, Sir Herbert Nield, Sir Philip Pilditch, the Chairman of the London County Council (Mr. R. I. Tasker), Sir Henry Maybury, Sir James Martin, Sir George Penny, Sir William Jones, Sir Stanley Machin, Sir Alexander Carlyon, Major-General Sir Eric Bonham, Sir John Anderson, Sir Jeremiah Colman, the Bishop of Fulham, Sir Chartres Biron, Major-General Sir John Hanbury, Sir Arthur Robinson, Sir Percy Mackinnon, Sir Henry Lambert, Sir Fortescue Flannery, Sir Henry Bowles, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Cuthbert James, Major-General Sir William Donovan, Sir Laurence Halsey, Sir Edward Holland, and Sir William Barber.

The toast of the Middlesex and Surrey Society was responded to by Sir Herbert Nield and Sir Jeremiah Colman; that of the guests was proposed by Sir Stanley Machin and responded to by the French Ambassador and Lord Desborough. The chairman's health was proposed by Viscount Brentford. During the evening the Windsor Castle Royal Harmonists gave a musical programme.

LADY MAUD HOARE

Princess Beatrice, attended by Sir Victor Corkran and Miss Corkran, honoured Sir Samuel and Lady Maud Hoare with her presence at dinner last night at 18, Cadogan-gardens.

Those invited to meet Princess Beatrice were:—

Viscount and Viscountess Lymington, Viscount Gort, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, Colonel and Mrs. Tennant, Captain and Mrs. Eden, Mr. and Lady Joan Peake, Lady Wemyss, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Coventry, Major the Hon. Oliver Stanley, and Sir Geoffrey Fry.

LADY BEAUCHAMP

Lady Beauchamp gave a dinner party last night at her residence in Grosvenor-place. Among those present were:—

The Marquess and Marchioness of Cambridge, the Italian Ambassador, the Polish Ambassador, Lord and Lady Wharton, Sir Brograve and Lady Evelyn Beauchamp, Lord and Lady Inverairn, Colonel the Hon. Ben and Mrs. Bathurst, Baroness Schroeder, Lord Herbert Hervey, Lady Hope, the Hon. Lady Lloyd-Mostyn, and the Hon. Elizabeth Kemeys-Tynte.

RECEPTIONS

MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN

Mrs. Philip Snowden was at home at 11, Downing-street, yesterday afternoon. Among her guests were:—

Lady Cynthia Colville, Lady Alexander, Miss Acland Marsh, Mme. Berta Zuckerkandl-Szeos, Lord Arnold, Viscountess Astor, M.P., Mrs. Backus, Mrs. Bailey, Reynolds, Lady Bain, Lady Barker, Sir Montague Barlow, Miss Lilian Baylis, Miss Beasley, Baroness Beaumont, Captain and Mrs. E. N. Bennett, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Mrs. Borthwick, the Hon. Sybil Borthwick, Lady Carr, Lady Cautley, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bossom, Colonel and Mrs. John Buchan, Mrs. Burgess, Countess Buxton, Mrs. George Cadbury, Lady Cadwick, Lady Chalmers, Dr. Stella Churchill, Mrs. Clynes, Mrs. and Miss Coghill, Mrs. Cole, Lady Waley Cohen, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, Annie Viscountess Cowdray, the Hon. Joan Pearson, Dame Rachel Crowdy, the Hon. Mrs. Cubitt, Mrs. Curtis Brown, Lady Cunninghame.

Mrs. Dalton, Lady Dance, Miss Danielson, Miss Davidson, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. J. C. C. Davidson, Mrs. Davis, Lady (Trevor) Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Warwick Daw, Mrs. de Bajas, Baroness de Bush, Mrs. Vernon Dean, Miss D'Arcy, Mrs. de l'hôpital, Lady Denman, Miss E. Dickinson, Mrs. Diracli, Mrs. Dunnico, Mr. J. J. Edwards, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Viscountess Erleigh, Miss Fay, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Fish, Lady Forres, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Forrest, Mr. H. D. F. Francis, Dame Katherine Furse, Lady Gainford, Mrs. Leslie Gamage, Mrs. Clarence Gasquoe, Miss G. H. Gater, the Hon. Mrs. Glyn, Mrs. Godman, Mrs. Goodyear, Mrs. W. Graham, Mrs. Graham Williams, Miss Grainger-Kerr, Sir Frederick and Lady Green, Mr. and Mrs. W. Greenaway, Mrs. Arthur Greenwood, Mrs. Louis Greig, Miss Grier, Sir Lawrence and Lady Guillemard, Miss Haldane, Lady Hamond-Graeme, Mrs. Henry Hasiam, the Dowager Lady Henley, Sir George and Lady Hennessy, Major Hills, M.P., Lady Hulton, Mr. Frank Isitt, Miss Evelyn Isitt, Lady Islington, the Countess of Iveagh, Lady Jowitt, Mr. and Mrs. Juniper, Mrs. Kilby, Mr. A. King-Hamilton.

Mrs. Lamboll, Mrs. Lees-Smith, Mrs. Leete, Lady (Hardman) Lever, Sir Albert and Lady Levy, Miss Levy, Mr. W. Lunn, M.P., Dame Edith Lyttelton, Mr. and Mrs. Makower, Mr. Cecil Manning, Lady Isabel Margesson, Lady Melchett, Lady Moir, Mrs. Emil Mond, Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Colonel and Mrs. Moore, Sir Oswald Mosley, M.P., and Lady Cynthia Mosley, M.P., Dr. Hector Munro, Sir Robert Newman, Lady Peacock, Lady (Arthur) Pearson, Mrs. Geoffrey Peto, Mrs. Hylton Phillipson, Viscountess Pirrie, Mr. H. P. L. Pitman, Sir William and Lady Plender, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, M.P., Mrs. Reading, Mrs. D. M. Pritt, Mr. Owen Roberts, Mrs. Rogerson, Mr. and Mrs. Russell James, Earl Russell, Lady St. John of Bletso, Miss Ida Samuel, Miss Helen Saunders, Miss Sankey, Mrs. Seligman, Lady Seymour-Lloyd, Miss Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Sutro, Dr. and Mrs. Drummond Shiels, Mrs. Spring Rice, Mrs. Swinnerton-Dyer, Miss C. Spicer, Dame Meriel Talbot, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., and Mrs. Thomas, Sir William Thomas, Mrs. Hedley Thomson, Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., Miss Chevenix Trench, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, the Hon. Katharine Thring, Mrs. Hedley Thomson, Miss Sybil Thorndike, Mrs. Van Gruisen, Lady Vaughan-Morgan, Miss Elmira Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Alfred Watt, the Mayoress of Westminster, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Francis Williams, Sir Wyndham Deedes, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young, Mrs. Israel Zangwill, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Miss Elfrida Vipont, Mrs. Harold Solomon, Mr. Charles Edwards.

Miss Elmira Vipont sang, and there was afterwards a discussion on the subject of Townswomen's Guilds, led by Lady Cynthia Colville and Mrs. Corbett Ashby.

MRS. FITZROY STEWART

The Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy Stewart gave an afternoon party yesterday at 5, Ovington-gardens. Among her guests were:—

The German Ambassador and Frau Sthamer, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Cuban Minister and Mlle. Patterson, Lord and Lady Strathspey and the Hon. Joan Grant, Lady Burton, the Hon. Walter and Mrs. Boyle, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pitcairn Campbell, Major-General Sir Wyndham and Lady Childs, Sir Egerton and Lady Hamond-Graeme, Lady Rothband, Lady Arnold, Lady Alexander, Major Sir Gerald Burton, Mrs. Godefroi, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lambton, Mr. and Mrs. William Talbot, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Mr. Maurice Ruffer, Major Battine, Major Charlton, Mr. William Hayes Ackland, Mr. Hamilton Browne, Mr. Callender, and the Hon. Lady White-Thomson.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS

The President and Council of the Royal Society of British Artists held a *soirée* at their Galleries last night. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Field-Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Allenby, Colonel and Mrs. Ashley, Sir Montague Barlow, Earl and Countess Bathurst, the Hungarian Military Attaché and Mme. Vitez Bédy, Prince and Princess Otto von Bismarck, Mr. Paul Bridgeman, Lord and Lady Carson, the Hon. Gerald Chichester, the Bolivian Minister and Mme. de Aramayo, Prince and Princess Reginald de Croy, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Urlburu, Viscount and Viscountess Downe, Lord and Lady Forres, the Austrian Minister, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry and Lady Galway, Mrs. Clayton Glyn, Sir Bryan and Lady Godfrey-Faussett, Mr. and Mrs. Rhuvon and Miss Pamela Guest, the Bulgarian Minister and Mme. Hadji Mischeff, Major-General Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams, Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt Smith, Sir George and Lady Henschel, Sir Robert Horne, Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer and Lady Hunter-Weston, Mary Lady Lawrence, Major-General Sir Cecil and Lady Lowther.

Sir William Llewellyn, Marquis Pallavicini, Sir Neville and Lady Pearson, Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso, Prince and Princess Wiasemsky, the Czechoslovak Minister and Mme. Masaryk, Major-General Sir Torquhil and Lady Elizabeth Matheson, the Hon. Kenneth Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Blumenfeld, General Vicomte and Vicomtesse de la Panouse, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond, Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge, Mrs. Philip Snowden, the Hon. Sir Lancelot and Lady Carnegie, Sir Edward and Lady Dawson, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Sir Goscombe John, Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham, the Hon. Donough and Mrs. O'Brien, Sir John and Lady Simon, Major the Hon. J. J. and Lady Violet Astor, the Counsellor of the Hungarian Legation, Canon and Mrs. Carnegie and Miss Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Guinness, Lord and Lady Moynihan, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy, the Polish Ambassador, Lord Thomson, the Earl and Countess of Birkenhead, the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, Sir Hugo and Lady Hirst, Mr. Justice and Lady Horridge, Lord and Lady Lloyd, Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, Lord and Lady Wavertree, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, the Duchess of Buccleuch, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes and Lady Keyes, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, Judge and Mrs. Turner, Sir Robert and Lady Frances Gresley, Lord and Lady Newton, the Turkish Counsellor, the Earl and Countess of Verulam, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Ian Rowster, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Chamberlin, Dr. and Mrs. Haden Guest, Lady Southwark, Sir Maurice and Lady de Bunsen, the Earl and Countess of Minto, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, Countess Elizabeth Seefried, Sir Herbert and Lady Hughes-Stanton, the American Consul-General and Mrs. John K. Davis, Major-General F. T. and Miss Duncan, Sir John and Lady Lavery, Mr. H. M. Hake, Lord and Lady Scone, Lord and Lady Leverhulme, and Lady Gatti and the Misses Gatti.

The Duke of Connaught, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday, has sent a donation of £4—one shilling for each year of his life—to the National Birthday Trust Fund (for the development of maternity services).

CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW

NEW SHRUBS AND BORDER PLANTS

The Spring Meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society at Chelsea was continued yesterday in cold and showery weather, which, though by no means agreeable to the large number of visitors, exactly suited the flowers in the tents, many groups being in better condition than on the opening day.

One of the most interesting features of the exhibition was the tent containing all those plants which received awards from the various committees. Among the new flowering shrubs exhibited was a very fine species of andromeda named *Pieris Forrestii*. It resembled the well-known *Pieris japonica*, but its panicles of lily-of-the-valley like bloom were far larger. An attractive feature of the latter plant is the red colouring of the new shoots, but in *P. Forrestii* this is much more pronounced and quite as ornamental as the inflorescence. Though it was described as a hardy plant, most of the andromedas are liable to be cut by frost, and it seems likely that, except in favourable localities, this plant will require a sheltered position. Even as a greenhouse plant, however, it would be very well worth growing. It was shown by Mr. G. W. E. Loder and attained a first-class certificate.

Other hardy shrubs to receive awards were a number of new varieties of rhododendron, which included Rhododendron "Embley Pink," shown by Mr. J. Crosfield and bearing many-flowered trusses of pink blooms which were deeper in colour on the reverse of the petals. In addition, R. "Luna," with white blooms tinged with lemon, was shown by Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Clarke, R. "Tony" by Lieutenant-Colonel Messel, and R. "Lady Rosebery" by Mr. Lionel de Rothschild. Lady Loder obtained awards for *R. Loderi* "Sir Edmund," a fine pink-tinged variety of this large-flowered type, and for "Leonardslee" cream, a *Gaunilettii* hybrid, the flowers of which were nearly pure white, but flushed with pink on the reverse.

A BEAUTIFUL AZALEA

The only azalea to receive an award of merit was a beautiful variety named "Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Durham," after the secretary of the society, who very unfortunately has been prevented by illness from attending the meeting. It was shown by Messrs. Endtz and Co., of Boskoop, and has shapely blossoms of soft buttercup yellow.

Among the tender shrubs, Bougainvillea "Mrs. Butt," shown by Mrs. Maurice Pope, was very striking on account of its brilliant coloured bracts. This plant had already received an award of merit and was further honoured with a first-class certificate. Another attractive tender flowering shrub was *Calceolaria violacea*. It bears little resemblance to the popular conception of a member of this genus, growing to a height of several feet and being studded with little lilac blooms rather reminiscent of those of a foxglove.

Several new plants suitable for the hardy flower border were included in this tent, and among the taller growing varieties a good deep-lilac flowered form of *Thalictrum aquilegifolium* named "Purple Cloud" was shown by Messrs. B. Ladhams, and a blue-flowered everlasting pea, *Lathyrus bartoniensis*, was shown by the Donard Nursery Company.

Some beautiful paeonies were shown by Sir William Lawrence, who obtained an award for a handsome variety of *P. Moutan* "Hana Kurabe" with large and feathery pink flowers. An award was also obtained for a small single-flowered paeony, *P. Smouthii*, having crimson petals and a golden centre. The finely cut foliage added to the charm of this plant. The same exhibitor showed a tall bearded iris named "William Mohr," with pale violet standards and falls which were prettily reticulated.

A new double-flowered Oriental poppy was seen in "Olympia," shown by Messrs. Dobbies, the orange-scarlet blooms of which were borne on long stems and were of more graceful habit than those of most varieties. Another new herbaceous plant was *Astilbe* "Gertrude Boix," shown by Messrs. G. Arends, with bright rose-purple flowers, which will need careful placing on account of its colouring.

For the front of the border, *Dianthus* "Rachael," shown by Messrs. Allwoods, is a fine new pink of the *Allwoodii* type. The large single pink flowers with their paler centre measured nearly 2in. across.

ROCK GARDENS

Rock garden lovers will no doubt wish to grow plants of *Campanula Allionii* "Frank Barker" shown by Messrs. Clarence Elliott, which differs from the type plant in the colour of its flowers, which are of a dull rosy purple hue. Other good plants for the alpine garden were found in *Androsace argentea*, which makes silvery cushions covered with little white blooms, and *Veronica* "Loddon Blue," an exceptionally dwarf and compact-growing rock speedwell. A new plant for the wild garden was seen in *Meconopsis Sarsonii*, a hybrid of *M. Baileyii* and *M. integrifolia*, with cream-coloured flowers.

Among the greenhouse plants to receive awards were two fine double begonias, "Corienta" (pink) and "H. Frankling" (scarlet), shown by Messrs. Blackmore and Langdon, and a yellow-flowered amaryllid, *Ismene Amancaes*, shown by Dame Alice Godman.

Roses to receive awards were "Flamingo" and "Aureate," an H.T. with rather full yellow flowers and handsome glossy foliage, both exhibited by Messrs. A. Dickson, while the Narcissus and Tulip Committee bestowed their approval on the deep yellow tulip "Baron de Rothschild" shown by Messrs. H. Prins, and on tulips "Bene Est," "President Hoover," and "Burgomaster Van der Vlugt," of Messrs. W. Blom and Son.

An interesting event, which took place at noon yesterday, was the presentation of diplomas to the first 30 associates of honour, by the president of the society, Mr. Gerald Loder. These are awarded by the council of the R.H.S. to persons of British nationality, limited in number to 100, who have rendered distinguished service to horticulture. The recipients included head gardeners of celebrated private gardens, as well as foremen of trade firms with a long record of service.

The show opens to-day at 9 a.m., closing at 5 p.m.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 22

Two elections were held to-day to fill the seats in the French Academy formerly occupied by the late M. Georges Clemenceau and the late Count François de Curel. For the former the successful candidate was M. André Chaumeix, political director of the *Figaro*, formerly a member of the staff of the *Journal des Débats* and editor of the *Revue de Paris*. For the latter seat M. Charles le Goffic, the well-known Breton novelist and poet, was elected at the third ballot.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

LORD BEAUCHAMP presided on Wednesday at a meeting of the Save the Children Fund, held at the Livingstone Hall, Westminster. He said that their work transcended nationalities and politics. The late Dr. Nansen had been a very great friend of the fund. The fund, since its inception just after the War, had raised more than £2,000,000 and had helped children in more than 30 European countries. At Geneva it had developed the International Union, of which no less than 40 nations were members. The fund was now going farther afield to the help of children of non-European origin. There would be a conference at Geneva next year to deal with children in Africa, and the Colonial Office and all the missionary societies would participate.

MR. LANSBURY said that he had great faith in internationalism. Such organizations as the Save the Children Fund would enable that spirit to grow in the world.

Lady Maud Carnegie will open at 3 p.m. to-day a block of cottage flats named Kingsbury House, in Beresford-street, Walworth-road, which have been built by Church Army Housing, Limited. The Bishop of Kingston will bless the houses.

THE LOCUSTS

OMENS FROM INSECTS

(FROM OUR TANGIER CORRESPONDENT)

Locusts have come and gone and the result of their visitation has been damage rather than devastation. They ate but did not devour. They arrived, at first thinly—bright moving specks in the blue sky—until increasing in numbers they became a yellow cloud. And then they settled—on the housetops, in the streets and gardens and over the open country. Even through the open windows they came. Nothing was sac

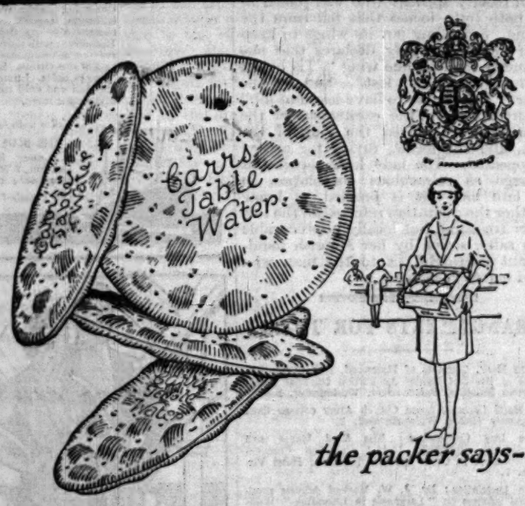
NIGHT WORK OF LONDON

WORK ON THE TRAMWAY TRACKS. To-day we publish the second of our series of pictures of night work in London taken by staff photographers of *The Times*. It shows typical night operations on the London County Council tramway tracks. The workmen are engaged in the renewal of points and electric welding and grinding of rail joints at the junction of Kentish Town-road and Prince of Wales-road. The illumination and power are obtained direct from the tramway current supply below the road surface.

LE TOURET WAR MEMORIAL UNVEILED

THE MEMORIAL erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission at Le Touret military cemetery, near Béthune, which was unveiled yesterday. It has been designed by Mr. J. Reginald Truelove, A.R.I.B.A.

THE UNVEILING CEREMONY.—The memorial at Le Touret, one of those recording the names of officers and men who fell in the War and whose graves are not known, was unveiled by Lord Tyrrell, the British Ambassador, in the presence of General de Castelnau and representatives of the French civil and military authorities. Lord Tyrrell is seen giving his address. The small picture is of General de Castelnau, who is the president of the Anglo-French Mixed Committee of the Imperial War Graves Commission, and Major-General Sir Fabian Ware.



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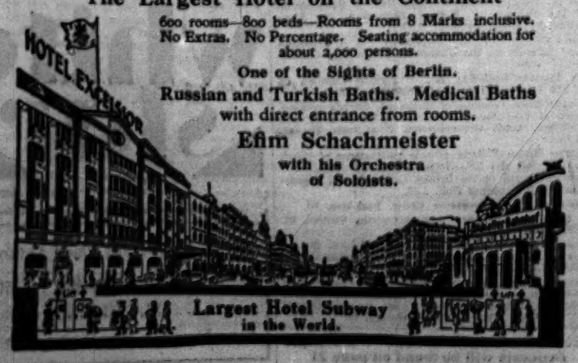

THIRTY FIVE YEARS AGO

The hey day of the hansom

The hansom was, oh, so popular when mother was a girl. The terribly disturbing trap door at the top of the cab was almost the only drawback. All the same the nineties had their compensations. For instance, the introduction of Cerebos Salt. From that day to this, fine, white Cerebos has been in constant use wherever the niceties of table refinements are truly prized and appreciated.

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Obituary

LORD MUIR MACKENZIE

AN ABLE PUBLIC SERVANT

Lord Muir Mackenzie, whose death at the age of 84 is announced on another page, was created a peer in 1915 on his retirement from the position of Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, offices which he had held for some 30 years. As a Lord-in-Waiting he was a member of the Labour Government.

Kenneth Augustus Muir Mackenzie was the fourth son of Sir John Muir Mackenzie, Bt., of Delvine, Perthshire, and his mother was Sophia Matilda, daughter of Mr. James Raymond Johnstone, of Alva, Clackmannan. Born on June 26, 1845, he was educated at Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford, where Jowett was his tutor. He took his degree in 1868, having obtained second classes in the classical schools. He was a pupil of both Bowen and Davey, and in 1873 he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn. He was later made a Bencher, and served the office of Treasurer in 1917. The year following his call he married Amy (who died in 1900), the daughter of Mr. William Graham, M.P. for Glasgow, a notable art collector; she was the sister of Lady Horner, Lady Jekyll, and the late Mrs. Quintin Hogg, mother of Lord Hailsham, and a niece of Sir Henry Graham, late Clerk of the Parliaments.

As a practising barrister Muir Mackenzie (unlike his late younger brother Montague, the Official Referee) made no figure, and in 1880 he accepted the invitation of the then Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, to become his principal secretary. The office which he subsequently held, that of Permanent Secretary, had not yet been invented, and Muir Mackenzie's stipend of £1,000 a year was dependent upon the duration of Lord Selborne's Chancellorship. Four years later he became the first Permanent Secretary, and at about the same time he succeeded to the position of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, receiving in respect of the two offices a salary of £1,500 (afterwards increased to £2,000). The uniting of the two posts resulted in a considerable saving of public money—the Clerk of the Crown had hitherto received £1,200 a year—and the duties attached to the clerkship being largely ornamental, Muir Mackenzie had no difficulty in discharging them.

The Clerk of the Crown, as he had occasion to explain to the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, of which he was a member, which sat between 1912 and 1915, is an officer of both Houses of Parliament who is responsible for the issuing of the writs for peers who take their seats and for Parliamentary elections; carries out the formalities of the appointment of Judges; prepares warrants and commissions; and acts as Registrar of the Court of Claims. Muir Mackenzie so acted, duly entering on the "Coronation Roll" the old-world decisions of that tribunal, after the death of Queen Victoria, and again on the accession of his present Majesty.

From 1884 till his retirement in 1915 Muir Mackenzie was the right-hand man of five Lord Chancellors—Lords Selborne, Halsbury, Herschell, Loreburn, and Haldane—and he exercised much influence (notably during Lord Halsbury's three Chancellorships) in the matter of "silk" and minor judicial and other legal appointments generally. His supporting word was rightly desired by candidates, and he was accordingly approached from many quarters when the Lord Chancellor was about to distribute his favours. That the patronage of the Chancellor was "intolerably burdensome," as he told the Royal Commission already referred to, he had every reason to know; but Muir Mackenzie showed no sign of being over-weighted by his share of the Chancellor's responsibilities, and his position "behind the throne" always seemed to be agreeable to him. The criticisms, which from time to time were many and loud, upon the selections for preferment made by one of the Lord Chancellors under whom he served left him unmoved. His name came little before the public. It was only when some fresh distinction was bestowed upon him that the outside world heard of him.

Since the Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service and its reorganization after the War, the methods of recruiting for the legal departments have undergone great changes, and the position of the Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor will never again be what it was in Muir Mackenzie's day. Apart from the distribution of patronage, it must also be remembered that, in the absence of any regular Department of Justice, the Permanent Secretary is also in practice responsible for the administration and supervision of the offices of the Law Courts and the legal departments generally. Muir Mackenzie's term of 30 years witnessed many reforms, and the labour involved was perhaps brightened by the thought that the hopes and fears of hosts of officials depended upon his favour. He retained all the complicated machinery of his department in his own hands, writing most of his letters himself, and he employed neither stenographers nor typists. Muir Mackenzie was a difficult man to know and a dangerous man to thwart or under-estimate; his astuteness and tact were acknowledged, but what was not so generally appreciated was that under his apparently cynical manner were concealed great human sympathy and kindness, so great indeed as sometimes to lead him astray in his distribution of patronage. Minor legal office has not seldom been the last haven for failures, and if Muir Mackenzie's recommendations to too complaisant Lord Chancellors were sometimes surprising, the system should be condemned rather than the administrator's kindliness. He was a man of broad culture in literature, art and music, and of wide interests outside his official duties. He was much concerned with religious matters, and he was appointed a member of the Ecclesiastical Committee constituted under the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919. He was also High Bailiff of Westminster and Bailiff of the Sanctuary for many years.

When released from office, shortly before Lord Haldane delivered up the Great Seal in 1915, he joined the small band of Liberal peers and usually voted with his party; but, apart from politics, his wide knowledge of legal procedure and of the practice of the House was extremely valuable; his interventions in debate were frequent, and his services on committees were eagerly utilized. When the Labour Party took office in 1924, Muir Mackenzie, in his 80th year, surprised his friends by joining the Government as a Lord in Waiting to the King, and when the party returned to power in 1929 he resumed the same office. The post carried with it, however, more than the usual duties at Court, for the handful of Labour members of the Upper House hardly sufficed to provide the departments with spokesmen, and the services of the aged Lord in Waiting were often necessary for the every-day requirements of Government business. He was an industrious member, with his friend the late Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, of the Standing Committee for the Revision of the Statute Law, and he succeeded Ilbert as chairman. This useful, but unostentatious, work was to Muir Mackenzie one of absorbing interest, and from about 1885, when he first joined the committee, until the end of his life, much of his time must have been devoted to it. He was also Chairman of the Select Committee of both Houses on Consolidated Bills. In this connexion neither bulk nor complexity had for him any terrors, and no memoir of him should close without some tribute to his disinterested labours on both these committees. He was a member of the Committee for the Publication of the State Trials. He was also a Governor of Winchester College (and Warden there from 1904 to 1915), Charterhouse, Bradfield, and Bedford.

In his younger days he had been an athlete, and at Charterhouse was captain of both the cricket eleven and the football team; he also played cricket for Balliol. Later he became a well-known member of the Alpine Club, and he played golf well into his last years. He was made a Q.C. in 1887; he became C.B. in 1893; K.C.B. in 1898; G.C.B. in 1911; and a Privy Councillor in 1924. His only son died unmarried, in 1901, and the title accordingly becomes extinct. Of his three daughters, one is married to the pianist, Mr. Mark Hambourg, and another to Sir R. H. Clive, British Minister at Teheran.

MR. S. H. LEEDER

A correspondent writes:—Mr. Simon Henry Leeder, who died recently, might have gained a high place in journalism but for persistent ill-health. He began as a reporter in a country town at a salary of £1 a week, on which he lived. Later, he was taken on the staff of the *Graphic* and made a great success of the *Golden Penny*. After the death of the owner, Mr. Thomas, he bought a magazine called the *Girls' Realm*, and in its pages he founded, with the help of his friend, the Bishop of Londor, "The Girls' Realm Guild," to provide University and other training, technical, scientific, or professional, for girls of the professional class whose parents are unable to provide funds for the purpose. Mr. Leeder was also an author of no mean attainments, and many people knew his "Desert Gateway," his "Veiled Mysteries of Egypt," and his "Modern Sons of the Pharaohs."

CAPTAIN SAUNDERS

A Reuter telegram from Wellington, New Zealand, states that Captain Saunders died yesterday morning as the result of the injuries which he received on Wednesday when his aeroplane crashed at Teawamutu. He had a distinguished record. During the War he served in France in the 60th Squadron and "bagged" 10 German aeroplanes. After the War he served as King's courier to Berlin, and was later engaged by the Lithuanian Government in special air service. He afterwards served three years in India, and was engaged in commercial flying from 1923 to 1928. Captain Saunders subsequently became a pilot in the Imperial and the West Australian Airways, and was a pioneer pilot on the Adelaide air mail service. He arrived in New Zealand in 1929.

THE REV. EDGAR VINCENT

The Rev. Edgar Vincent, who died on May 19 in St. Thomas's Hospital after the last of a long series of operations, was born in 1893, the eldest son of Mr. F. F. Vincent, of Oxford. He was educated in the city, and in his youth entered an architect's drawing office, but feeling a strong vocation to holy orders, he matriculated at Queen's College, and was ordained in 1916. He was always delicate, but took a curacy at Beaconsfield, where he lived with Canon Trevelyan at the Retreat House known as The Yews. In 1920 and 1921 he had to spend the winters abroad, and acted as chaplain at the English Church at Valescure. He worked later as curate to Bishop Chandler at Bentley and at St. Thomas's, Oxford. Each effort to do parochial work ended in a failure of health. Lastly he was appointed sub-warden of St. Deiniol's Hostel and Library at Hawarden, a post for which he was excellently fitted, but he broke down finally after Christmas. He was a scholarly man, and studied particularly the English divines and philosophers of the seventeenth century, but his only literary output was a few articles in the *Church Quarterly Review*. He took his degree of B.Litt. four years ago. Wherever he went he made devoted friends in all classes. From his delicate frame he exercised a powerful influence, in part through his humour and good wits, but mainly through his indomitable courage and obviously saintly character.

MR. G. R. A. HERBERT

Mr. Geoffrey Richard Arthur Herbert, second secretary at British Residency at Cairo, died yesterday of typhoid at the Victoria Hospital, Cairo, at the age of 28. The eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Herbert, of Cahirnane, Co. Kerry, he was born on March 28, 1902. In October, 1924, he was appointed a third secretary and posted to Sofia. In 1928 he was granted an allowance for knowledge of Bulgarian, and was transferred to the Foreign Office in 1927. Mr. Herbert's mother, who had been summoned from England, was in time to see him before he died.

A survivor of the siege of Lucknow, Robert Gower Wentworth, died at Piekens, Mississippi, recently, shortly before the completion of his ninetieth year. A native of Scarborough, he was with Havelock on the march for the first relief of the Residency, and was a participant in the privations endured until the final relief by Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde) on November 17, 1857. After leaving the Army he served in the Metropolitan Police Force, and was on detective duty in Ireland during the Fenian disturbances.

ENGLISH CHURCH ART

FESTIVAL AND EXHIBITION IN LONDON NEXT MONTH

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have given their patronage to a Festival of English Church Art, which is to be held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, from June 16 to July 2. The object of the festival is to give "a living demonstration of all that is best in the art of to-day, in contradiction to the spirit of commercialism," and it will include contemporary music, painting, sculpture, architecture, and the allied arts.

The council chamber and the whole of the first floor of the Caxton Hall will be used for an exhibition, and among the speakers at the lectures and conferences will be the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Chichester, the Dean of Westminster, the Bishop of Guildford, the Bishop of Masasi, the Bishop of British Columbia, Bishop Perrin, the Rev. Francis Underhill, the Rev. Dr. Jocelyn Perkins, Sir Francis Younghusband, Mr. Athelstan Riley, and the Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge. Choral celebrations of the Holy Communion and evensong will be rendered daily in Christ Church, Victoria-street, at which the leading London choirs will sing. There will also be organ recitals by Mr. E. Stanley Roper, organist of the Chapel Royal, and Mr. G. Thalben Ball, organist of the Temple Church.

Religious dramas and concerts will be given each evening at the Caxton Hall, where there will be performances by the Girls' Friendly Society, the Guildhouse Players, the Toc H Drama League, and the Gair Wilkinson Marionettes. The Church Players' Guild, assisted by a number of the London clergy, will present Tennyson's *Becket*.

The festival will end with a service of praise and thanksgiving in Westminster Abbey, at which Dr. Ernest Bullock will conduct a choir of 200 voices, and the Dean of Westminster will preach.

DANGEROUS SPEED IN SPORTS CAR

Montagu Ongley Durand, described as of Kensington-gardens-square, Bayswater, was fined £10, and ordered to pay £5 5s. costs, at the Kingston County Police Court yesterday for driving at a dangerous speed on the Kingston by-pass road. Mr. E. B. Knight, prosecuting, said that it was "an abominable case." Seven people, four in Durand's car and three in another car with which he came into collision, were hurt. Durand's car, a racing model, passed a constable at a speed between 55 and 60 miles an hour a few seconds before it crashed into the other car. It was stated that Durand's car was on the wrong side of the road, but he denied this. A passenger in the car denied that he said in hospital, "We were doing 90 on the wrong side." The defendant's licence was suspended for three months.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR EDWARD JOHNSON-FERGUSON

Sir Jabez Edward Johnson-Ferguson, first baronet, of Springkell, Dumfries, and Manchester, late chairman of Jabez Johnson, Hodgkinson, and Pearson, Limited, Parrot-street, and Moor Mills, Bolton, a director of Williams Deacon's Bank, and of Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., Limited, died on December 10, leaving estate of the value of £83,283, so far as can at present be ascertained, with net personalty nil. He gives:—

Six months' wages to those of 10 years' service and three months' wages to those of five years' service each to his head gamekeeper, head gardener, clerk of works, head forester, butler, chauffeur, and coachman at Springkell.

Mr. Henry Cawood Embleton, F.R.G.S., of Nest House, Felling, Durham; of Layton Manor, Darlington; and of The Cedars, Methley, Yorks, mining engineer and coalmaster, of Messrs. Embleton, Barton, and Stancliff, of Leeds, who died on February 7, aged 75, left, in addition to considerable settled property the value of which is not yet declared, unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £180,741, with net personalty £90,655. He left:—

£300 to the vicar and churchwardens of Leeds parish church, upon trust for investment and to apply the income for the expenses of the choir of that church; £250 to the Crosby Hall Association, Limited, for the general purposes of the Crosby Hall Endowment Fund.

The following bequests to persons in his service if still in his service at his decease and not under notice either given or received:—£100 each to his housekeeper, Alice Carr, and Thomas Wilkinson, his agent at Nest House; £50 to his groom, George Bell, and £25 to the wife of his said groom; and £30 each to his housekeeper, Sarah Ann Nichols, Marshall Hardy, his agent at Layton, and each of his head gardeners, Thurlow, Cooper, and Forsyth.

Mrs. Mary Cockroft, of Langton House, Langton Green, near Tunbridge Wells, who died on February 4, aged 82, widow of C. Cockroft, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £116,589, with net personalty £116,004. She left:—

£3 a week for life to her maid, Annie MacMillan; 10s. a week for life to Magda Maitland; and 10s. a week for life (if still residing with her) to Isabella Stevenson.

Mr. James Walter Brown, of Chirwick-street, Carlisle, who died on March 1, left property of the value of £11,618, with net personalty £11,485. He gives:—

£2,000 to the Carlisle Grammar School, for scholarships, to meet the needs of boys in the city and neighbourhood who would otherwise not be able to enjoy the education afforded by the school; £1,000 to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle towards the cost of replacing the heavy cast-iron railings adjoining the Cathedral in Castle-street; such of his books, manuscripts, pictures, and effects as may be selected, and £300 to the Corporation of Carlisle for the purchase of books, pictures, maps, plans, manuscripts, &c., for the use of the Jackson Library at Tullie House; £50 to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle for an annual prize for one of the Cathedral choristers as shall be adjudged head of the Cathedral School in general education.

£300 to the Carlisle Dispensary; £50 each to the Carlisle Fever Hospital, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Carlisle Cripple Clinic, the Carlisle Council of Social Service, the Carlisle District Nursing Association, and the Carlisle Workshops for the Blind.

£1,000, £20 for each year of service from January 1, 1915, and furniture to the value of £100, to his housekeeper, Sarah Elizabeth Pearson.

After other bequests, the residue of the property to the Cumberland Infirmary.

Mrs. Constance Brooke, of Ufford Place, Woodbridge, Suffolk, who died on February 25, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £15,646, with net personalty £15,266. She left:—

£50 to her gardener, Henry Howard, if in her service at her death.

Mrs. Dora Mary Crawford, of King's-road, Brighton, who died on April 4, widow of Dr. W. T. Crawford, left estate of the gross value of £14,657, with net personalty £14,308. She left:—

£50 to Our Dumb Friends League.

Miss Emily Marion Babek Barer, of Highton-terrace, Elizabeth-road, Worthing, who died on March 21, left estate of the gross value of £9,115, with net personalty £9,035. She left:—

£2,500 to Miss Anna Coldwell, "now living with me."

Mr. Robert Henry Chapman, of The Bridge, St. Columb, Cornwall, yeoman, who died on March 27, left estate of the gross value of £9,588, with net personalty £9,640. He left:—

£250 each to Truro Infirmary, St. Austell District Hospital, the National Institution for the Blind, and St. Enoder Church Restoration Fund; and £500 to the rector and churchwardens of St. Enoder, the income to be applied for the upkeep of the churchyard.

Mr. James Wright, of Larne-cottage, Branston-street, Rastrick, Yorks, confectioner, who died on February 7, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £8,955, with net personalty £6,424. He gives:—

£200 to Mary Dixon, housekeeper, if still in his service.

Mrs. Adela Coombes Langley, of Hillsborough, Sydenham-road, Cheltenham, who died on February 28, widow of Dr. W. B. Langley, left estate of the gross value of £6,438, with net personalty £6,247. She left:—

One year's wages to her maid, Ellen Maud Edwards, if in her service at her death.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Agnew, Mr. Robert Mackean, of Birsemohr Lodge, Aboyne, Aberdeen, yacht, launch, and boat builder (personal estate)	£8,027
Aitchison, Mr. James Hood, of Avondale, Currie, Mid Lothian, retired hotel keeper (personal estate)	5,703
Axelrad, Mr. Morris (61), of Cholmley-gardens, West Hampstead, N.W. (net personalty nil)	8,553
Basson, Mr. George (73), of Firth Park-road, Sheffield, for over 50 years with Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. (net personalty £17,584)	18,779
Fancourt, Mr. John Borrett, of Fairfield-avenue, Staines, Middlesex, chemist and druggist (net personalty £4,297)	4,378
Gardner, Mrs. Edith Lucy, of Norton-road, Hove, widow of C. Gardner (unsettled) (net personalty £5,028)	5,188
Gasson, Mr. Thomas William (81), of Clive Vale, West-drive, Brighton, Sussex, coal merchant (net personalty £8,367)	15,212
Lawrence, Mr. Joseph, of Brandwood-road, King's Heath, Birmingham (net personalty £12,806)	15,632
Lee, Mr. Edmund (73), of Irving-terrace, Clayton, Bradford, for many years engaged in the wool and waste business, late head of E. Lee and Son (net personalty £2,743)	4,229
Lister, Mr. George, of Cam-road, Cambridge, head of George Lister and Sons, engineers (net personalty £3,987)	6,516
Maisey, Mrs. Sophia Louisa Clara, of Pulteney-street, Bath, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Maisey (unsettled) (net personalty £13,478)	13,624
Matthews, Mrs. Anna Theodora (59), of Pickwick-road, Corsham, Wilts, wife of B. H. Matthews (net personalty £19,254)	20,218
Parry, Colonel Percy Edward Langworthy, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D., of Norton, Elmstead-road, West Byfleet, Surrey, a director and manager of the export department of Messrs. Bosbell Brothers, Limited, Philpot-lane, E.C. (net personalty £2,977)	5,869
Sambrook, Mr. William Charles (64), of The Cottage, Ewerby, near Sleaford, Lincs, journalist (net personalty £9,650)	10,251
Stokes, Mr. Reginald Adrian, of Onemore, Ringwood, Hants (net personalty £3,288)	4,133
Walker, Mr. Robert, jun., of Ardhatten, Nithsdale-road, Pollokshields, and of West George-street, Glasgow (personal estate)	36,045
Wall, Miss Annette Mary Kate (62), of Queensland-road, Boscombe, Bournemouth (net personalty £3,972)	4,108
Walters, Mr. William (69), of Wall, Gwinear, Cornwall, retired farmer (net personalty £415)	4,106
Warner, Mr. Edmond, of York-gate, Regent's Park, N.W. (net personalty £24,091)	52,019

INSURANCE OF OBJECTS OF ART

At the Westminster County Court on Wednesday Mr. Arthur Garabed Kevorkian, antique dealer, of St. Alban's-place, Regent-street, S.W., claimed £250 from the Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company, Limited, on a contract of insurance of a Persian bowl of the eleventh century, valued at £225. The bowl was included with other antique china sent by the plaintiff to Olympia, and came apart when a professional packer was placing it on the carpet in the plaintiff's room on return of the goods from Olympia. The insurance covered the goods in transit to Olympia, while there, and during return, and it was a term of the insurance that they were professionally packed. The defence was that "unpacking" was not included in the word "transit" and that transit had ended before the damage occurred. Judge Turner held that the transit ended at the plaintiff's door, where delivery was accepted, and that the goods had already been delivered when the accident happened. He gave judgment for the defendants with costs; stay of execution for 21 days with view to appeal on payment into Court.

500 FT. TOWERS FOR ELECTRIC CABLES

Two steel towers, which will each be 500ft. high, are to be erected by the Electricity Board on the north and south banks of the Thames. One will probably be between Barking and Dagenham, and the other east of Woolwich. The towers are to be used for overhead lines which will eventually connect the land lines from Peterborough and northern sections of the Home Counties Electricity "grid," and later the southern areas. Land lines are being laid between Deptford and Eltham, which will carry a pressure of 132,000 volts.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

SOUTHWARK DIOCESAN FESTIVAL

The Southwark Diocesan Festival continued yesterday, when the Bishop sat before the altar of the Cathedral for 14 hours to welcome deputations and representatives of different organizations in the diocese. During the day there was a continuous flow of monetary gifts to the Bishop for missions oversea and for the diocesan fund for training ordination candidates.

The Lord Mayor of London, with the Lady Mayoress and Sheriffs, paid a State visit to the Cathedral and were received on behalf of the Borough of Southwark by the Mayor (Alderman J. T. Greenwood), former mayors, and members of the borough council. Replying to the Bishop's welcome, the Lord Mayor said that many thousands of people who carried on the work of the City of London had their homes within the Diocese of Southwark. Whatever the bishop and his clergy had been able to do in bringing happiness and encouragement into the lives of these workers had contributed to their efficiency in their work in the City. They looked, and not in vain, to the Church to do its share in building up the character of those whose working lives were spent within the City.

An address on behalf of South London members of Parliament was afterwards presented to the Bishop by Mr. Isaacs, M.P. (Labour), with whom was Sir Philip Dawson, M.P. (Conservative). The Bishop, in his reply, referred to the efforts of the Church to deal with grave social problems in South London, particularly overcrowding.

In the afternoon the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey presented to the Bishop a message of congratulation.

HOUSE OF LAITY ELECTION

In view of the coming election to the House of Laity, the Westminster Group has issued a statement expressing the hope that all lay members of the London Diocesan Conference, to whatever party belonging, who support its published aims, will give their first vote to one or other of the following candidates:—Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., Sir Cyril Cobb, M.P., Mr. J. T. Cohen, Lord Darrington, Lady (Trustram) Eve, Mr. J. A. Longley, Sir Lulham Pound, and Miss Thesiger. The statement summarizes as follows the aims of the Westminster Group:—

"The members of the Westminster Group represent almost all the different points of view included in the wide comprehensiveness of the Church of England. They do not abandon their personal convictions, but they have come to feel that the Church needs all that they can give. . . . They desire to form centres of unity throughout the country, thus creating a new fellowship wherein people think and act in terms of the Church as a whole, and drawing men of all parties together. . . . They support the corporate Episcopate acting constitutionally through the Convocations in every effort to secure order in all directions by insisting upon the observance of the Prayer-book use, as defined by the Books of 1662 and 1928, and in an agreed policy of fairness and equity. . . . They are convinced that the spiritual freedom of the Church is of vital importance, and must be safeguarded in any readjustment of the present strained relations between Church and State. At the same time they believe that Disestablishment would be a disaster both to Church and people."

APPOINTMENTS

The Rector of Wigan has appointed the Rev. A. H. Johnson, vicar of St. Paul's, Boughton, Chester, since 1924, to the vicarage of Pemberton.

Out of 72 applicants the Crediton Church governors have appointed the Rev. M. T. Hainsselin, of Horrabridge, for some years curate at St. Augustine's, Plymouth, to be vicar of Exminster.

The Lord Chancellor has made the following presentation:—The Rev. W. J. Nelson, rector of Castle Eden, in the diocese of Durham, to the rectory of Huggate, in the diocese of York.

The Swansea and Brecon Diocesan Patronage Board has appointed the Rev. W. Francis, vicar of Manselton, to the vicarage of Llansamlet.

DIOCESE OF BARBADOS

The following were ordained by the Bishop of Barbados in his cathedral on May 1:—

Deacon.—R. A. Browne, Codrington College (for the Bishop of British Honduras).

Priest.—J. W. Birkby, Codrington College.

Canon P. A. Farrar, rector of Christ Church, Barbados, preached.

The Rev. J. W. Birkby, assistant curate of St. Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, has been appointed to the vicarage of St. Bartholomew, Barbados.

NOTES

On Monday, at noon, in St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, at an Empire Day service, there will be special intercessions for the Empire of India. The preacher will be the Bishop of Rangoon.

The Dean of St. Paul's will be the preacher at the annual service of the Modern Churchmen's Union at St. Andrew's Church, Ashley-place, S.W.1, on Wednesday, May 28, at 11.30 a.m.

CHANGED SUNDAYS

DR. TEMPLE ON THE NEED OF WORSHIP

The Archbishop of York (Dr. Temple) devoted his presidential address at the York Diocesan Conference yesterday to the question of the obligation of worship, which, he said, required a special degree of consideration in our time.

They could not wonder that those who by their occupation were very largely tied down to some one place throughout the week, possibly an unattractive place, should seize the opportunity of Sunday which was created by the modern ease of travel to enjoy the beauties of Nature and meet their friends. Quite obviously in that there was a good deal of good, but quite obviously also it created a great disturbance of those fundamental habits upon which the Church had naturally and properly relied as the foundation upon which it had built its whole system of Church life and corporate worship. It seemed to him that in their effort to stem the consequent drift away from church attendance they had made their appeal on wrong ground. When they tried to win people to the practice of religion by consideration of the social value of religious faith and practice, its effect in stemming the tide of revolution, or, even more worthily as he thought, building up and strengthening the sanctities of home, they would in the end so weaken their appeal that those results would not be forthcoming. If they commended religion purely for its good results they would obscure the value that was to be found in religious practice and in the long run imperil the results. Their appeal must be based upon nothing lower than the absolute claim of God Himself.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS

At the St. Albans Diocesan Conference, which opened at Hitchin on Wednesday, the Bishop referred to the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Churches and Schools Fund and the effort to raise £105,000 as a capital fund. He said he was greatly encouraged by the fact that they had already raised practically a quarter of the total fund. At the close of the conference the Bishop presented the Archdeacon of St. Albans, the Ven. the Hon. Kenneth Gibbs, with his portrait in recognition of his long service to the diocese.

PORTSMOUTH CHURCH SCHOOLS

In his address to the Portsmouth Diocesan Conference yesterday, the Bishop of Portsmouth (Dr. Neville Lovett) said that the Hadow Report, with the proposed raising of the school-leaving age, would mean an outlay of £15,000 on Church schools in Portsmouth alone, apart from what was required in the Isle of Wight and the diocese's part of Hampshire. The Government White Paper on the appointment of teachers in Church schools presented several points for grave dissatisfaction. In their present form the proposals were neither satisfactory nor in some respects really workable. The State could not meet the expense of building new schools; the Church could not meet the expense of adapting its existing schools to meet the new educational requirements of the State. It was obvious that a compromise must be reached if those requirements were to materialise. Church schools were doing a work of definite value to the character and moral stamina of the next generation, and they would not lightly cast aside or demolish an influence for good in which they had a profound belief. They must either meet the cost of adapting their schools as now required, or they must assist in devising an arrangement whereby they might secure in their schools by another method the teaching of their main principles.

SCOTTISH CHURCH ASSEMBLY

WORK IN FOREIGN LANDS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, MAY 22

The task of maintaining the work carried on in foreign lands by the Church of Scotland was discussed at the meeting of the General Assembly in Edinburgh yesterday.

The Rev. C. W. G. Taylor (Edinburgh), who presented the Foreign Mission Committee's report, stated that they were greatly encouraged by the belief that the union of the Churches had come at a time when missionary interest in Scotland was greater than it had ever been. Last year the two sections of the Church reported an income from all sources of £291,000 (the Church of Scotland, £97,000; the United Free Church, £194,000). In response to the special appeals made in both Assemblies nearly £33,000 was contributed towards the reduction of accumulated deficits. He believed there was no reason why the next few years should not see such a steady rise in ordinary income that their burden of debt would disappear. Work of that magnitude and importance must not depend upon the response to special appeals. It must be supported by the steady, sustained gifts of the people year by year. That would mean raising £10,000 of additional income to carry on the present work. No new work was being undertaken, however urgent the call. Since the Union the Church of Scotland ranked as one of the great missionary Churches of the world.

Sir David Cameron, R.A., said the duty of the Church was to hold on with the greatest fortitude and tenacity. If evidence were wanted that the Church was alive, in spite of the gloomy pessimists who talked of the decay of the Church, the slow but steady increase of the missionary spirit was the most convincing evidence of the soundness of its heart.

Dr. John R. Mott (U.S.A.), who was invited to address the Assembly, said he had an overwhelming conviction that the forces of the Christian Faith were facing an absolutely unprecedented world situation. It was unprecedented in point of opportunity. Never before were all the doors of every Continent ajar simultaneously as they were to-day to the ministry of the Christian Faith. The situation was unprecedented also in urgency.

A request was considered from the Western India Mission Council that they should be permitted to grant students in any of the schools or colleges under the council exemption from attendance at the religious classes if the request came from students or parents. Principal Mackichan opposed such a far-reaching change of policy, and moved that the request should not be granted till the whole situation had been carefully reviewed.

Lord Sands also opposed the request.

Dr. Mackichan's amendment was carried by a majority.

CHURCH NEEDS IN SOUTH WALES

A special meeting of the Llandaff Diocesan Conference was held at Cardiff yesterday to consider a report of the standing committee on the spiritual needs of the diocese.

The report stated that the most urgent need was the provision of places of worship in those areas in which during recent years extensive housing schemes had been developed. Twenty-four new churches were needed, and the committee were of opinion that an appeal should be issued for £25,000, to be raised during the next few years, of which £10,000 should be obtained with the least possible delay to assist in the erection of churches and mission buildings in areas without any suitable accommodation. The committee further suggested that the parishes should be invited to make an annual contribution to the special Diocesan Building Fund, and that the Representative Body of the Church in Wales should be urged to remit or reduce the interest on loan funds needed for the erection of places of worship.

Chancellor J. D. James moved a resolution, which was carried, directing the committee to take steps to raise the necessary funds. He said they were now at the end of the first decade of the disestablished and disendowed Church in Wales. The separation of the Church from the State had been all along the line not a loss but a gain. There was now a spirit in the Church which they had never known before.

HAWTHORNDEN PRIZE

AWARD TO LORD DAVID CECIL

The Hawthornden Prize for this year has been awarded to Lord David Cecil for "The Stricken Deer," his life of Cowper. The announcement was made yesterday by Mr. Baldwin on behalf of the Hawthornden Prize Committee at a meeting in the Aeolian Hall.

Before making the announcement, Mr. Baldwin said that they who were fond of books were not critics, though they were extraordinarily gratified to find that in this age literature was keeping pace with the progress of civilization, and as people's houses, especially in America, were growing taller than ever, and as we could travel much faster on the roads, and as more people were getting killed every year than the year before and while speed was being taken as improving civilization, it was a great thing to know from a cursory reading of the Sunday papers, that no fewer than three "works of genius" were produced each week. (Laughter.)

If they were very fond of books they did not need to be told where to go. They went instinctively, just as a cow went to the right kind of grass and ignored the grass that looked so nice but which she knew would not agree with her. "That is where we are not like sheep," he added. "Sheep eat a great deal that is bad for them. Some day when I am free of my responsibilities and can write, I am going to write a book on country life, and some very remarkable things will appear in it. I have a title for my book, which I have told to Mr. Squire, but I can't tell it to you now because it might be 'pinched.' I don't think a great many people would understand it."

THE AGE LIMIT

Referring to the Hawthornden Prize, he said he could wish for some reasons that the age limit had been reduced. We were so precious now that by 40 we had just shaken off our cynicism and were passing into a late middle age. Being a sexagenarian himself and thinking with envy of the prodigality of the powers of youth, he wondered how it would have been if he had offered a prize for the best imaginative work produced by a man or woman between 60 and 80. He thought of Robert Bridges and "The Testament of Beauty." He thought of Tennyson and Browning, who did quite good work when well past that age. Disraeli wrote "Lothair" at 65, and even now that would be considered a novel worthy of a prize in an average year. De Morgan was about 64 when he wrote "Joseph Vance" and started the long novel when all the young men said that nobody would ever read a long novel again.

"Then there was Cardinal Newman," he continued. "His English has always been my despair. I can't write and never shall be able to, but if I could I should like to be able to write English like that. He wrote his 'Apologia' at 63. You may say that that is not a work of imagination, but I say that any work that deals with your own inside is a very strong work of imagination. We don't admit foreigners. I am a safeguarder. If we did, Goethe would have a look in. He was well over 70 when he was working on the second part of 'Faust,' which is far beyond me, but Mr. Squire agrees with most critics that it is one of the most remarkable works ever published. There are few here, I suppose, who would trouble themselves with Sophocles and Euripides, but I have understood that they did much good work after they had passed middle age."

"A GREAT BOOK"

Dealing with Lord David Cecil's book, Mr. Baldwin said that he was quite entranced by the prologue which he thought a rarely beautiful bit of work. He thought it was a great book and what he liked about it was that there was promise in it of fine work in the future. Lord David was young and a hard worker. He hoped he would not work too hard. It was a great mistake to write oneself out, and try to do too much. He had made a great start and he hoped the receiving of that prize would be a real encouragement and stimulus to him.

Mr. J. C. Squire thanked Mr. Baldwin on behalf of the committee.

Lord Castlereagh, Lord Londonderry's heir, was sworn in yesterday as a magistrate for County Down at Newtownards Petty Sessions.

OPEN-AIR NURSERY SCHOOLS

NORTH KENSINGTON SCHEME

A meeting in support of the North Kensington Open-Air Nursery School was held by the Kensington Council of Social Service yesterday afternoon at 180, Queen's-gate, by permission of Mrs. Makins. Mr. James M. Rendel presided, and Miss Margaret McMillan and Lady Maurice spoke.

Mr. Rendel said that the scheme for an open-air nursery school in Kensington had been under consideration for four years, and it was now possible to carry it out. They had secured the support of the education authorities and of the L.C.C., and 75 per cent. of the maintenance cost would be borne by those authorities. They had acquired a suitable site through the generosity of an anonymous donor of £1,000, and all they needed was the further money for simple open-air equipment—about £1,500 in all—to build and equip a shelter.

Miss McMillan gave some account of the need of open-air nursery schools for children under school age. A baby could sleep, but a child of two years wanted movement and space. Mothers who feared the dangers of the streets for their small children (and three had been killed in one area alone last week) imprisoned them in the one room. The permanent result was the ruined health and mentality of thousands of their fellow creatures. Medical officers of health agreed that in the poorest areas rickets were almost the normal condition of a little child. Nursery schools took children at the age of two, when disease had not yet taken hold of them. Miss McMillan went on to describe the day of the child in the nursery school, its food, its tuition in good habits, its sleep and play, an account of which has already appeared in *The Times*. Speaking of the cost of a school, she said that the larger it got the cheaper it was. The mothers paid from 1s. 3d. to 2s. a week, and 2s. paid for 15 meals. She was prepared to place all the information and the result of her experience at Deptford at their disposal.

Lady Maurice, in appealing for funds for the scheme, said that the infant mortality in two North Kensington wards was 111 and 113 a thousand. On the new site in the poorest and most overcrowded part of North Kensington they would have room for a shelter for 50 children, with a possibility of expansion, as there was an adjoining piece of ground which they could acquire. They wanted the nursery school in North Kensington to make such an oasis in their streets as the Rachel McMillan School did in Deptford.

The address of the Kensington Council of Social Service is 138, Portobello-road, W.11.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

Congregational.—The Rev. F. W. R. Dorling, of Dawlish, has accepted an invitation to Lapford and Morchard Bishop, Devon; the Rev. J. M. Nicholson, of Tamworth, to Freshwater, I.W. The Rev. Ernest Dowsett, of Burnt Ash Church, Lee, S.E., and the Rev. W. D. Hayward, of Cockfield and Thorpe, Suffolk, have resigned their pastorates.

Baptist.—The Rev. A. H. Garfit, of Todmorden, has accepted an invitation to Bluntisham, Hunts; the Rev. A. E. Calver, of Burton-on-Trent, to Bovey Tracey and Moretonhampstead, Devon; the Rev. F.

Books of the Week

PEEL AND GREY

A CHAPTER IN COLONIAL POLICY

BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY IN THE AGE OF PEEL AND RUSSELL. By W. P. MORRELL. (Oxford University Press. London: Milford. 25s. net.)

The Beit Lecturer in Colonial History has written a book which grapples with the most critical period in the history of the British Empire since the loss of the American Colonies. Between the years 1841 and 1852 the Imperial Parliament swept away the old system of Imperial economic unity, which had been maintained behind barriers built against the outside world. What was to take the place of this system? The chapters in which Mr. Morrell studies this crisis of the Empire's commercial policy are the core of his book. He shows in his introductory chapter how Huskisson had substituted a system of preference for a system of monopoly, and then follow the attempts of Peel to bring order and moderation into the chaos of special tariffs. He thinks that Peel really did seek, for a time, a scientific tariff for the whole Empire—"a colonial tariff system of duties for revenue only on British and colonial imports, with equality of treatment for all parts of the Empire, and moderately protective duties against the world outside." But, even before 1845, the real impulse behind Peel's reforms had come from the free-traders, and in the summer of 1845 came "the rain that rained away the Corn Laws." With the Corn Laws fell the whole protectionist edifice, British and Imperial. "In a few weeks the shadowy ideal of an Imperial Zollverein was dethroned, and another more substantial, more clearly formulated, ideal reigned in its stead."

Closely connected with the chapters which examine this revolution in Imperial policy are the chapters which study the effects of the revolution upon the sugar Colonies. It has been said often that free trade, following upon slave emancipation, ruined the West Indies. Mr. Morrell is not content with pointing out that West Indian sugar continued to hold its own in the British market until it was faced with the competition of beet sugar. He argues that "slavery and the old colonial system had been so inseparably connected in the West Indies that the lessons of the abolition of slavery would not be learnt until the old colonial system also had been swept away." Even after the abolition of slavery, plantation owners had clung to the old plantation technique. When the emancipated slaves retired to their provision grounds, Colonial opinion saw no remedy for the labour crisis except in coolie and African immigration. The English philanthropists, on the other hand, had been content with mere emancipation, which, as a Governor complained, left the negroes "the dupes of every grog-shop keeper and the tools of every cunning knave who finds it worth while to use them." It was only gradually that both officials and colonists came to understand that the salvation of the sugar Colonies depended on a new agricultural technique and upon a resolute attempt to develop the social possibilities of both negroes and immigrant coolies.

Lord Grey's policy in the West Indies was not the policy of *laisser faire*. And, argues Mr. Morrell, his commercial policy for the whole Empire was a positive policy. In North America and in Australia he desired commercial unions "under some kind of federal authority"; to this very day the Australians, when they contemplate the chaos of their railway systems, may regret that they did not follow his counsel. He believed also that these substantial members of the Empire must remain within a single Imperial commercial system, although the policy of that system had been changed. But the Colonies had been allowed to repeal their old tariffs. What if they should claim the right to make new tariffs? There were signs, even in Grey's time, that Canada might not long remain content with a "purely agricultural existence." Grey himself authorized the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. In doing this he gave away the principle of Imperial economic unity based on free trade principles; in fact, if not in form, he admitted the principle of colonial nationalism in tariffs.

In truth, this period is chiefly memorable because it witnessed the definite triumph of the principles of the Durham Report. When Lord Grey left office it was certain that the English communities beyond the seas must in the end become fully self-governing communities. Mr. Morrell tells once again the story of Elgin's administration in Canada, whereby Great Britain gained the Dominions which she might have lost. But, looking back, one sees how much simpler the problem was in Canada (despite the racial question there) than it was in South Africa. Mr. Morrell's inquiry leads him around the hemispheres, and introduces his readers to all the problems, and some of the solutions, which belong to-day to the British Empire.

This is a necessary book for students. Much of the material in it is new, and Mr. Morrell has worked systematically through the manuscript correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governors of the more important Colonies. He has to some extent been captured by the biographer's enthusiasm, and Grey, contrasted with Stanley, stands out as the hero of the book. But there are so many contrasts. In the end one seems to see a picture of Wakefield and Stephen, of Grey and Peel, of colonizers and missionaries and bureaucrats and statesmen, all merged and combined into a solid and resourceful Mr. Mother Country, who on the whole dealt wisely with his miscellaneous and vigorous family.

FRENCH NORTH AFRICA

FRANCE IN TUNIS AND ALGERIA. By BASIL WORSFOLD. (Brentano's. 5s. net.)

Anyone who is either thinking of taking a holiday in French North Africa or is interested in problems of colonial administration may be recommended to read this book, for it contains much material of interest from both these points of view. As a guidebook it does not pretend to exhaustiveness, but in a chatty, intimate style it introduces much ancient Roman and Carthaginian history in a way that should fire even those of limited imagination to go and see the ruins for themselves. But, after all, guidebooks are only guidebooks, and it is because of the light which certain sections of this volume throw on French administrative methods that the book attains a real importance. In particular the French policies in regard to native education, to the French settlers, and to other European immigrants are examined in an extremely thought-provoking manner with special reference to their concrete results. There is some excusable over-emphasis of the differences between Algeria, which is an integral part of France, and Tunis, which is not, but on the whole it is as reliable a book as has yet been published on this subject in England. It brings out strongly, what many travellers have felt, that in French North Africa there is being built up a new Latin nation which is destined to play a very important part in the affairs of Europe.

NEW NOVELS

COUNTRY STUDIES

Among new novels are THE JEALOUS GHOST, by L. A. G. Strong (Gollancz, 7s. 6d. net); MANY CAPTIVES, by John Owen (Gollancz, 7s. 6d. net); and HER FATHER'S HOUSE, by Hilda Vaughan (Heinemann, 7s. 6d. net).

In his second novel, THE JEALOUS GHOST, Mr. Strong has moved his scene from Dartmoor to the coast of Inverness, a change that is of an importance beyond that implied by a mere shift of background. In another setting his story, which is of the simplest, might have been a little flat, even in some respects blankly unconvincing; but in any country in which the Gaelic tongue still lingers we can accept a ghost without a quibble. Not that Mr. Strong, having advertised its presence in his title, does very much with the jealous eighteenth-century wraith who appears in such visible and audible form to John Stewart when he returns to the land of his fathers after more than thirty years' residence in America. We are left, indeed, with the feeling that, having planned his book, Mr. Strong with his keen sense of character and feeling for the interchanges of modern life was something diverted from his original intention by his interest in such vital, substantial people as the Gordons, mother and son, the McKays, the seventeen-year-old Peter, and the very small twins. But what really matters is not that Mr. Strong should attempt some less hackneyed combination of one of the familiar plots, but that he should have given us a picture of a fragment of life, against a lovely background of mountain, rocks, and sea, which his rare gifts of description will revive for those who know them and, more powerful achievement, create for those who do not.

Mr. Owen's tenderness for life has found a sympathetic form of expression in MANY CAPTIVES. He has looked upon Creation and seen, sympathetically but without sentimentalism, the chains that bind it. Chief among his captives is Edward Crossford, who had come, thoughtlessly rather than criminally, within reach of the law and had had his spirit cramped and subdued by prison life. Another victim of circumstance is Gil Southwaite, the labourer, whose War legacy was a steadily advancing deafness, a handicap that loses him the affection of Lenn Voss, who in her turn falls a victim to her marriage with Tom Stone. The last-named is, also, a captive, but the chains in this case are of his own forging, since he allows, even encourages, his passion for money to rule his destiny. Beyond these there are those, such as Maitland and Mrs. Freor, who are superbly unaware of the prison of convention that confines their spirits. But whether one should include the passionate child Faith Crossford in the same category is a more difficult question, since her chief mission in this book is the liberation of the caged blackbird, whose story imbues the opening with a faint air of allegory. All these people and some others Mr. Owen watches and describes for us moving within the little orbit of a country village. He does not descend to any forced sympathy, nor demand of his readers any aspect of partisanship. But he engages our interest by the simple verisimilitude of his method, and holds it by the direct development of his characters' various histories.

Miss Vaughan has again chosen the Welsh countryside a generation or two ago as the scene of her novel, HER FATHER'S HOUSE—or at least of half of it. It is by far the better half. The daughter of a hard-living Radnorshire squire and a woman of lesser birth, Nell Tretower had been taken away as a child from her father's house by her mother, whose somewhat joyless temperament had been embittered by an unhappy marriage. While living with her mother and younger sister in the house of her uncle Mark (a very effective portrait of Welsh peasant character) Nell was thrown by chance into contact with her father, still a fierce, wilful character, but gradually declining into arrogant recklessness. Her subsequent meetings with him were kept secret from her mother, whose jealous fury on learning of them provided the girl with an opportunity of going to London. There Nell is employed as a general servant in a genteel house and abandons domestic service for marriage when Evan Harris, who had courted her in Wales, reappears on the scene. They set up house in a room somewhere in Whitechapel and struggle with poverty. A baby is born and soon dies; Evan loses his job; and Nell, about to become a mother again, dreams of returning to her father's house before the event. The second part of the novel is much less balanced and carries much less conviction than the earlier part, which keeps a firm grasp on racial character and sentiment.

MAKERS OF THE UNITED STATES

THE UNKNOWN WASHINGTON: Biographic Origins of the Republic. By JOHN CORBIN. (Scribners, 15s. net.)

In spite of its title, Mr. Corbin's book is not a new life of Washington. It is mainly a study in the principles of American politics, an attempt to make clear the fundamental principles of the Constitution by a description of the views and actions of its makers, especially the views and actions of Washington. Mr. Corbin sees (as more people have seen than he seems to think) that there is a difference in temper between the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. For him the Declaration is false and dangerous rhetoric, democratic nonsense, the Constitution is a sober republican document, fundamentally inconsistent with the "self-evident" truths so complacently announced by Jefferson in the Declaration. It is necessary for the health of American government, in State and nation, to eradicate the democratic doctrine of Jefferson and to enunciate the republican principles of authority, division of powers, limitation of the popular will by checks and balances, principles held by the makers of the republic unfortunately obscured by the disastrous triumph of the Jeffersonian theories at the election of 1800. Such is the main theme of this highly controversial and vigorously written book, and it is a theme well worth consideration of students of American institutions and of political science in general.

It may be asked what has this to do with the "Unknown Washington," and it must be admitted that there are many times when the reader is at a loss for an answer. Mr. Corbin does write a lot about Washington, shows (no very difficult matter) that Washington differed profoundly from Jefferson and was no democrat, and attempts to show, with less success, that Washington took a much more active and decisive part in the formation of the Constitution than is usually thought, that he and not Madison is the real father of that instrument. In addition, attempts are made, from time to time to get at the real Washington behind the dignified mask. Mr. Corbin has his moments of insight, but it must be said that Washington remains as much of an heroic statue as ever.

SHORTER NOTICES

ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY

Lord Ponsonby has the companionability of the good essayist. There is no politics in his friendly volume of CASUAL OBSERVATIONS (Allen and Unwin, 6s. net), but his experiences in diplomacy and Parliament are delightfully drawn upon in illuminating asides, as when, in discussing the art of biography, he brings the flashlight to bear on Mark Twain, who enters his room to inquire for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman: "I think he will see me, because, you see, I have no axe to fry"; or, in reference to Queen Victoria's letters, a day of his boyhood when he was walking behind Disraeli and observing with wonder that the statesman wore rings over his white gloves. Suddenly "Dizzy turned his deathly pale face towards us and asked, 'Which of you boys can tell me what is the capital of Cyprus?'" Answer came there none, and with a chuckle from the Prime Minister the walk was resumed. Not that this is a book of reminiscence; these memories are merely introduced to point an argument or round off a story, and Lord Ponsonby has an inexhaustible store.

Another book of essays is Mr. Stephen Graham's THE DEATH OF YESTERDAY (Benn, 8s. 6d. net), but these are bookish essays on literary matters. Yet here too it is the personal touch that interests, but not in the same way. Mr. Graham's excursions into literary subjects, from Petrarch to Conrad and Mr. Chesterton, are the opinionative talk of a well-read and travelled man on the craft of his fellows. Some of it cuts deep, some of it annoys, but all of it is alive and interesting.

Except for the definite statement that he has lived for nearly fourscore years and the evidence of times long past in the pages, no one judging merely by the picturesque vigour of the writing in PENULTIMA, by Sir Alfred Hopkinson (Martin Hopkinson, 18s. net), could believe it to be written, as the charming dedication puts it, "as a long life draws to its end." The book was written as a concession to the friends who urged Sir Alfred Hopkinson to write an autobiography, but the work is hardly that, for the author seems to forget himself in recalling past scenes and people. He himself uses the apt expression that he is a kind of film for the cinematograph, and people who are more excited by ideas and persons than in the usual "picture" entertainment could not find a better show. He begins by frankly warning the reader that he was born and brought up in the middle-class, that he belongs to a stock of Puritan Nonconformists, and "so far, therefore, as any personality comes into it at all, his point of view is that of those who are regarded with an affectation of contempt by the people who consider themselves emancipated from old traditions." This is the prelude to an admirable commentary on the changes of thought—political, religious, and scientific—during an important period of history in which Sir Alfred Hopkinson played a more considerable part than he discloses. Many eminent Victorians are vividly depicted.

M. Régis Michaud is a Frenchman who has read and thought about Emerson till he has absorbed him, thoughts and style as well. Pages of his EMERSON: THE ENRAPTURED YANKEE (Cape, 15s. net) echo the authentic voice and, with a change of person, might be autobiography. He neither eulogizes nor disparages, but discloses the mind of Emerson from his writings and his contacts with contemporaries in America and Europe. There is a mild but respectful irony at times—Emerson entered looking like "a man who had just met an angel"—which would have amused the subject. Excellent impressions are given of Carlyle and particularly of Thoreau, although there was no need to adopt so completely Emerson's picture of Coleridge. But of Emerson himself the estimate is just, illuminating, and interesting, and to its making it is evident that a large study of English and American literature has contributed. The work has been translated from the French by Mr. George Boas.

Sir James Crichton-Browne, now in his ninetieth year, is to be thanked for the scraps, wise and gay, which he has extracted from his common-place books and published under the title of WHAT THE DOCTOR THOUGHT (Benn, 7s. 6d. net). He describes them as a medley of a doctor's diversions, and the only regret they arouse is that one who has so many good stories to tell, has had such interesting experiences among people famous and obscure, and has so many surprising observations to make on social, scientific, and literary life, should not have expanded his note-books into an autobiography. Yet there is a refreshing feast of reminiscence here to be grateful for.

Mr. Lewis May's reminiscences in THE PATH THROUGH THE WOOD (Bles, 7s. 6d. net) have not the importance that attaches to encounters with the great, but that still rarer importance of charm that comes of distinguished writing and sensitive observation. He allows his memory to travel down the years and to light with great clearness Victorian London and idle happy days in Devon. Scenes past seem always best, but it is reasoning to be told—by a lover, too—that Bideford to-day is little different from the Bideford of Mr. May's boyhood. The London scene, too, is excellently pictured, and Mr. May recalls some delightful occasions with poets, publishers, and journalists in the nineties.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS XI., by W. and L. Townsend (Marriott, 10s. 6d. net), sets out the main incidents in the Pope's career, from his obscure student days to his days of power, in a way to interest Catholics and non-Catholics alike. To the authors, Pope Pius is a breaker of fetters and the "most human Pontiff who has sat on St. Peter's Chair." Politics necessarily figure largely in the story, and in describing his Holiness's relations with foreign Powers, and particularly the statesmanship that resulted in the Vatican Treaty, the authors write with fairness and caution.

At the request of the leaders of the Church of Scotland, who desired to have a popular memorial of the events of last year, Mr. John Buchan and Principal Sir George Adam Smith have written THE KIRK IN SCOTLAND, 1560-1929 (Hodder and Stoughton, 5s. net). Mr. Buchan contributes the opening chapter, in which he sketches in broad outline the historical background of union, and the concluding chapter, in which he discusses future hopes and problems. He is hopeful of the United Church of Scotland playing a leading part in the movement towards Christian unity. Sir George Adam Smith contributes an account, both eloquent and penetrating, of the historic Reunion Assembly of October, 1929.

Mr. Douglas Goldring's travel book on SARDINIA (Harrap, 15s. net) is full of information lightly conveyed. It contains nearly everything an intending visitor to a neglected and beautiful island needs to know. The author is fluent enough, but sometimes falls back upon the powers of others, as when he remarks that the sun began to set much as Mr. Lawrence described it in "Sea and Sardinia."

SOME NEW BOOKS

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK. By Theophilus Jones. (Two volumes.) (B. F. Stevens and Brown. 84s. n.)

QUEEN CAROLINE. By His Honour Sir Edward Parry. (Benn, 21s. n.)

THE GREAT WAR IN WEST AFRICA. By Brig.-General E. Howard Gorges, C.B. (Hutchinson. 21s. n.)

SPORT IN CLASSIC TIMES. By A. J. Butler. (Benn. 16s. n.)

CHRISTIAN UNITY. By Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D. (Student Christian Movement. 4s. n.)

A TREATISE ON ECCLESIASTICAL HERALDRY: Part I.—Papal Heraldry. By Donald Lindsay Galbreath. (Cambridge: Heffet. 42s. n.)

THE BIOGRAPHY OF HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS XI. By W. and L. Townsend. (Marriott. 10s. 6d. n.)

LAWN TENNIS, ITS PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE. By A. Wallis Myers. (Seeley, Service. 12s. 6d. n.)

FROISSART. By F. S. Shears. (Routledge. 10s. 6d. n.)

D. H. LAWRENCE. By Richard Aldington. (Chatto and Windus. 1s. n.)

PENULTIMA. By Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C. (Martin Hopkinson. 18s. n.)

WHAT THE DOCTOR THOUGHT. By Sir James Crichton-Browne, F.R.S. (Benn. 7s. 6d. n.)

THE DEATH OF YESTERDAY. By Stephen Graham. (Benn. 8s. 6d. n.)

FICTION

MANY CAPTIVES. By John Owen. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d. n.)

THE JEALOUS GHOST. By L. A. G. Strong. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"ELIJAH"

A performance of Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, conducted by Mr. Stanford Robinson, will be relayed from the Queen's Hall to the National station this evening at 8 o'clock. The soloists will be Miss Stiles-Allen, Miss Muriel Brunskill, Mr. Frank Titterton, and Mr. Arthur Fear. The National Chorus and the Wireless Symphony Orchestra will also take part in the performance.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, May 23, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45:—The Townswoman's Day. 2:—Summer Labour Saving, by Mrs. Clifton Reynolds. 11-11.25 (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 11.30:—A Short Empire Day Ceremony for Schools—The Roll-Call of the Empire; Address by Mr. W. G. Ormsby-Gore; Songs by the Wireless Singers. 12:—Peggy Grummitt (violin); Peggy Radmall (pianoforte). 12.30:—Organ Recital by J. Edgar Humphries, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow; Mary Bonin (soprano). 1.30:—Gramophone Records. 2.30:—For the Schools—Farming, 2—The Plant, by Dr. B. A. Keen. 2.55:—Interlude. 3:—Peoples of the World and their Homes, 4—The Russian Peasantry, by Mr. Stephen Graham. 3.20:—Interlude. 3.30:—Concert to Schools—The Sybil Eaton Quartet. 4.15:—Orchestra from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15:—Children—How Friar Tuck and Little John Journeyed to Nottingham Tower—being the second of the series of Robin Hood plays written for the microphone by Franklyn Kelsey. 6:—Hasty Meals, by Miss Kate Lovell. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Bach's Organ Preludes, played by Walter S. Vale, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street. 7-7.20:—Music Criticism by Mr. Ernest Newman. 7.25:—Bird Watching and Bird Behaviour, 4—Bird Courtship and Play, by Professor Julian Huxley.

7.45:—Cyril Smith (pianoforte). 8:—Mendelssohn's Elijah, with Stiles-Allen, Muriel Brunskill, Frank Titterton, Arthur Fear, the National Chorus and the Wireless Symphony Orchestra (leader, S. Kneale Kelley), conducted by Stanford Robinson, relayed from the Queen's Hall. 9:—Weather: News. 9.15:—Elijah (continued). 10.15:—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). 10.25:—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. 10.45-12 (1,554.4m. only):—Orchestra from the Ambassador Club. 12-12.30 (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12:—See Midland Regional Programme. 1.15:—Orchestra from the May Fair Hotel. 2.15-3:—Organ Recital, by Allan W. Bumery, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather: News. 6.40:—The Victor Olof Sextet; Glyn Eastman (baritone). 8:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 8.30:—Biochemistry, 4—Some Metals in Food, by Dr. C. A. Elvehjem. 9:—Regional News. 9.5:—Matinée, a farcical fantasy, specially written for the microphone, by P. H. Lennox; Music by Leslie Woodgate; Extra numbers by Dennis Arundell; Produced by Peter Creswell, with Nada Ford, Ethel Lodge, V. C. Clinton Baddeley, Irene Freeman, Malcolm Young, Hermione Gingold, Grace Forster, Joan Hare, Rosamund May, George Howe, Vivienne Chatterton, Philip Wade, Lionel Millard, Charles Hawtrey, Basil Simpson, K. H. S. Hughes, Frank Denton, the Wireless Chorus and Special Orchestra, conducted by Leslie Woodgate. 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30-12:—Orchestra from the Ambassador Club. 12-12.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Pauline Day (contralto). 1.15-3:—See London Regional programme. 5.15:—Children: The Silent Forest, a Fairy Story, by Meisie Gilbert; James Donovan and his Saxophone; Tony will Entertain; Great Inventions in Electricity—the Voltaic Battery, by E. W. Anderson. 6:—See London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Violet Clive (soprano); J. William Dunn (pianoforte). 8:—See London Regional programme. 9:—Regional News. 9.5:—See London Regional programme. 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30-11:—See London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 11.30-12:—National programme. 2.30:—See Glasgow. 5.15:—National programme. 6.15:—News. 10.25:—National programme. 10.40-11:—London Regional programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 11.30-12:—National programme. 12:—Organ Recital. 12.30-1:—Gramophone Records. 2.30:—National programme. 4.15:—The Orchestra. Evelyn Gibb (soprano). 5.15:—Children. 6:—Miss Florence Irwin: Household Talk: The Stinging Nettle as a Vegetable. 6.15:—National programme. 10.15:—News. 10.25:—National programme. 10.40-11:—Irish Folk-song Recital from the Four Provinces, by Seamus Clandillon and Margaret Hannegan.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-1:—National programme. 2.30:—National programme. 10.15:—News. 10.25:—National programme. 10.40-11:—London Regional programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 11.30:—National programme. 12-1.30:—See Glasgow. 2.30:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Mr. D. Rhys Phillips: Royal Visits to Wales. 6.15:—National programme. 10.15:—News. 10.25:—National programme. 10.40-11:—London Regional programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413.m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report and Gramophone Concert. 6:—Gramophone Records. 6.15:—Children; Harmony and Gardening Talk. 7.45:—Talk. 8:—Concert; The Station Orchestra: Comedy Music: Eva Brennan and Company in a Variety Half-hour; H. J. MacCormick (bass); Lilian Conolly (pianist); The Station Orchestra; Mme. K. A. McCaffery (soprano); Jack Dwan and Company in a Sketch; A Male Chorus. 10.30:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 11.30-12:—National programme. 2.30:—See Glasgow. 6.15:—National programme. 10.15:—News. 10.25:—National programme. 10.40-11:—London Regional programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 11.30-12:—National programme. 2.30:—For the Schools—Travellers' Tales of Other Lands, 4—Miss Isobel Wylie Hutchinson: Iceland. 2.50:—Music. 3.15:—A Concert for schools arranged by Percy Gordon: My Day's Work 4.—As a Nurse. 3.10:—Music. The Deuce in Music 4.—The Octet. 4:—Orchestra. 4.30:—The Octet; R. J. Stewart (tenor). 5.15:—Children. 5.57:—Weather for Farmers. 6:—A Talk for Boys: Mr. John Kerr—Bat, Ball and Wicket. 6.10:—Bulletin of Juvenile Organizations. 6.15:—National programme. 10.15:—Regional News. 10.25:—National programme. 10.40-11:—London Regional programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 11.30-12:—National programme. 2.30:—National programme. 3:—Manchester University Jubilee Celebrations: Ceremony of Conferment of Honorary Degrees; Address by Lord Crawford, relayed from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. 3.20:—The Harmonic Trio—Doris Smith (violin), William De Mont (violoncello), Ronald Settle (pianoforte); Evelyn Duke (soprano). 4:—Manchester University Jubilee Celebrations (continued): Speeches by Mr. Philip Snowden and General Charles G. Dawes, on the occasion of their receiving Honorary Degrees of Doctors of Law. 4.30:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Summer Stories by Northern Authors—1, Miss Nellie Kirkham: Intrusion into Eldon Hole. 6.15:—National programme. 10.15:—Regional News. 10.25:—National programme. 10.40-11:—London Regional programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 11.30-12:—National programme. 2.30:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 10.15:—Forthcoming Events; Regional News. 10.25:—National programme. 10.40-11:—London Regional programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 11.30-12:—National programme. 2.30:—National programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6:—Mr. D. Rhys Phillips: Royal Visits to Wales. 6.15:—National programme. 10.15:—Regional News. 10.25:—National programme. 10.40-11:—London Regional programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.)

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 11.30-12:—National programme. 2.30:—See Manchester. 4.30:—National programme. 5.15:—See Manchester. 6.15:—National programme. 10.15:—Regional News. 10.25:—National programme. 10.40-11:—London Regional programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ 1 (349m.), 8kw.—7:—Talk for Women. 7.30:—Trio Music and News. 9.30:—Elementary French Lesson. 10:—Chimes Weather and Exchange Quotations. 10.5:—Orchestral Selections. 10.15:—Song Recital. 10.45:—Orchestral Programme. 11:—News. 11.5:—The Artistic and Industrial Life of Figueras—Relay from the Principal Theatre of Figueras.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—6.15:—Talk for Tourists. 7.30:—German Lesson. 8:—Arias and Duets from Madame Butterfly (Puccini). 9:—Short Comedy. 9.15:—Quartet Concert from the Works of Wagner. 10.15:—Time and News. 10.30:—Relay of Foreign Stations.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 2kw.—4.30:—Leipzig. 5.30:—Talks. 6.40:—Advanced English Lesson. 7.5:—Talks. 7.35:—Weather for Farmers. 8:—Folk Song Duets. 8.30:—Programme from Breslau. 9.40:—Programme from Leipzig—Frühlingsmärchen (Lecocha): Der Wachtparade kommt (Ellenberg); Der Kesselflicker March (Heermarsch, No. 1.59 Overture, Das Feldlager in Schlesien (Meyerbeer); Polka, Bitte schön? (Joh. Strauss); Egerländer March (Orchetz); Amoureuse March (Komzak), followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (413m.), 4kw.—5:—Violin Recital. 6.30:—Topical Report. 7:—Programme Announcements. 7.25:—Labour Market Report. 7.30:—Popular Orchestral Concert—Overture, La dame blanche (Boeldieu); Suite from Sleeping Beauty, op. 66, (Tchaikowsky); New Slavonic Dances op. 72 (Dvorak); Waltz, Elektrische Funken (Joh. Strauss); Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Mozart); Scenes absicnes (Massenet). 9:—Recipes and Vagabonds—Recitations, by Lesley Hardt, followed by Time, weather, News, Sports Notes and Dance Music. 12.30 a.m. (Saturday):—Concert—Overture, Waldmeister (Strauss); Selection from The Land of Smiles (Lehar); Es war einmal ein Frühlingstraum (Taubert); Kannst du mir verzeihen (Adler); Boston, Ich weiss ein Herz (Burke).

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—7.50:—Time and Weather. 8:—Topical Talk. 8.30:—Concert by the Italian Kursaal Orchestra. 9:—Concert of Old Music played on Old Instruments. 10:—News and Weather. 10.15:—Talk for Tourists, and Programme Announcements in Esperanto.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—7.35:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava. 9:—See Prague. 10.15:—Programme Announcements. 10.20:—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw. and GLEIWITZ (253.5m.), 7.5:—Weather for Farmers followed by Concert. 7.45:—Weather. 7.47:—Travel Talk. 8.10:—Ballet Music from Ritter Pasman (Joh. Strauss). 8.30:—Revolution in China—A Play (Otto Zoff). 9.30:—Vocal Concert. 10.30:—News. 10.50:—Shorthand Lesson.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.35:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava. 9:—Talk. 9.30:—Concert of Russian Dances and Folk Songs. 9:—See Prague. 10.15:—News and Theatre Review. 10.20:—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—4:—Concert of Chamber Music by the Station Trio—Quartet for Violin, Viola, Cello, and Pianoforte (Mozart); Pieces for Pianoforte (Schumann); Pieces for Viola (Bach); Trio for Violin, Cello, and Pianoforte (Lalo). 4:—Readings. 6.15:—Talk. 6.30:—Colonial Bulletin. 6.35:—Flemish Gramophone Records. 7.20:—Le Journal parlé. 8.15:—Gramophone Records. 8.20:—Talk. 8.30:—Concert. 10.15:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—6.50:—Concert by a Tziganc Orchestra. 7.30:—Turandot, opera (Puccini) relayed from the Royal Hungarian Opera House; followed by Weather and News. 10.45:—Military Band Concert.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—5.50:—Weather and News. 7.15:—Time Signal. 7.30:—Talk. 8:—Town Hall Chimes. 8.2:—Ambrosius, play in four acts (Mothersh) (music by Hartmann): Prelude and Entr'acts Music, Novelette for Strings (Gade). 10:—News. 10.20:—Programme of Danish Ballet Music. 11.5:—Dance Music.

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—7.10:—Agricultural Talk. 7.25:—Miscellaneous Items and Sports Notes. 7.35:—Press Review. 7.58:—Time Signal. 8:—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church. 8.5:—Music Talk, Concert, and News. 12 (midnight):—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 2kw., and CASSEL (246m.)—7.5-11:—See Stuttgart. 11:—News.

HAMBURG—Call Ia (in Metz (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (540m.), KIEL (232.2m.)—7.3:—Talks. 7.50:—Exchange, Fruit, and Vegetable Prices and Weather. 8:—Wagner Concert from the Large Hall of the Musikhalle. 10:—Talk: News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. 10.45:—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m. 9.40 a.m.:—Time and Daily Service. 11.40:—The Station Quintet. 1.45:—Programme for Schools. 2.25:—Gramophone Records. 3.40:—Talk. 4.10:—Gramophone Records. 5.10:—Concert by the Wireless Orchestra. 6.10:—Exchange Quotations. 6.25:—Talk. 6.55:—Swiss Yodelling Programme. In the interval at 7.10:—Gramophone Records. 7.40:—Time and Relay of the First Part of the Last Rehearsal of the Children's Choral Society, relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam. 8.50:—Concert by Jack Hylton and his Band. In the intervals at 9.50:—Weather and News, and at 10:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—10.10 a.m.:—Religious Programme. 11.10:—Religious Programme. 11.55:—Trio Concert. 12.15:—Gramophone Records. 1.40:—Gramophone Records. 3.40:—Gramophone Records. 4.40:—Trio Concert. 6.10:—Gramophone Records. 6.40:—Talk. 6.40:—Gramophone Records. 7.10 till Close down:—Programme of the Liberal Protestant Radio Society.

LAHTI (1,500m.), 42kw.—7.5:—Recitations. 7.30:—Orchestral Concert relayed from Helsingfors (221m.). 8.45:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m., 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (483m.); COLOGNE (227m.); MUNSTER (234m.).—7:—Economic Notes; Weather, and Sports Notes. 7.15:—English Conversation. 7.40:—Talk. Orchestral Concert. After the Concert, News, Sports Notes, Concert and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—4.30:—Concert of Folk Duets. 5.55:—Economic Report. 6.5:—Talk. 6.20:—Weather and Time. 6.25:—English Language Lesson. 7:—Talk. 7.25:—Orchestral Concert. Overture, The Bohemian Girl (Balfe); La Berceuse (Waldteufel); Selections from The Merry Widow (Lehar). 8.30:—Programme from Breslau. 9.40:—Military Band Concert. In the interval: Time; Weather; News, and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 3kw.—8:—Chimes; Exchange Quotations; Market Prices, and Dance Music. 8.30:—Talk. 9.25:—News. 11:—Chimes. Time, Exchange Quotations and Symphony Concert. First Part. Overture, Leonore (Wagner); Chaconne (Bach); L'apprenti sorcier (Dukas); Second Part: Fifth Symphony (From the New World (Dvorak). Third Part: Concerto in A minor for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Grieg). 1 a.m. (Saturday):—Chimes; News; Programme Announcements and Dance Music from the Palacio de Bellas Artes.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m.), 7kw.—7.15:—Concert. 8:—Announcements; Weather. 8.10:—News. 8.20:—

This statement is issued in accordance with the regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London; it is for information only and is not an invitation to subscribe for shares. The Directors collectively and individually accept responsibility for the information contained in this statement.

The CABLE, TELEPHONE AND GENERAL TRUST, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1908 to 1917.)

Authorised Capital - £1,100,000

DIVIDED INTO:

550,000—7% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each.
300,000—7% Non-Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares of £1 each.
250,000—Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

Issued Capital - - £698,737

DIVIDED INTO:

298,737—7% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each fully paid.
285,000—7% Non-Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares of £1 each fully paid.
115,000—Ordinary Shares of £1 each fully paid.

The Company's accounts are made up to the 31st December in each year.

PREFERENCE SHARES rank in priority to any other class of shares as to a fixed cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, the 7 per cent. rights to attach as from 1st July, 1930, and until such date to rank for dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum. In a winding up or other distribution of Assets the Preference shares rank in priority to any other class of shares for repayment of capital together with arrears of cumulative dividend down to the date of repayment of capital, but do not participate further in profits or assets.

The senior rights of these Preference shares can only be modified or abrogated by the sanction in writing of shareholders representing three-fourths of the issued capital of this class or with the sanction of a separate class meeting.

The nominal amount of the Preference shares at any time issued and outstanding shall never exceed the total aggregate nominal amount of the share capital ranking junior hereto and at the same time issued and outstanding, but (subject only to that limitation) the creation or issue of further shares ranking pari passu with the Preference shares shall not be deemed a modification of the rights attached either to those shares or to any shares ranking junior thereto, and the creation or issue of any further shares ranking junior thereto shall not be deemed a modification of the rights attached to any class of shares in the Company.

PREFERRED ORDINARY SHARES rank in priority to the Ordinary shares to a fixed non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. In a winding up or other distribution of assets the Preferred Ordinary shares rank in priority to the Ordinary shares for repayment of capital, but do not participate further in profits or assets.

ORDINARY SHARES entitle holders to receive the profits available for distribution and resolved to be distributed after satisfying the rights of the holders of the Preference and Preferred Ordinary Shares.

DIVIDENDS.—On Preference and Preferred Ordinary Shares dividends are paid half-yearly on 1st August and 1st February in respect of the half-year's dividend to the 30th June and 31st December respectively.

The Ordinary Share dividend is paid in respect of the ascertained profits to each year after publication of the accounts for the year to 31st December.

VOTING RIGHTS.—On a show of hands, every member who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a Corporation) is present by a proxy, not being himself a member, has one vote. On a poll, every member who is present in person or by proxy has one vote for each Ordinary Share held by him, and such votes or fraction of votes in respect of each share of any other class or Classes held by him as would result from dividing the total number of Ordinary Shares then issued by the total number of shares of any other class or classes then issued.

DIRECTORS.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, Chairman (British), Yockley House, Camberley, Surrey (Chairman of The International Automatic Telephone Company, Ltd., and Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Vice-Chairman, British Insulated Cables, Ltd.).

EDWARD ARTHUR MELLINGER, (U.S.A.), 1,001 Van Buren-street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. (Chairman of Associated Telephone and Telegraph Company of U.S.A.).

ERIC TAYLOR (British), "Howberry," Haslemere, Surrey (Director of British Insulated Cables, Ltd.).

HAROLD SYDNEY BENNETT, A.M.I.E.E. (British), "Wood Leigh," Hillcrest Way, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks (Director of The Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Co., Ltd., and Venezuela Telephone and Electrical Appliances Co., Ltd.).

ARTHUR FRANK ADAMS (U.S.A.), 14th Floor, Telephone Building, Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A. (Chairman of Theodore Gary and Company, Kansas City, U.S.A.).

HUNTER LARRABEE GARY (U.S.A.), 14th Floor, Telephone Building, Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A. (Director of Associated Telephone and Telegraph Company, U.S.A.).

GEORGE WELLINGTON MOORE (British), "Lynwood," Raleigh Close, Hendon, London, N.W.4 (Director of Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd.).

GORDON FORBES (British), 160, King's Avenue, Clapham Park, London, S.W.2 (Anglo-Peruvian Telephone Co., Ltd., and Bogota Telephone Co., Ltd.).

BANKERS.

WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS.

NORRIS OAKLEY BROTHERS, 2, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS.

LINKLATERS & PAINES, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C.4.

AUDITORS.

ALLAN, CHARLESWORTH & Co., 4, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.

LAURENCE DENT BENNETT, Donington House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

OBJECTS.—The Company was registered on the 24th June, 1929, to carry on the business of an Investment Trust Company, and to deal in, hold, and exercise rights interested in the telephone and cable industries and allied undertakings throughout the world.

The Trust is an important link in a chain of Companies in U.S.A., Great Britain and elsewhere, who together transact and operate every kind of telephone business and is in association with The International Automatic Telephone Co. Ltd., Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co. Ltd., British Insulated Cables Ltd., and other important British interests and the Associated Telephone & Telegraph Company of U.S.A. Investments are also made in telephone operating companies, long term credits arranged and manufacturing sales are facilitated, all for the purpose of creating that house investments and financial and manufacturing business to be divided amongst appropriate associated Companies.

CAPITAL GROWTH AND RESERVES.—Since the incorporation of the Trust its Capital has been increased as follows:—

—	Authorised.	Issued.
Original Authorised Capital	£341,000	£200,000
March, 1927, Increased to	500,000	348,949
August, 1927 " "	750,000	448,737
July, 1929 " "	1,100,000	698,737
April, 1930 " "	1,100,000	698,737

The whole of the issued Preference Shares have been allotted and paid for in cash at par.

Of the issued Preferred Ordinary Shares, 150,000 have been allotted and paid for in cash at par and 145,000 were allotted and credited as fully paid to the Preference shareholders of Consanguit Trust, Limited, in the ratio of one Preferred Ordinary share of The Cable, Telephone and General Trust, Limited, for every one Preference Share of Consanguit Trust, Limited.

Of the issued Ordinary Shares, 100,000 have been allotted and paid for in cash at a premium of 5s. per Share, thereby creating an Ordinary Share Premium Account of £25,000, and 15,000 were allotted credited as fully paid to the holders of Participating Preferred Ordinary, Ordinary, and Deferred Ordinary Shares of Consanguit Trust, Limited, in the ratio of one Ordinary Share of The Cable, Telephone and General Trust, Limited, for every one Participating Preferred Ordinary or Ordinary or Deferred Ordinary Share of Consanguit Trust, Limited.

The whole of the issued capital of Consanguit Trust, Limited, was acquired in 1929 as a result of the above exchange of shares.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATIONS.—In accordance with the Articles of Association the qualification of a Director is the holding above and not jointly with any other person of shares of the Company of the nominal amount of £100. A Director may act before obtaining his qualification, but not already qualified must obtain his qualification within two months after his appointment.

INTEREST OF DIRECTORS.

—	Preference shares	Preferred Ordinary shares	Ordinary shares
Sir Alexander Roger	300	—	1,495
Mr. E. A. Mellinger	—	—	100
Mr. Eric Taylor	525	—	225
Mr. H. S. Bennett	—	—	250
Mr. A. F. Adams	—	—	100
Mr. H. L. Gary	—	—	100
Mr. G. W. Moore	300	—	100
Mr. Gordon Forbes	—	—	100

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.—The remuneration of the Directors (other than salaried Directors) is fixed at not exceeding £500 per annum but exceeding £1,000 per annum for the Chairman. They are repaid all reasonable travelling expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, and may pay extra remuneration to any Director performing special services beyond the ordinary services of a Director.

BORROWING POWERS.—The Directors may borrow for the purposes of the Company's business such sums as they think fit provided that the amount outstanding shall not, without the sanction of the Company in General Meeting, exceed by more than £100,000 the capital of the Company for the time being subscribed and the amount of the reserves as shown in the last audited Balance Sheet.

As at 31st December, 1929, Loans to the Trust against security amounted to £560,983 17s. 2d.

There are no Debenture Stocks.

RECORD OF COMPANY.—The following is a record of the Trust's working from its incorporation to 31st December, 1929:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929
Amount to profit forward	—	£154	£985	£1,650
Net Revenue Balance	£949	£12,549	£26,262	£36,910
Balance after payment of Preference Dividends	£154	£985	£1,650	£2,267
Ordinary Dividend	—	—	£1,000	£1,797
Amount carried forward	£154	£985	£1,650	£2,797

At the 31st December, 1929, there stood to the credit of Ordinary Share Premium Account the sum of £20,000 being the premium of 5s. per Share on 80,000 Ordinary Shares allotted for cash up to that date.

During 1930 a further 20,000 Ordinary Shares have been issued at a premium of 5s. per share, thus increasing Ordinary Share Premium Account to £25,000.

The following dividends have been paid on the different classes of the Trust's Capital for the last three years:—

—	1927	1928	1929
Preference Shares	4%	4%	4%
Preferred Ordinary Shares	4%	4%	4%
Ordinary Shares	Nil	4%	4%

* Has been increased to 7% Cumulative as from the 1st July, 1930.

† These Shares were originally named "A" Preference Shares and have been renamed "Preferred Ordinary" Shares.

For the year 1929 the amount required for the dividend on the Preference Capital then existing was covered nearly nine times by the net revenue as shown in the accounts.

It is estimated that during the current year the total net revenue of the Trust after payment of Management Expenses, Income Tax, Directors' Fees and all other charges, will amount to approximately £65,000. The dividend on the Preference Shares is therefore covered over four times.

A valuation of the Company's assets made in April, 1930, showed that the present issue of £98,737 Preference Shares was covered fully 2½ times as to capital.

The Trust's investments and interests in subsidiary companies at 31st December, 1929, amounted to £1,078,784 9s. 6d. The valuation made at 31st December, 1929, showed a very substantial appreciation over that figure, during 1930 the value of the Trust's investments was considerably in excess of book values.

CONTRACTS.—No contracts have been entered into during the last two years except in the ordinary course of business.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the registered office of the Trust at Donington House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, for seven days from the day of this advertisement.

23 May, 1930

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

DEALINGS IN THE INDIA LOAN

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE VALUATION

While the gilt-edged market did not quite maintain the strength shown on Wednesday, an excellent reception was given to the new India Six per Cent. loan when dealings opened yesterday morning. The general basis of allotment was 36 per cent., though special consideration was given to small subscribers, applicants for £50 receiving in full and those for amounts of £100 to £300 being allotted a bond of £100. The fact that this loan of £7,000,000 was covered nearly three times by genuine applications, as distinct from applications on the part of "stags," ensured a good market for the scrip, which closed at a premium of ¼ after being bid for at ¼ premium. The City awaits with interest the outcome of the conference of bankers that assembles in Paris to-day to discuss the Reparations loan. While it is understood that determined attempts are to be made to reach agreement, it is known that a number of material points connected with the loan have yet to be settled. Certain matters have lately been agreed upon between the Treasuries of the countries concerned, one of which is that the bonds shall not be of an international character, but national bonds with national coupons. The amount of the loan to be issued here has yet to be decided. Great Britain is entitled to £5,250,000 of the total issue of £60,000,000; it does not follow of necessity that the London issue will be restricted to £5,250,000—it may be for any sum up to a limit of £10,000,000; but it has been definitely provided that the whole of whatever amount is issued here shall remain in this country.

Security for Investors

In the course of his speech at the annual meeting of the Industrial and General Trust the chairman (Sir George Touche) made a pertinent reference to the change of doctrine preached in recent years upon the subject of the best method of employing capital. The old doctrine that investments should be in high-grade fixed-interest securities had, he said, been replaced by a new one for which there was statistical support. The new one was that the investor who faced the supposed risk of Ordinary shares did best both in capital and revenue value. Sir George, as a veteran financier of wide experience, was quick to point out that this doctrine could be followed too blindly. Many a man, he truly said, has put his money into Ordinary shares and lost it all. He proceeded to show that it was in the aggregate that the doctrine held good, and endorsed the advice given by Mr. Hartley Withers, the well-known writer upon economics, that the risk attaching to the holding of individual Ordinary stocks could be avoided by the purchase of the Ordinary stocks or shares of an investment trust. These were, of course, unlike any other Ordinary stocks or shares. A holding in an investment trust, although in an Ordinary stock, was distributed over so many enterprises and industries and countries that they could never all go wrong together. Moreover, there was always a large proportion in the remunerative types of Debentures and Preference shares. As an example Sir George Touche took the Industrial and General Trust, showing that anyone who invested £1,000 in its Ordinary stock acquired a part interest in over 1,000 separate investments.

Australian Bank Results

Another of the large Australian banks, the National Bank of Australasia, is making no change in its dividend, which is to be at the same rate as for the previous eight years, namely, 10 per cent. The cabled figures for the year to March 31 received from the head office at Melbourne certainly give no reasons for a reduction in dividend, the net earnings being only a few thousands less at £655,134, and in view of the period for which it has been paid and the moderate rate of payment it is hardly surprising that the directors have decided to make no reduction in spite of the difficult situation in the Commonwealth. The following table shows the results for the past three years:—

—	(Year ended March 31) 1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Deposits	35,550,000	37,541,464	35,520,060
Advances	33,514,000	32,127,195	28,222,494
Total of balance-sheet	45,622,207	47,431,923	45,023,058
Net profit	655,134	669,278	646,401
Dividend	10%	10%	10%
To reserve	100,000	100,000	88,423
To pensions	50,000	50,000	50,000
Carried forward	162,907	157,773	148,495

Balance-sheet figures, it will be observed, show similar tendencies to those revealed by other Australian banking accounts, namely, an increase in advances and a decline in deposits. As a result the proportion of advances to deposits has risen from 86 per cent. to 94 per cent. These movements are the outcome of existing Australian conditions and the unfavourable experience of wool growers. In regarding this very high proportion it must, however, be remembered that the bills discounted are included with the advance items in Australian bank balance-sheets.

Reduced Rubber Dividends

Two of the more important Sumatra rubber companies under British control, Allied Sumatra Plantations and Sialang Rubber Estates, announce big reductions in profits for the past year. The Allied Sumatra, which was formed as recently as 1925, obtained a net profit of £39,869 for 1929, a decline of £30,628, or 43 per cent., compared with the previous year. The directors have, accordingly, reduced the dividend on the £1,400,000 of issued capital from 5 per cent. to 2½ per cent. From £40,724, the profits of the Sialang for the 12 months to January 31 last fell to £27,407, a decline of 33 per cent., and the dividend is lowered from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. These unfavourable results show how unevenly the effect of the lower price for rubber on the fortunes of individual companies has been exerted, for examples have recently been provided of rubber estates which succeeded in maintaining their earnings for the past year. Numerous factors govern the effect of a lower price on the profits of an estate, some of which may be of a temporary character. One of the first is the productivity of the trees under unrestricted tapping, and the definite restriction under which estates in Malaya worked for so long may have assisted managers in their endeavour to obtain large crops under non-restriction; further, the policy of selling forward must have an important bearing on profits in a period of falling prices.

John Lewis's Accounts

In submitting the second annual report of John Lewis and Co. the chairman (Mr. J. S. Lewis) has repeated the practice adopted a year ago of supplying with it a full review of the year's results, such as is usually furnished at the general meeting. The profit and loss account for the 12 months ended January 31 shows a credit at trading account of £132,056. This compares with £167,549. The chairman states that as the results of last year were so different from the previous average and from those that are being achieved this year, the board proposes to issue to the Preference shareholders as soon as possible after the regular stocktaking at the end of July a progress report that will show the results of the first half of the current trading year. The company, after meeting Preference dividends, is paying 3 per cent. for the year upon its Ordinary shares. This dividend is for the purpose of providing the distribution upon the shares in John Lewis Partnership, Limited, so far as those shares have already been issued to the staff under the company's partnership system. In accordance with his regular practice the chairman renounced any dividend upon his own holding of shares.

Guardian Assurance Life Bonuses

The report of the Guardian Assurance Company for last year includes the results of quinquennial valuations. The net liability under life assurance and annuity contracts was £5,214,934 and, including interim bonuses paid during the five years ended December 31 last, the total surplus was £957,212. This included £39,864 brought forward from the previous quinquennium, so that the surplus earned during the last five years was £917,348. Of this sum it is proposed that £900,000 be divided between the policy-holders and the proprietors in the usual proportions of four-fifths and one-fifth, and that £17,348 be left in the fund, thereby increasing the unappropriated balance carried forward to £57,212. The system of division among the policy-holders is distinctive to the company and is based on an analysis of the sources whence the profits are derived. "It is," the report states, "designed to give an equitable share to each policy-holder in proportion to his contribution to the surplus." Numerous examples are set out of the bonuses for different types of policies in respect of assurances of £1,000. It is pointed out that the reversionary bonuses allotted to individual policies, represented as percentages on the sums assured, vary from 30s. to upwards of £4 per cent. per annum, "which is an extremely favourable rate of return." Even in some cases more than £5 per cent. per annum is allotted.

The Westminster Fund

Hitherto no bonus vested or became actually payable under the Guardian scheme until five years' premiums had been paid. This practice is now to be altered so that all bonuses shall vest immediately on declaration, subject to the provision that, as regards the surrender of the reversionary bonus for cash or for a reduction of premium, the appropriate option shall be exercisable as soon as the policy itself acquires a surrender value—*i.e.*, as a rule, immediately three years' premiums have been paid. Interim bonuses for the ensuing five years are to be allowed at the full rates of reversionary bonuses now declared. A quinquennial valuation has also been made of the Westminster Fund, which is treated as closed. The surplus permits of bonuses varying from £5 per cent. per annum up to £7 per cent. per annum of the sum assured. This rate is rightly described as being of an exceedingly favourable character, but policy-holders are warned that a repetition should not be expected. Interim bonuses for the present quinquennium are to be allowed at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum.

Fire, Accident, and Marine Results

An analysis of the departmental accounts for the past year gives results which are shown below. After a series of good years in the fire department the result for 1929 was poor—the company was affected by adverse factors to which all insurance company results were more or less subject. It should be noted that the fire profits were arrived at after allowing for unexpired risks at the exceptionally high rate of 50 per cent. of the premium income:—

Department	1929	1928
	£	£
LIFE.		
New business (gross)	1,430,768	1,464,638
Do. (net)	1,332,770	1,368,188
Average amount per policy	719	870
Do. (net)	670	774
Single premiums	15,349	44,356
Net rate of interest	£4 14s. 6d.%	£4 14s. 6d.%
FIRE.		
Premiums	1,108,844	1,067,989
Underwriting profit after allowing for 50% reserve	27,427	147,867
Percentage of profit	2·47%	13·84%
ACCIDENT AND GENERAL.		
Premiums	709,512	709,712
Underwriting profit after allowing for 49% reserve	42,864	45,808
Percentage of profit	5·49%	6·45%
MARINE.		
Premiums	198,902	178,082
Underwriting surplus	9,846	9,140
Fund at end of year	400,916	374,993

Premiums in the accident and general accounts were higher by £88,600, and, after allowing for a reserve of 45 per cent. for unexpired risks, the percentage of profit of 5.49 per cent. may be regarded as, in all the circumstances, quite a good one. The marine fund, it will be observed, is large in proportion to the income.

Interest and the Dividend

The net underwriting profit of the Guardian, excluding that of the life department, shows a big reduction at £74,937, owing to the marked decline in the fire profit:—

—	1929	1928
	£	£
Total premiums (ex life and redemption assurances)	2,108,058	1,950,783
Net underwriting profit	74,937	202,615
British taxation	188,565	34,550
Total interest for year	191,683	177,376
Proprietors' share of life profits	96,000	25,000
Dividend on Preference shares	52,000	52,000
Dividend on Ordinary and staff shares:—		
Per share for year	10s.	8s.
Cost for the year	174,446	197,932

Total interest earnings were higher by £14,257 at £191,633, and with £36,000, being one-fifth of the total contribution for the next five years from the life department, gives a total of £227,633. This compares with £206,446 as the cost of the dividend on the Preference shares and of the dividend on the Ordinary shares, which is raised to 10s. a share.

CABLE, TELEPHONE, AND GENERAL TRUST

In order to comply with Stock Exchange regulations, particulars are published to-day of the Cable, Telephone, and General Trust. This trust has undergone rapid expansion, its issued capital having increased from an original amount of £200,000 in 1928 to the present figure of £698,737. The trust is a link in a chain of telephone companies in the United States, Great Britain, and elsewhere, and is in association with the International Automatic Telephone Company, Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, British Insulated Cables and the Associated Telephone and Telegraph Company of the United States. According to the statement a valuation of the company's assets made in April last showed that the present issue of £98,737 Preference shares was covered 2½ times as to capital.

STOCK EXCHANGE

EASIER TONE

CORDOBA CENTRAL STOCKS WEAK

The Stock markets generally were a little easier yesterday. Disappointment was expressed in some quarters that no reduction was made in the Bank rate, and British Funds closed rather lower. India stocks, however, continued firm on the success of the new India loan, in which initial dealings took place; a good premium was established on the scrip. While Home Railway stocks were a better market, Argentine Railway securities were affected by the passing of the half-yearly interest payment on the Second Debenture stock of the Cordoba Central. The stocks of that company were heavily marked down. In the Oil market the principal feature was the strength of Anglo-Persian. Among Mining shares the chief points of interest were the strength of Congo Border and the weakness of N'Changa.

An easier tendency prevailed for British funds. The War Loan declined to 102, and falls of ¼ were recorded in the Funding Loan and the Three-and-a-Half and Five per Cent. Conversion Loans. India stocks again advanced on the success of the India loan. Initial dealings took place in the new India scrip, in which there was a fair business. The scrip was a good market all day; opening at ¼ premium, it went to ¾ premium buyers, and closed at ¾ premium. Dealings also took place for the first time in the Newport loan, a discount of ¼ being established. The discount on the new L.C.C. scrip closed without net change at 3-16, after being ¼. New Zealand scrip was rather easier at 13-16 premium. HOME RAILWAY stocks were firm in the afternoon. Great Western rose 1 to 84½, there was a rise of ¼ in L.M.S., and "Berwick" Preferred and Deferred also advanced. Underground shares were very firm at 23s. 1½d., the income bonds being a point higher at 110.

In the Foreign market the new Japanese loan continued to attract most attention. A fair amount of the scrip changed hands, and after being offered at 1½ premium it closed without net change at 1½. Peruvian Corporation stocks weakened, the Ordinary falling ¾ to 9¾ and the Preference ¼ to 51½; Peruvian Six per Cents. also declined. City of Riga bonds reacted, being dealt in at 28. Brazilian loans were firm, and the new San Paulo coffee bonds improved to 1 discount. Argentine railway securities were weak on the continuance of poor traffics and the passing of the half-yearly interest payment on Cordoba Central Second Debenture stock. Cordoba Central First Debenture was marked down 4½ to 58-60, the Second Debenture 10½ to 44-47, the First Preference 9½ to 38-43, and the Second Preference 4 to 18-22. The Ordinary stock was 3 points lower at 14. There was, however, little selling. B.A. Great Southern fell 1½, and falls of 2 points occurred in Central Argentine and B.A. Western. Leopoldina was easier. United of Havana weakened.

RISE IN ANGLO-PERSIAN

In the OIL market Anglo-Persian shares rose to 4 11-16, at which they closed, having changed hands above that figure. Burmah changed hands at 4¾, and at the close were rather offered at that price. Canadian Eagle finished rather higher at 13s. 9d., after being 13s. 9d. bid. British Controlled were firm.

The price of RUBBER rose to 6 13-16d., but the share market showed no pronounced trend. Rubber Trust, after being 31s. 4½d. in the morning, rallied to 32s. 1½d. bid. The shares remained dull. Singlo fell ¼ to 2¾. Consolidated Tea and Lands rallied further, and Chulsa were bid for at 61s. 3¼d.

In the MISCELLANEOUS market the international group was generally lower, New York coming over dull. Brazilian Traction closed ¼ lower at 49¾, after being offered at 49¾, and Hydro Electric fell ¼ to 46¾. International Nickel weakened to 33, having been below that figure. Columbia Graphophone closed in the "House" at 5 7-16, a fall of 3-16, but were called 5 9-16 in the street. Gramophone also finished lower in the "House" at 4 15-16, having been offered at that price, but rallied to 5 after hours. General Electric were weak, falling 2s. 3d. to 49s. Kreuger and Toll and Swedish Match "B" both closed lower after allowing for the dividend deductions. Cables and Wireless stocks lost further ground, the "B" falling to 23 and the "A" to 30. The coal, iron, and steel group was quiet; Babcock and Wilcox advanced further to 57s. 9d., and Bolsover was a good market at 15s. 6d. Imperial Chemical shares were rather dull, the Ordinary being 24s. 6d. and the Deferred 7s. 7½d. In the brewery group Allsopp again moved upwards, Leyland was firm at 74s. 6d. Turner and Newall fell to 71s. Courtaulds were easier at 2¾. Carlton Hotel (34s.) and Gordon Hotels (12s. 10½d.) both lost about 1s., but Savoy Hotel (34s.) rallied. Wall Paper Deferred lost ground. Allied Newspapers were weak, business being marked at 26s. 3d.

In the Rhodesian copper group Congo Border rose to 21½, closing a point higher on balance at 21. On the other hand, N'Changa fell ¾ to 3 13-16, and Rhodesian Selection Trust finished ¼ lower at 2 5-16. Tin shares were not greatly affected by a fall in the price of the metal; London Tin, in fact, advanced further. Copper was 12s. 6d. lower, and Rio Tinto fell to 40¾.

YOUNG PLAN BONDS

CONFERENCE ON ISSUE TERMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 22

Mr. McGarrah, president of the Bank of International Settlements, has summoned a meeting to take place here at 11 o'clock to-morrow, in the Hotel Georges V., to determine with the representatives of the issuing banks final details for the loan of $300,000,000 as a first part of the unconditional annuities under the Young Plan.

A number of questions, including the wording of the bonds, price of issue, and apportionment among the various markets, remain to be settled.

REPARATION LOAN AND BRITISH INDUSTRY

To a question in Parliament by Mr. Annesley Somerville, who asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, seeing that it was proposed under the Young Plan to invite British investors to subscribe money to finance the coming German reparation loan to be issued in New York, London, Paris, and elsewhere, he would arrange that there should be a delay in the issue of the part which was to be allocated to London until British industry had obtained the capital necessary for its reorganisation, Mr. Snowden gave the following written reply:—

British investors will not be invited to subscribe to the issues of the reparation loan made in markets other than London. As regards the issue on the London market, I have already stated that the money subscribed will be applied to the redemption of debt and will therefore be returned to the market, so that the operation can in no way affect the provision of capital for British industry.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, May 22.—WHEAT closed firm at 17c. advance. MAIZE closed steady and 1c. higher to 1c. lower. LINSEED closed firm and 30c. to 33c. dearer.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
BUENOS AIRES:—		
Wheat, June delivery	10.02	9.85
" July delivery	10.08	9.91
Maize, June delivery	6.13	6.12
" July delivery	6.05	6.06
Oats, June delivery	4.70	4.70
Linseed, May delivery	19.43	19.15
" June delivery	19.45	19.15
" July delivery	19.61	19.28
ROSARIO—		
Wheat, No. 2, June delivery	10.00	9.80
Maize, June delivery	6.05	6.05
Linseed, June delivery	19.40	19.20

(Prices in pesos currency, per 100 Kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso=about 1s. 6¾d.)

The 52nd annual general meeting of the Institute of Bankers was held in the Institute Library, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, on Wednesday last, at 5.30 p.m., the chair being taken, in the absence of the President, by Mr. F. Hyde, managing director of the Midland Bank Limited. The annual report and accounts were adopted, and Mr. R. M. Holland-Martin, C.B., a director of Martins Bank Limited, was re-elected President of the Institute for the coming year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

BUSINESS AGAIN QUIETER

NEW YORK, May 22.—The volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day further contracted, sales being returned at 1,856,000 shares. The market throughout the session was dull, with an easy undertone.

The opening was easier, with trading narrow. Most of the pressure centred on stocks, which were prominent in yesterday's declines, notably Case Threshing Machine. Liquidation was partly attributed to disappointment at the absence of any reduction in the Bank of England rate and the belief that this precludes the possibility of a reduction in the New York rediscount rate. The early selling movement was accompanied by professional pressure, the intermittent recurrence of which during the past few days is regarded as insignificant, as it merely represents the temporary utilization of the current market inertia to force prices to lower levels. Offerings were well taken on the decline, however, and the market steadied later in the morning, when American Can stock developed firmness on investment accumulation encouraged by the improved outlook for the canning industry in view of the substantial increase in vegetable acreages. The volume of trading subsequently fell off considerably, and although there were no important declines the tendency was lower, the failure of the market to sustain the early rise bringing out further liquidation.

With the exception of General Motors, which still received support from banking interests, the market during the afternoon fluctuated narrowly under dull trading conditions, failing to respond to operations either way owing to the lack of vigour in the dealings. Support in a few sections was offset by scattered selling elsewhere and the close was barely steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	May 22	May 21
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 11/32	4.86¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.85 29/32
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.86 3/32
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 7/32	4.83 15/16
Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.85¼	4.85¼
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.92⅞	3.92⅛	3.92⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24¼	5.24¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.16¼	40.16½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82½	26.82½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96½	2.96½
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86½	23.86¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96½	13.96
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.35½	19.35¼
Madrid, cables	100pts.	12.80	12.18	12.16
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10¼	14.10¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.48	17.48
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76¾	1.76¾
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.56	38.51
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.85	11.85

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	May 22	May 21	Closing Prices	May 22	May 21
Atchison	226	226	Int.C.Amer	27½	28
Atl. Coast	167	167	KansasCity	72¾	72
B. & O.	114½	115	Louisville	132	132
Do., Pref.	85	82⅞	Minn. St. P.	25	25
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	78⅛	78⅛
M. T'sit	68⅞	69¼	Do., Pref.	131¼	131⅝
Can. Pac.	206½	208	N.Mex.1Pf.	—	—
Cent. N.J.	258	251¼	Do., 2 Pf.	—	—
Ches. & O.	221	217	N.Y. Cent.	175	176
Ch., G.W.	14½	14½	N.H. & W.	238	238
Do., Pref.	49	48⅝	N. Pacific	82½	82½
Ch. N.W.	82½	83	Pennsylv'a	78¼	78
Ch.Mil.St.P.	20¾	20¾	Reading	115⅝	115
Ch'Rock Isl.	115¼	115¼	Do., 1st Pf.	115¼	115¼
Del.&Hud.	172¼	172¼	St.L. & S.W.	70	70
Del. Lack.	125	126½	S. Pacific	121	121¾
Erie	47⅝	47⅝	Southern	112	112½
Do., 1st Pf.	65	62	Do., Pref.	98¼	98¼
Do., 2 Pf.	22	22	Ct. Packing	22¾	22¾
Ill. Cent.	127	129	Do., Pref.	85½	85½
Interboro'			Wabash	51	51
Rapid Tr.	30	30¼	Do., Pf. A	84	84
INDUSTRIALS					
Air Reduct	139	139	Int. Nickel	32⅞	32⅝
AlliedChem	304	302¼	Int. Paper	26	26¼
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	30	30½	Int.Tele...	62	61¾
Am. and F. Pwr.	78¾	79½	Kennecott	46½	46
Am. Can.	141	141½	Loew's, Inc.	30¼	30½
Am. Loco.	62	63¼	K'ger S'k	32⅛	32⅝
Am.Rolling Mills	72	72	Liggett&M	106	106
Am. Smelt.	70½	70	Loose. Wile	64¼	65
Am.Sug. R.	61	61	MackTrcks	71¼	69½
Am. Tel...	244¼	242¼	Mack Trcks	71¼	69½
Am. Tob.	258	257	Nash M'trs	42½	43½
Am. Wat'n	14¾	15	Nat. Biscl.	89⅝	89⅞
Anaconda	58½	58¾	Nat.CashR.	57	56
Armour D.	76	76	Nat. Dairy	57½	57½
As.DryGds.	42	42	N. Amer...	115¼	115⅝
At'lic Ref.	41¼	40⅝	Packard	16⅞	17⅛
Baldwin...	26¾	27	Pan.A. Pet.	61	62
Barnsdall A	26½	26	Pub. Ser. N.J.	110¼	110
Beth. Steel	95¼	95¼	Pullman	76¼	76½
C.de Pascoe	53	52⅞	RadioCorp.	48¼	48
Chile Copp.	50	50	R'm'g'nRd	34	34½

MONEY MARKET

FRENCH EXCHANGE LOWER

FURTHER RISE IN NEW YORK RATE

In Lombard-street yesterday money was rather more plentiful and loan rates a little easier. Borrowers as a rule did not find it necessary to pay over 2¼ per cent. in the morning for fresh advances, while later the rate declined to 2 per cent., old day-to-day loans being usually renewed at the lower figure. The clearing banks appeared to be better supplied with funds, and they contributed to the easier tendency in the short loan market by the purchase of running July bills at 2 3-32 per cent. and of a few June maturities at 2 per cent. Partly as a result of this business a rather larger turnover of bills was reported in some quarters. The absence of change in the Bank rate had virtually no effect, there having been no general expectation of a movement, but some brokers claimed to be able to obtain three months fine bank bills at 2 5-32 per cent. in the afternoon, against 2¼ per cent. in the morning. There was little sign of demand below 2¼ per cent., and the market were unwilling sellers above 2 1-16 per cent. The reluctance of discount rates to move upwards continues as pronounced as ever. In the existing artificial conditions uncertainty as to the future is inevitable, but there is little indication that concerted movement in the direction of still cheaper money is likely to be carried to the extent suggested by recent reports of international action to this end. The New York exchange again moved in favour of London, closing at $4.86¼, while the Paris rate was slightly lower at 123.94f.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.). Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).

Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2–2½	2–2½	2⅛	2⅛–2⅛	2⅛–2⅛	2⅛–2⅛

Discount (Treasury Bills). (Fine Trade Bills)

2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months.	6 months.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2⅛	2⅛	3–3⅛	3⅛–3⅛	3⅛–3⅛	3⅛–3⅛	3⅛–4

BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

—	May 15	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	**Francs**	**Francs**
Reserve :—		
Gold coin and ingots	43,187,320	+ 236,881
Silver and bullon	297,566	+ 5,502
Current postal accounts	497,457	— 165,943
Available at sight abroad	6,806,477	+ 7,269
Commercial bills discounted	4,597,616	— 556,224
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,699,720	— 16,781
Advances on securities	2,678,029	25,858
Negotiable bonds of the Sinking Fund Dept	5,894,858	unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	unchanged
Various assets	1,757,371	+ 59,720
Liabilities		
Notes in circulation	71,130,680	481,818
Treasury current accounts	3,429,802	598,496
Sinking fund current accounts	1,942,325	— 6,012
Current and deposit accounts	8,207,535	+ 687,129
Other sight liabilities	319,725	+ 33,362
Various liabilities	2,028,593	+ 21,383
Total liabilities	85,030,074	427,300

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 50.79 per cent. (previous week, 50.26 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(000's omitted)

—	May 15	Inc. or Dec.
Assets.	**Cr. Crowns**	**Cr. Crowns**
Gold stock	1,262,234	+ 37
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	1,888,882	+ 3,818
Other cash	16,546	— 1,326
Bills discounted	309,350	— 9,130
Securities discounted	—	— 28,410
Advances on collaterals	45,439	+ 53
State notes debt balance and assets of the Bkr. Office of the Min. of Fin. in liquidation	4,019,418	— 7,048
Other assets	311,029	+ 1,231
Liabilities		
Capital (fully paid) and reserve	406,800	—
Reserve funds	107,558	—
Bank notes in circulation	6,167,047	— 272,810
Cheque amount balances and other sums due at sight	941,975	+ 225,438
Other maturities and short term	—	—
cash vouchers	168	—
Other liabilities	225,320	+ 1,319

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange continued to move upwards and closed at $4.86¼, against 4.86^{3}/_{32}$ on Wednesday. Canadian dollars were also cheaper, the Montreal rate advancing $^{5}/_{16}$c. to $4.86⅛. There was a slight setback in the Paris rate to 123.94f.; forward francs continued in demand, one month being finally quoted 2 premium and three months par. The Italian and Swiss rates moved in favour of sterling, closing at 92.72½l. and 25.12¼f. respectively. On the other hand, the Swedish exchange was lower at 18.12kr. Spanish pesetas were slightly cheaper, the Madrid rate closing at 34.98¾p. While the Hong-kong rate declined to 1s. 5¼d., the Shanghai exchange was higher at 1s. $^{3}/_{32}$d. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate weakened to slightly under 42$^{15}/_{16}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Ex'chge	May 22	May 21
New York	$ to £	4.86⅛	4.86$^{29}/_{32}$–86$^{1}/_{16}$	4.86–4.86⅛
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅛	4.86$^{5}/_{16}$–86$^{7}/_{16}$	4.86–4.86⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.90–123.97	123.90–123.99
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.82¼–82¾	34.81¼–82¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.70–92.73	92.70–92.73
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.11$^{5}/_{16}$–12$^{1}/_{2}$	25.12–13$^{1}/_{2}$
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374$^{1}/_{2}$–37$^{5}/_{16}$	374$^{1}/_{2}$–375$^{1}/_{16}$
Helsingfors	Fk. to £	189.23	189.00–189$^{1}/_{16}$	192$^{7}/_{16}$–193$^{1}/_{2}$
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.94–40.02	34.80–34.90
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108$^{1}/_{4}$–108$^{3}/_{4}$	108$^{1}/_{4}$–108$^{3}/_{4}$
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08$^{11}/_{16}$–09	12.08$^{1}/_{4}$–12.09
Vienna	M. to £	20.43	20.38$^{1}/_{2}$–37	20.38$^{1}/_{2}$–37$^{1}/_{4}$
Prague	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.45–34.48	24.45–34.48
Budapest	P. to £	27.86	27.80–27.84	27.80–27.84
Prague	Kr. to £	1164.25	163$^{7}/_{8}$–164	163$^{7}/_{8}$–164
Warsaw	Zlotys to £	43.38	43.33–43.38	43.32–43.37
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18–25.27	25.17–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817$^{1}/_{2}$–819	817–819
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	1,025†	1,025†
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275–275$^{1}/_{2}$	275–275$^{1}/_{2}$
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48$^{5}/_{8}$–48$^{7}/_{8}$	48$^{5}/_{8}$–48$^{7}/_{8}$
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668–673	668–673
Reval	Kr. to £	18.159	18.12–18.27	18.12–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–18$^{1}/_{4}$	18.16–16$^{1}/_{4}$
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.11$^{3}/_{4}$–12$^{3}/_{4}$	18.12$^{3}/_{4}$–12$^{3}/_{4}$
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼–16$^{3}/_{4}$	18.16–16$^{1}/_{2}$
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97$^{13}/_{16}$–97$^{15}/_{16}$	97$^{13}/_{16}$–97$^{15}/_{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{29}/_{32}$–5$^{31}/_{32}$	1/5$^{29}/_{32}$–5$^{31}/_{32}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{29}/_{32}$–5$^{31}/_{32}$	1/5$^{29}/_{32}$–5$^{31}/_{32}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$–5$^{31}/_{32}$	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$–5$^{31}/_{32}$
Hongkong	Per dol.	—	1/5$^{7}/_{16}$–1/5$^{9}/_{16}$	1/5$^{7}/_{16}$–1/5$^{9}/_{16}$
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/01$^{31}/_{32}$–$^{7}/_{16}$	2/01$^{31}/_{32}$–$^{7}/_{16}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/9$^{29}/_{32}$–10$^{3}/_{32}$	1/9$^{29}/_{32}$–10$^{3}/_{16}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3$^{31}/_{32}$–$^{3}/_{32}$	2/3$^{31}/_{32}$–$^{3}/_{32}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08$^{1}/_{4}$–09	12.08$^{1}/_{4}$–09$^{1}/_{4}$
Manila	Per dol.	24.9984	2/09$^{15}/_{16}$	2/09$^{15}/_{16}$
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5$^{31}/_{32}$–5$^{7}/_{8}$	5$^{31}/_{32}$–5$^{7}/_{8}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42$^{7}/_{8}$–42$^{15}/_{16}$	42$^{13}/_{16}$–43
M'video	$ to £	40	39.92	39.93
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	45–45$^{1}/_{2}$	45¼–45½
Lima	Soles to £	12.166	12.77$^{1}/_{2}$	12.77$^{1}/_{2}$
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.15–10.30	10.10–10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90–2.66 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 5	91 10 0	90 18 9	
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 3 0	92 12 6	92 2 9	
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 0	97 10 0	96 17 6	

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.60
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	25.63	25.60
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.08	5.04
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.96
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.92	9.85
Bolivia	Pence to Bolivian	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the withdrawal for export of £3,000 in SOVEREIGNS, together with the sale of £195 in BAR GOLD.

Net influx for 1930 to date, £11,068,222 ; net efflux for 1928 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard) to May 21, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £2,701,485.

In the bullion market the price of BAR GOLD remained at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

SILVER was a steady market, and the price was unaltered at 18½d. per oz. for cash and 18$^{9}/_{16}$d. for forward delivery.

INDIA GOVERNMENT REMITTANCES

The total remittances from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council from April 1 to May 17 were £4,700,000 by means of purchases of sterling in India.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅛–2⅛	2–2½
New York	2	2½–2¾	3
Paris	2½	2¼	2
Berlin	4½	3¾	2-4
Swiss Bank places	3	2$^{7}/_{16}$	—
Milan	5½	5¼	—
Amsterdam	3	2¼	1
Brussels	3	2⅞	1½

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

The recent heavy exports of gold to France find reflection in the weekly statement of the Bank of England made up to May 21. The holding of coin and bullion shows a reduction of £4,904,328. On the other hand a contraction of £1,760,936 has taken place in the note circulation, with the result that the decline in the reserve is only £3,143,392. Its total is now £63,749,487, and the "proportion" has fallen from 56 per cent. to 54½ per cent. In view of the smaller reserve the Bank's deposit liabilities have diminished, but the decrease is practically confined to the public deposits, which show a fall of £3,370,208. Bankers' deposits have declined by £474,438, but the "Other accounts" have increased by £778,114. A reduction of £3,005,000 in the Government securities has been balanced by increases of £434,000 in the discounts and advances and £2,653,000 in the "Securities." The return is as follows :—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued :—		Govt. debt	£11,015,100
In circulation	£354,694,062	Other Govt. securities	232,885,148
In banking department	62,804,006	Other securities	11,629,318
		Silver coin	4,460,434
		Amount of fiduciary issue	260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion	157,498,068
	£417,498,068		£417,498,068

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£49,787,629
Rest	3,208,333	Other securities :	
Public deposits	21,177,728	Discounts and advances	6,837,628
Other deposits :		Securities	13,642,672
Bankers	57,836,199	Notes	62,804,006
Other accounts	37,235,455	Gold and silver coin	945,481
Seven-day and other bills	11,701		
	£134,017,416		£134,017,418

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

—	Amount	Inc. or Dec. on last week	Inc. or Dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,208,333 +	6,029 —	22,124
Public deposits	21,177,728 —	3,370,208 +	5,877,980
Other deposits :			
Bankers	57,836,199 —	474,438 +	328,897
Other accounts	37,235,455 +	778,114 +	1,920,757
Govt. securities	49,787,629 —	3,005,000 +	11,300,774
Other securities :			
Discounts and advances	6,837,628 +	434,100 —	78,050
Securities	13,642,672 +	2,653,262 —	6,476,808
Reserve	63,749,487 —	3,143,392 +	8,365,964
Note circulation	354,694,062 —	1,760,936 —	7,669,712
Coin and bullion	158,443,549 —	4,904,328 —	4,303,748
Proportion	54⅛% —	1¼ —	2⅛

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

A total of £881,383,000 for six working days is shown by the London Bankers' Clearing House return for the week ended May 21—an increase of £191,356,000, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, containing (owing to the Whitsun holiday) five working days. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £17,753,555,000, being a reduction of £23,107,000 on the period to May 22 in 1929. The usual details follow :—

1930	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
May 16	£174,331,000	£5,951,000	£11,408,000	£191,750,000
„ 15	147,329,000	5,800,000	10,708,000	163,837,000
„ 17	93,540,000	6,057,000	9,648,000	109,245,000
„ 19	138,400,000	7,497,000	10,314,000	154,211,000
„ 20	113,121,000	5,571,000	10,036,000	128,728,000
„ 21	118,972,000	4,992,000	9,648,000	133,612,000
Week	£783,693,000	£35,868,000	£61,822,000	£881,383,000
1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
May 16	£184,568,000	£5,974,000	£10,688,000	£141,230,000
„ 17	119,902,000	6,285,000	10,092,000	136,259,000
„ 18	87,334,000	5,218,000	11,000,000	104,807,000
„ 20		Bank Holiday		
„ 21	154,011,000	7,401,000	9,633,000	171,045,000
„ 22	121,656,000	5,476,000	9,754,000	136,886,000
Week	£807,471,000	£31,334,000	£51,222,000	£890,027,000

AUSTRALIAN CENTRAL BANK BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MAY 22

Referring to recent comment from Sydney by the Australian banks, published in London and just received here, that the Melbourne and Sydney banks were not united in their opposition to the Central Bank Bill and that the Sydney banks suggested only minor amendments, Mr. Tranter, the chairman of the Associated Banks of Victoria, stated :—" All Australian banks are opposed to the Bill. Moreover, the suggested amendments are fundamental, not minor. Subsequent discussions and Ministerial statements have not altered the opposition. The greatest objection to the Bill is that it will achieve nothing not accomplished already and will entail considerable expense in the process."

FRENCH CAPITAL FOR AUSTRIAN INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR VIENNA CORRESPONDENT)

The Niederoesterreichische Eskomptegesellschaft reports that a syndicate of bankers and industrialists in Paris associated with the Banque Nationale de Crédit has, by the purchase of a considerable block of shares, acquired a permanent interest in the Vienna institute, on the governing board of which it will be represented by two of its members.

The transaction in question was concluded during Chancellor Dr. Schober's stay in Paris and was approved by the French Foreign Office. By it the Vienna bank hopes shortly to be in a position to place large sums of French capital at the disposal of Austrian industry for its development.

The Banque Nationale de Crédit returns its capital at 318,750,000f. and its open reserves at further 200,000,000f.

STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY TRUST

Registered on May 21 to carry on the business of a finance company, &c., Stockholders Equity Trust, Limited, has been formed with a nominal capital of £100,000 in £1 shares. According to Messrs. Jordan and Sons, Limited, the following have consented to be directors :—Mr. J. R. Govett; the Hon. J. M. Balfour, the Hon. A. O. Crichton, Mr. J. A. Falconer, Mr. S. Kilpatrick, and Mr. G. Leith.

ASHANTI GOLDFIELDS' NEW CHAIRMAN

Mr. Jeremiah Colman, after a period of 26 years as a director of Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited, of which he has been chairman for 10 years, is retiring on account of advancing age. Mr. James H. Batty has been appointed chairman in his place, and Mr. Leonard Maple Colman has been elected a director.

Mr. Colman is also retiring from the board of Bibiani (1927), Limited. Mr. O. V. G. Hoare and Mr. Leonard Maple Colman have been elected directors of the company.

FRANKFURT BOURSE

FRANKFURT, May 22.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Bank, 142¼ (previous, 142½) ; Darmstädter Bank, 234 (235) ; Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 150 (150½) ; Metallbank and Metallurgische, 123 (119½) ; Farbenindustrie, 186⅞ (187¾) ; Harpener Bergbau, 126 (126) ; Mannesmann, 110 (109¾) ; Rheinische Stahlwerke, 119½ (119) ; Phönix Bergbau, 100 (100) ; Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 139¾ (139½) ; Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 172¼ (172) ; Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 171 (171) ; Siemens and Halske, —(258) ; Schuckert, 200 (199) ; Deutsche Gold und Silber, 165 (163½) ; Phillipp Holzmann, 101½ (101½) ; Zellstoff Waldhof, 195½ (—) ; Norddeutscher Lloyd, 115¾ (115¾) ; Hamburg Amerika, 115½ (116) ; Süddeutsche Zucker, 161½ (161¼) ; German Liquidation Loan, 59¼ (59¾) ; German Railroad 7% Preferred, 95¾ (95¼) ; German Protectorate Loan, 3¾ ($3^{3}/_{16}$) ; Anatolian Railway Loan, 14¼ (—) ; Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 9¾ (9¼).

COMPANY RESULTS

CHLORIDE ELECTRICAL STORAGE

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Div.	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Brush Rubber	5	7½	—	5	7½
Cope Bros.	Fin. 8½	Same	June 26	12½	Same
Manitoba & N.W. Land	6	Same	—	6	Same
N.Z. Loan & Mer. Agency	Int. 2	3	June 30	—	—
Tekka, Ltd.	Int. 1½	Same	June 4	—	—
Trust & Loan of Canada	Fin. 3*	Same	—	6*	Same

* Tax free.

Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa.—Dividend of 3 per cent. on the first cumulative preference shares for the half-year to June 30, 1930, payable on July 1. No dividend has yet been paid on the Ordinary shares.

Bengal Nagpur Railway.—Interim dividend of ¾ per cent. on the Ordinary stock, payable on July 1, which, together with the guaranteed interest of 1¾ per cent. then due will make a total distribution of 2½ per cent. for the half year (the same).

Dorman Long and Co.—Dividend of 7 1-5d. on 518,056 old Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares and 6d. on 365,862 new Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the period ended March 31, 1930, payable June 30.

Broughton Copper.—The dividend on the 7½ per cent. Cumulative Preference shares has been passed for the second half of the year ended March 31, and consequently no dividend will be paid on the Ordinary shares. For the previous year the Ordinary shareholders received a dividend of 12½ per cent.

ALLIED SUMATRA PLANTATIONS

Allied Sumatra Plantations, Limited, announces that its net profit for the year ended December 31, 1929, was £30,869. This compares with £70,497 for 1928. The board have resolved to recommend the payment of a dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax, against 5 per cent. for 1928. The report and statement of accounts will be issued shortly, states *Reuter*.

SUNGEI MATANG RUBBER

The net profit of the Sungei Matang Rubber Estate for 1929 amounted to £2,068 (against a loss of £9 for 1928), and £6,558 was brought forward. Out of the total of £8,626, it is proposed to transfer £5,000 to reserve, the remaining balance of £3,626 being carried forward. For the third successive year no dividend is declared. The crop of dry rubber rose from 290.15lb. in 1928 to 442,006lb. Meeting, May 29.

SIALANG RUBBER

According to a preliminary statement issued by the Sialang Rubber Estates, the net profit for the year ended January 31, 1930, was £27,407, which compares with £40,734 for the preceding year. A dividend of 5 per cent. is proposed (against 10 per cent.), and allocations are to be made of £2,000 to taxation reserve and £10,000 to special cultivation reserve. These allocations had no counterpart a year ago, but £10,000 was then placed to reserve account. The balance now to be carried forward is £66,010 (against £65,603). Meeting, June 6.

CHUBWA TEA

In the year ended November 30 last the crop of the Chubwa Tea Company was 2,787,428lb. (against 2,583,218lb. in 1928), and the average price realized was 12.71d. per lb. (against 15.65d.). The profit and loss account shows a balance, including £32,217 brought forward, of £52,711 (against £79,027 for the preceding year, including £30,906 brought forward). The directors propose paying a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 15 per cent. for the year, less tax (against 35 per cent.), while the amount to be carried forward is £33,101. Meeting, June 4.

NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

A cablegram received from the head office in Melbourne of the National Bank of Australasia states that the net profit of the year ended March 31 last amounted to £655,134, which compares with £659,278 for the preceding year. The dividend for the year (unchanged at 10 per cent.) absorbs £500,000, while the allocations to reserve fund and in reduction of bank premises are also unchanged at £100,000 and £50,000 respectively. The carry-forward is increased from £157,773 to £162,907. Deposits as at March 31 amounted to £35,559,000 (against £37,341,464), advances to £33,514,000 (against £32,127,196), and total assets to £45,632,207 (against £47,431,824).

DJAPOERA (SUMATRA) RUBBER

After providing for depreciation, the net profit of the Djapoera (Sumatra) Rubber Company for the year ended December 31, 1929, amounted to £2,076 (against £2,465 for the preceding year). This is added to the balance brought forward of £8,800, giving a total of £10,876. The sum of £4,500 is transferred to special reserve for cultivation. Nothing is placed to reserve for estate amortization (against £2,000), or to income-tax reserve (against £1,000). No dividend is recommended, the last being paid in 1927 at the rate of 5 per cent. The balance carried forward is £6,376. The crop for the year amounted to 401,897lb. (against 460,810lb.), and realized an average selling price of 10.54d. per lb. (against 8.93d.).

SEPHINJURI BHEEL TEA

The directors of the Sephinjuri Bheel Tea Company, in their report for the year ended November 30 last, state that a loss of £3,519 (against a profit of £7,540 for 1927-28) was sustained, due to reduced crop and low prices prevailing throughout the year. A balance of £3,441 was brought forward from 1928, to which is added interest, &c., £2,198, making a total of £4,678. The year's loss is deducted from this, together with £63 for the adjustment of the 1928 accounts, and £449 for home and Dominion tax, leaving £647 to be carried forward. No dividend is declared (against 7 per cent.) The crop fell by 35,760lb. to 1,048,867lb., the gross proceeds of which averaged 8.75d. per lb. (against 12.18d. per lb.), and the expenditure 9.68d. per lb. (against 10.55d. per lb.). Meeting, June 3.

ELECTRIC FURNACE COMPANY

The net profit of the Electric Furnace Company, Limited, for the year ended March 31 last amounted to £13,520 (against £16,047 for the preceding year). To this is added a net balance brought in of £1,586, making a total of £15,106. A dividend of 7 per cent. is proposed for the ordinary shares ; the balance to be carried forward is £4,043. Nothing is placed to general reserve account (against £5,000). The report states that during the year a private company, known as Electric Resistance Furnace Company, Limited, was formed with the object of facilitating the organization of this branch of the business. The company has a capital of £5,000 and all the shares are owned by the Electric Furnace Company. The subsidiary company deals in furnaces for industrial heating by electrical resistance. It is proposed in future to pay dividends on January 1 and July 1. Meeting, May 30.

CHLORIDE ELECTRICAL STORAGE

After providing for depreciation, taxation, and directors' fees, the net profit of the Chloride Electrical Storage Company for the year ended March 31 amounted to £258,824 (against £316,939 for 1928-29). With the final payment of 20 per cent. now proposed, the total cash distribution for the year on the Ordinary shares is 30 per cent., free of tax (against 25 per cent., free of tax). The directors also propose to pay £10,000 to the employees' pensions fund, to allocate £1,500 to employees' benefit fund, and to transfer £100,000 to the general reserve fund, which will then total £450,000. The carry-forward is increased from £69,833 to £85,825. As already announced, the directors further recommend the capitalization of £508,457 out of the undivided profits so as to enable 395,550 new "A" Ordinary and 112,907 new "B" Ordinary shares of £1 each to be distributed among holders of existing "A" and "B" Ordinary shares respectively in proportion to their holdings, and will at an early date call the necessary meeting to give effect to this recommendation. This capital bonus is equal to 100 per cent. on the present capital. The general meeting will be held on May 30.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE

The report of the Reliance Marine Insurance Company for 1929 states that the net marine premiums taken for the year amounted to £139,565, and the claims settled to £32,943, leaving, after deducting expenses, &c., a balance of £81,582. The balance of 1928 marine account brought forward was £87,309, the settlements made on that account during the past year being £57,826, and the account has been closed by transferring £30,000 to suspense account, leaving an underwriting profit of £9,083.

The net fire premiums amounted to £60,228, and the net losses to £51,077. The expenses of management, including fire brigade charges and commission, together amounted to £24,943. The premium reserve calculated on the company's standard of 50 per cent. of the premiums is £34,700, and the total of the fire fund at the end of the year amounted to £100,890.

The interest for 1929, including profit on investments realized, amounts to £24,160, and there remains at the credit of the profit and loss account a balance of £24,827, after providing for income-tax and transferring £5,000 to staff pension fund. An interim dividend of 5s. per share, less tax, was paid in November last, and the directors propose to pay a further dividend of 5s. per share, less tax, making 25 per cent. for the year, carrying forward £34,898 to next account.

BRITISH AND EUROPEAN INSURANCE

The report of the British and European Insurance Company for the 12 months ended December 31, 1929, states that the fire premiums amounted to £57,908, a reduction of £3,654. Claims paid and outstanding absorbed £45,333 (against £42,971), while commission and expenses of management together equalled £19,318 (against £22,019). After adjusting the reserve for unexpired risk at 40 per cent., there was a loss of £5,981. In the general account the net premiums amounted to £30,450, an increase of £8,816. Claims paid and outstanding absorbed £19,171 (against £15,471) while commission and expenses of management equalled £6,323 (against £4,121). After increasing the reserve for unexpired risk by £3,596 to £12,183, being 40 per cent. of the current year's premiums, a profit of £1,439 has been transferred to profit and loss account. The profit and loss account shows that £5,000 has been transferred from the general reserve fund, which now stands at £35,000. After making provision for income-tax and the dividend referred to below, the balance carried forward is £172. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid in October last, but owing to the unfavourable results of the fire department the directors recommend that this payment shall constitute the total dividend for 1929 (against 10 per cent.). The total dividend absorbed £3,000 (against £4,000), as against net interest received of £5,503 (against £5,766). Meeting, May 28.

PORRITTS AND SPENCER

The net profit of Porritts and Spencer, Limited, manufacturers of woollen, linen, cotton goods, &c., for the year ended March 31 last amounted to £87,965 (against £104,522 for the preceding year), in addition to which £33,235 is brought forward, making a total of £121,199. After meeting the Preference dividends and the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares, the directors propose to pay a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, less tax, making 17½ per cent. for the year (the same). The general reserve is to receive £10,000 (against £25,000), which will raise it to £150,000, and £4,310 (against £6,491) is placed to employees' benefit fund, bringing it up to £35,000, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £33,684. Shares in subsidiary companies, including net cost of goodwill to the parent company, stand at £402,394, and amounts due from subsidiary companies at £331,435. A note in the balance-sheet states that the whole of the profits of the subsidiary companies have been dealt with in the accounts of the company except in two cases where the profits have not been dealt with, but a dividend declared by one of these subsidiary companies has been included in the profits. Full provision has been made in the accounts of the company for losses sustained by one subsidiary company in previous years, in the form of reserve for depreciation of investments. This item appears in the balance-sheet at £52,000. Meeting, May 29.

KASSALA COTTON

The report for 1929 of the Kassala Cotton Company, which is controlled by the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, states that during the first six months of the year 1929 the programme of development, canalization, and buildings was completed on the original concession area in the Gezira. The area planted in cotton in the latter half of the year was 15,500 feddans (one feddan equals 1,038 acres), of which 15,100 feddans carried a crop to maturity. Picking is now in progress and the quality and yield are satisfactory. The company's share of the proceeds of this crop—the first from the new concession area—will figure in its next accounts. The Sudan Government has agreed to the company's taking in an additional area of about 15,000 feddans, so that its whole concession area now amounts to about 60,000 feddans of cultivable land. The company's share of the proceeds of cotton grown on the additional area will be 20 per cent. The company's resources suffice for the capital expenditure entailed by the development and equipment of the additional area. The revenue for the year again consisted of interest earned on the funds, together with commission on the marketing of the Sudan Government's 1929 crop from the Gash area. A profit is shown by the accounts, after charging cultivation expenses incurred to December 31 last in connexion with the cotton crop now being picked, of £2,568, which compares with £13,099 for 1928. Debenture interest calls for £26,929, with the result that the credit balance to be carried forward is reduced from £62,282 to £37,921. Meeting, May 30.

HUNGARIAN SURPLUS

BUDAPEST CITY LOAN

BUDAPEST, May 22.—The Hungarian State accounts for the financial year 1928-29 submitted to Parliament show actual expenses at 1,472,800,000 and revenue at 1,483,200,000 pengos, leaving a surplus of 10,400,000 pengos. The corresponding States estimates having anticipated a deficit of 19,400,000 pengos, the actual results are therefore more favourable by 29,800,000 than the estimates.

Turnover tax exceeded estimates by 57,300,000, direct taxes by 31,100,000, and tax on consumption by 19,100,000 pengos.

The finance committee of the City of Budapest has adopted a resolution in favour of raising a loan of 46,000,000 pengos, and the Burgomaster has been authorized to take the necessary steps ; 30,000,000 pengos are earmarked for the development of electric power stations and water works and the balance for new marketing facilities.—*Reuter.*

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, May 22.—The market remained very quiet owing to the continued absence of outside interest, with local traders disinclined to enter into new commitments pending fresh developments. Little change occurred in prices until the afternoon, when the easiness at New York caused scattered local selling, most of which was noticeable in Famous Players stock. The close was dull.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	May22	May21	—	May22	May21
Abitibi	31	31½	Cons. Mining	218	215
Alberta Pac.			Dom. Bridge	62	62¼
Grain	18½	18½	Dom. Textile	65	65
Asbestos	13	13	Fam. Players	52½	53
Do., Pref.	No bid	No bid	Fraser Cos.	12	No bid
B.C. Packers	73	73	Hollinger	6	6⅛
Braz. Tract.	48½	48⅝	Int. Nickel	32⅝	32⅝
B.C. Pwr., A	41¼	41	Massey, Ltd.	32¾	32¾
Do., B	20¾	20¾	Montreal L.&	124½	123
Brit. Emp. Steel	21	21	Nat. Brew.	32⅝	32¼
Do., 1st Pf.	36	36½	Nat. Steel Car	66¼	66
Do., 2nd Pf.	51	51	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Brompton	20¾	20¼	Power Corp.	81½	81½
Calgary	152½	152½	Price Bros.	74½	74
Can. Car	22	23½	Quebec Pwr.	62	62
Do., Pref.

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE LICENSES & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

REVIEW OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

A DECADE OF PROGRESS

THE ACCIDENT AND MARINE FIGURES

FIRE BUSINESS CONDITIONS

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

MR. RUGGLES-BRISE ON THE OUTLOOK

The FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Licenses and General Insurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, 24, 26, and 28, Moorgate, London, E.C.

Mr. A. W. RUGGLES-BRISE, D.L., J.P., C.C. (chairman of the company), presided.

The GENERAL MANAGER and SECRETARY (Mr. Victor Thomson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—My first words must be directed to the great loss we have sustained in the death of our colleague Lord Dewar. It is 40 years since he first joined with us in the formation of this company; his interest in it was keenly and constantly maintained to the last. He rarely missed a board meeting when in England; he was always available for advice and guidance. He has been a tower of strength to us; we shall much miss his kindly sympathy and human understanding. We shall also miss his sound judgment and business acumen.

Passing now to the balance-sheet, enough has been said by my contemporaries to convince the student of insurance companies' results that 1929 was in many ways one of the least profitable years experienced for some long time. The trade of the world was depressed; financial troubles were in evidence; politics were obscured, all these factors combining to affect adversely the available revenue to insurance, while on the other hand claims and the cost of claims increased substantially.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Reviewing the revenue accounts, my first attention is directed to that in respect of the fire department. It is well known that general conditions for fire insurance have been bad. Our account is comprised of three sections—the home business, the foreign business, and reinsurance. Of the two former we have nothing of which to complain—advances having been registered—excepting that while the account is in the making the net retention of the company must be guided by caution and the retained income adjusted only as capacity to retain more creates a proper average throughout, while the surplus is passed as reinsurance to contemporary offices, thus reducing our primary liability. It has this effect, however, that with low retentions we do not benefit so much as perhaps we ought from the volume of business we handle, for, the cost of acquiring business being on the original sums, it is obvious when these have been lessened by reinsurance the ratio of expenses is increased on the net premium retained. A reference to the gross income and the net, as we have shown it this year, will allow you to appreciate a position which will, however, correct itself in our favour.

REINSURANCE BUSINESS

It is the third, or reinsurance, class to which my attention must be directed, for the reduction in the income of the department is entirely traceable to the surplus or reinsurance received from other offices. The reason for such shrinkage is found in the fact that the available income from which our treaty companies can reinsure is smaller all round. Every single treaty of reinsurance which we have shows a reduced income, but the position is aggravated for us for the higher incidence of claims on such lesser premium, caused by the extremely unfavourable general experience thus throwing upon us a more than normal claims ratio. The quality of the treaties is not in question, reinsurance being received over a wide field, and from the best of offices; in fact, there is no treaty on our books which on an experience of five years we would decline to-day.

We believe 1929 to be an isolated instance of a disastrous fire year. We do not anticipate that the experience will be repeated—indeed, it is quite safe to say that 1930, so far as it has gone, is more encouraging, as it reveals a much improved position. The reserves for claims in suspense are adequate, and the underwriting reserves have been strengthened to a greater degree than formerly.

ACCIDENT, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND MARINE

Personal accident and employers' liability call for little comment. They might well be included in our general accident figures but for the Board of Trade requirements. The effect of bad trade in the United Kingdom is clearly evidenced here, for, while the personal accident account—at all times more or less regarded as luxury insurance—has slightly increased, the effect of 1,750,000 unemployed in the country is evidenced fully in the employers' liability account, where the premium is assessed on the wages expended.

You will be pleased to see that the marine figures reflect my prophecy of a year ago; the income from that business has been deliberately reduced to such a figure that it now only represents a matter of 3 per cent. of the total income of the company. The general marine position is still not clear to-day. Therefore we congratulate ourselves, first, on the fact that the income of this department is now negligible; secondly, on the fact that the 1929 account shows a relatively happy position, the claim payments therefrom amounting only to a matter of 28 per cent. of the written premiums. This, we believe, is entirely satisfactory. Claims on the previous years have definitely slowed down—the ratios for each of such years showing substantial reductions—and we are convinced that the fund of rather more than 100 per cent. is ample for all our requirements. Thus ends an unfortunate experience which generally has caused much heartburning and heavy loss to many companies, and, to our company in particular, the loss of many thousands of pounds.

THE GENERAL ACCOUNT

The general account, which shows a satisfactory increase of £22,792 in premiums, comprises, as I have from time to time explained, all those classes of business which are not specifically mentioned, such as license, burglary, third-party, and motor. The experience of motor business has generally not been too satisfactory. This you will have gathered from the remarks of contemporary chairmen who are more seriously interested than ourselves. It is, perhaps, necessarily so in a business the growth of which has been rapid and sustained during the last few years. Nevertheless, the claim payments of this account show a not unsatisfactory ratio at 53 per cent., and at 56 per cent. after taking into account a substantial addition we have made to the claims in suspense. This, with the additional unexpired risk reserve required on the increased income, makes a total of £18,000 retained within the revenue account, but which still enables us to carry forward to the profit and loss account a profit of £19,676 12s. 8d.

This is an account which, gradually stripped of the marine, which formerly was included therein, and the withdrawal of which lessened the income of the department, has nevertheless increased substantially in nine years. For example, I see that in 1920 the income, including marine, totalled £193,045, the reserve £94,000, the profit £10,000. To-day we have the relative figures without any marine of £322,000 income, £176,000 of funds, and £20,000 profit. This advance is symptomatic of the increased interest in, and volume obtainable from, general accident business, and we see no reason to doubt a continued expansion each year.

MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

I should like to direct your attention to the management expenses. In the 1928 report these totalled from all sources £144,441 17s. 7d. Calculated in the same way, the total debited to this account this year is less by £4,901, which is, after all, a reduction of almost £100 a week. This, I feel sure, will meet with your approval, as I indicated in my last year's speech that efforts would be taken to limit further expenditure. One of the purposes of our new issue being foreign development, we have transferred from share premium account £25,000. It enables us to allot the management expenditure this year in its proper direction. The net reduction of income in the fire department is in some ways unfortunate, occurring this year when, cleared of the incubus of marine, which has hindered us so long, we had every reason to anticipate a maintenance, or, indeed, even an increase, of income to extinguish further development expenses without materially altering the revenue ratios. I certainly forecast in my speech of last year consolidation. I can equally this year suggest that you will see in 1930 a prudent advance in premiums generally; at least, that is our reasonable expectation based on the experience of the year so far as it has gone.

It should, however, not be forgotten that legitimately the moneys we have expended on such development during these past years, as I stated once before, could have reasonably formed a balance-sheet item. The fact that there is no such entry in your balance-sheet for organization and development account is therefore really added strength, the expenditure being invested, so to speak, in the goodwill of the business, as to the value of which I can leave you to form your own judgment. But you have hitherto discharged these moneys out of revenue, and the fact that we have used £25,000 this year does not minimize the importance of our ability previously to shoulder the financial responsibility. As a result of that policy of expenditure it is instructive to realize that within the last few years the organization of the company has been definitely extended and improved by the opening and equipping of 17 additional branch establishments at home and abroad, and this apart from foreign agencies in many centres of influence.

RESERVES STRENGTHENED

The course of the transaction following the receipt of the new issue may be easily followed, but it is necessary for me to point out certain facts in connexion therewith. We have taken the occasion to strengthen the reserves of the fire department by £10,000, the employers' liability department by £5,000, and the general accident by £10,000. Apart from this, transfers from ordinary revenue of over £11,000 have enabled us to add substantially to the items "Claims in suspense," in each separate instance, the final effect being that the total reserves of the underwriting departments with such additional reserves as contingency and general of £120,000 amount to 93.3 per cent. of the premiums. We have also created a new reserve account by placing £5,000 to a reserve for commission and £22,000 to investments—to which latter I shall presently refer—thus strengthening materially and generally that reserve position of the company which is so important.

INVESTMENTS

With regard to the investments, we have from time to time extinguished depreciation by the exchange into new investments of old stocks on which it seemed unlikely the original position might be retrieved. It has been mentioned to us that objection could be taken to our general method of treating as a profit through the profit and loss account any reduction in the amount required for net depreciation. We have consulted our auditors, but they do not advise any alteration in our present method of taking investments at or under cost with a depreciation reserve against them, but they do approve—and I hope it will equally meet the former point of view—that we should now abandon taking credit for any release from such depreciation, and instead supplement necessary transfers to this account as opportunity occurs, while continuing to extinguish old depreciation as and when possible.

I hope I make the matter plain. If you will refer to the 1928 profit and loss account you will see that the depreciation required was £5,316 19s. 6d. less than in the previous year, and that, therefore, the sum was brought in as a profit in that year. This is what we now abandon. To put our new ideas definitely into operation at once we have transferred this year from the new moneys a much larger sum than was actually necessary for any depreciation occurring during the year of account. This has the effect of creating an investment reserve of £75,000. It is our purpose to add to this as occasion offers, so that such investment reserve will always be very much more than ample for any requirements. There has been quite a substantial appreciation to date this year in the price of our securities.

To place us in accord with the alteration in the Companies Act certain minor alterations have been complied with. These are apparent to you by reference to the accounts. There remains for me to deal with the dividend position. The cost of the net dividend of 20 per cent. in a full year amounts to £16,000. There is, therefore, a margin of £3,000 between that and this year's interest earnings, but it should be noted that the full earning capacity of the total funds, including new moneys invested last year, is not yet available. This will be seen more clearly in 1930, when the revenue from the new stocks fully accrues, and will reveal, I am confident, a still more substantial margin between our present rate of dividend and the total interest we shall earn.

COMPARISON WITH TEN YEARS AGO

I referred a short time ago in speaking of the general accident account to the position some years previously, but it appears to me that, seeing we are at the end of a further decade in the history of the company, some general comparison might not come amiss of the position then and that in which we now stand on the fortieth anniversary of our annual meeting. The total premium income of the company in 1920 amounted to £270,489, and was at such figure a little restricted in character. It will thus be realized that in the nine years under review, which included the years immediately following the War, the income on a much wider and broader basis has advanced by no less than £251,214, with the accompaniment of a doubling of the underwriting reserves.

Interest earnings were then only £11,369, and the dividend paid therefrom 10 per cent. Shareholders have accordingly benefited by the widening process which has gone on uninterruptedly. The Stock Exchange investments from which such interest was payable have naturally increased, but it is instructive to note that, while the depreciation at that date on the lesser invested funds of £353,000 amounted to £102,568, on to-day's heavier list of Stock Exchange securities, totalling £465,000, the depreciation has been virtually halved. Beyond this, you must give credit that such enhancement in investment values has been accomplished in spite of the fact that there was during these years a very steady drain from the marine account, to which I have already referred, and that, besides, moneys were found for investment in our house property.

To-day I can present you with a balance-sheet in which on the liabilities side, apart from capital, out of 17 items four only do not refer to reserves of one kind or another, while on the assets side no single item is other than absolutely gilt-edged and recoverable pound for pound as shown. I think, therefore, we can take credit for to-day's position; the bare good will of the company having been more than doubled, we can say truly that our company stands in a position of considerable strength and that we can look forward with confidence to the future.

TRADE CONDITIONS

Now, as I draw to a conclusion, let me say that however hard we work we are dependent on good trade conditions, as indeed is every industry in the country. The Board of Trade returns for April do not make good reading, but we can assume they represent a phase which will inevitably pass if we have faith in the real heart and mind of our country. What, however, is distressing in these present days is the disregard on the expenditure side. Nothing is more necessary in an insurance company than the husbanding of resources, than the building up of reserves, and it seems to me that this is also a necessary factor in a country's outlook. As a nation we are neglecting this—we are doing more, we are spending recklessly. As a county councillor I attend meetings of the county and make a practice of questioning general expenditure, for there is no thought of economy at any time, but on the contrary quite reckless spending on the part of all Government offices concerned with county expenditure—a small matter, possibly, but symptomatic of the general trend of Government offices. Government retrenchment is a necessity if we are to shake ourselves free and rise superior to our difficulties. At the same time our national reserves are being drained by taxation and revenue misapplied.

It has never been my policy to dwell on things political, but I cannot refrain on this occasion—insurance being bound up with the good or ill fortunes of the country—from stating my emphatic opinion that the affairs of the nation at the moment do not conduce to that trade betterment for which we all cry out, for that opportunity to put our full strength and will into productiveness. We hope that these factors, which we deplore, may soon change, but it must be realized by the shareholders that the position for insurance in such circumstances at the moment is not easy. This, however, I am thankful to say: that we, as a company, are not bound by any hard system which restricts our hours of labour and thwarts enthusiasm and initiative.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

At head office and at our branches, at home and abroad, we have a loyal and enthusiastic staff, to whom nothing is a trouble, who give of their best, who realize to the full that the success of the company is their individual success, and who spare no effort to make it such, and to whom we render cordial thanks. Also on this fortieth anniversary I should like to refer specially to the excellent work of our manager, Mr. Victor Thomson, and to the close attention he has given to the affairs of the company since he took over the management nearly nine years ago. The difference that exists now as compared with 1920 plainly indicates the excellent effect of his management. Accordingly I congratulate him and those concerned with the management who have so loyally supported him in his efforts. Concluding generally, I am confident that, if and when trade conditions favour us, we can go forward splendidly, and in the meantime be equally certain that no opportunity for increasing the income and repute of the company will be lost or neglected.

There only remains for me to mention that I shall ask you presently to confirm the appointment to the board of Mr. J. Arthur Dewar. As I outlined in my reference to the late Lord Dewar, the connexion between Dewar House and Moorgate has extended for 40 years; it is a matter for congratulation to us all that it is possible for us to see the name of Dewar perpetuated in the annals of the company.

I have therefore to move: "That the report and accounts be adopted, and that a final dividend of 14 per cent., less tax, be paid on the paid-up capital of the company, making, with the interim dividend of 6 per cent. already paid, 20 per cent., less tax, for the year," and I will call on Lord Ernest Hamilton to second this resolution.

LORD ERNEST HAMILTON (vice-chairman) seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously after the CHAIRMAN had replied to some questions.

Mr. J. ARTHUR DEWAR, who had been elected a director during the year, was re-elected, as was also the retiring director, Lord Ernest Hamilton.

The auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE SECOND GUARDIAN TRUST

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

DIVIDEND RAISED TO 7 PER CENT.

The SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Second Guardian Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. J. H. CLIFFORD JOHNSTON (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. C. Cubitt) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some days and I presume you will, as usual, take them as read. (Agreed.)

I have been reminded by one stockholder—I think rather unnecessarily—that last year I made an optimistic speech. Whether I did so or not, this year, at any rate, I have no material on which I can base such an utterance.

RESULT OF THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT

When we met last we were on the eve of a General Election, and I tempered my remarks by saying that the uncertain factor in the outlook was politics. Since that time we have had a change of Government, and the result has been a setback all round in industry, an increase in unemployment, and a further grave handicap to trade by reason of large additional direct taxation. Why this should happen under a Labour Government, whose interest in industrial prosperity must of necessity be much greater than that of any other party, it is difficult to explain; perhaps it is the result of inexperience in the art of government and the consequent want of elasticity in the application of economic theories, but whatever the cause may be the plain truth remains that we must be prepared to face a very difficult situation in the coming year, and while I have confidence in our ability to overcome our troubles it is not the time, in my opinion, for misplaced optimism in speech.

INCOME EARNING POWER MAINTAINED

So far as the past year is concerned, we have maintained our income earning power, and after transferring £15,000 to reserve, as against £14,000 last year, we are able to recommend to you an increase of ½ per cent. in the dividend, raising it to 7 per cent. for the year, and to carry forward £11,927, against the £10,471 brought in.

With regard to our capital assets, the market valuation, for what it is worth, shows an appreciation on the balance-sheet figures of over £170,000 after providing for the proposed dividend, which result is, in the circumstances, comforting. (Hear, hear.)

We also have in our favour the helpful factor of cheap money, which, although it indicates bad trade at the moment, generally means a turning point in the downward trend. Let us hope that the coming year does not disappoint in this particular, for it is the one hopeful feature in the outlook.

There appears to be little useful that I can add, but I wish in conclusion to tender thanks for the courteous action of the Stock Exchange Committee in recognising the standing of investment trusts by allotting to them the distinction of a separate heading in the official list. (Hear, hear.) This is an alteration which I hope will be as useful to the public as it is gratifying to investment trusts, and I can assure the Committee that their action is much appreciated. And in this connexion I must not forget to thank the Press for their helpful advocacy of this much-needed reform.

THE RESOLUTION

I now beg to move: "That the report and statement of accounts now submitted be received and adopted, and that dividends be paid as proposed—namely:—

"A final dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less income-tax at 4s. 6d. in the £, on the Cumulative Preference stock, and a final dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, less income-tax at 4s. 6d. in the £, on the Ordinary stock for the half-year ended May 5, 1930 (making 7 per cent. for the year)."

The LORD HOWARD of GLOSSOP seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

On the proposition of Mr. J. G. LE MARCHANT, seconded by Mr. T. E. HARDING, the retiring director (Mr. J. H. Clifford Johnston) was unanimously re-elected.

The auditors (Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co.) having been reappointed, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and to the staff.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

UNITED BRITISH OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD.—Production for the week ended May 21 amounted to 2,434 tons.

FRESNILLO COMPANY.—April Return.—Dry short tons milled, 84,588; total revenue after allowing for development, but before deducting reserve for depletion, depreciation, &c., $55,290.

WILUNA GOLD.—Cablegram:—"Crosscut through West Lode from winze at a vertical depth of 450ft. has disclosed lode 14ft. wide averaging £2 5s. 6d. per short ton."

ASHANTI GOLDFIELDS CORPORATION.—Cablegram:—"Level No. 25.—New make of quartz.—Have cut reef in main crosscut at 2677ft. in from shaft. So far it appears to resemble level No. 24, width and values later."

KAGERA (UGANDA) TINFIELDS.—In a circular to the shareholders regarding the recent offer made to them by the Billiton Tin Company and its associates (particulars of which were given in our issue of May 20) the directors state that they feel they cannot give any definite recommendation to the offer. At the same time they do not wish to take the responsibility of advising a rejection of same, but would prefer individual shareholders to form their own conclusions as to the best course to adopt.

SIEMENS BROTHERS, LTD.

MANUFACTURING AND TRADING DEVELOPMENTS

KEEN COMPETITION FOR BUSINESS ABROAD

SURVEY OF THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES

CABLE AND TELEPHONE CONTRACTS

LORD QUEENBOROUGH'S SPEECH

The FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Siemens Brothers and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at the Central Hall, Westminster.

The LORD QUEENBOROUGH, G.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. Wheeler) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I presume you will not wish the reported accounts to be read, as you have already received a print of these, and presumably perused them. (Agreed.)

The accounts at December 31 last which have been presented to you have been set out in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929. These requirements involve various alterations in the form in which the balance-sheet has hitherto been placed before you, and it will therefore not be possible to make a direct comparison of the figures of this balance-sheet in every instance with those in the 1928 balance-sheet. I will in my comment, however, give you any explanations which may be necessary with regard to the new particulars.

THE ACCOUNTS

Commencing with the liabilities side of the accounts, the capital of £3,000,000 has now all been issued and paid up, the balance of £450,000 in Ordinary shares which was unissued at December 31, 1928, having since been acquired by Messrs. Siemens and Halske of Berlin, in accordance with the arrangements entered into of which I informed you when I addressed you at the extraordinary general meeting held here on June 11 of last year. This transaction gives Messrs. Siemens and Halske a holding in this company of 15 per cent. and likewise a voting power of 15 per cent. I would again remind you that the foreign holders *in toto* are limited to 25 per cent. voting power under this company's articles of association, *i.e.*, the retention of the control of your company in British hands is fully assured.

The 4½ per Cent. Debenture stock at £724,300 has been reduced by £33,400 from the figure of £757,700 at which it stood in 1928. It was further reduced by £34,800 on January 1 this year to £689,500.

For your convenience I now propose to speak in round thousands. Sundry trade creditors, &c., at £508,000 is an increase of £129,000 over the figure at the end of 1928 and is chiefly due to increased business at the end of the year. The amount owing to subsidiary companies—namely, £99,000—is a fluctuating amount and falls very much short on balance of what is owing from our other subsidiary companies. The dividend on Preference shares, £27,500, is the same as before and was paid as usual on January 15 of this year.

The 4½ per cent. redemption fund, £310,000, has been increased by £35,000, the difference between the amount required for the year for interest on the Debenture stock and the fixed annual charge of £67,000 required by the trust deed for interest and redemption. This fund is actually a reserve and increases annually as the Debenture stock liability decreases.

RESERVE FUNDS

Sundry reserves, £73,000, which are for specific purposes, show an increase over 1928 of £4,000. General reserve fund, £148,000, and building reserve fund, £43,000, remain the same as at December 31, 1928.

These four reserve funds amount to £575,000 and compare with £536,000 for 1928, an increase of nearly £39,000.

Turning now to the "assets" side, the land, buildings, plant, &c., are valued at £1,193,000, a decrease of £2,000 compared with last year, after charging up additional plant and writing off the usual percentage for depreciation of plant.

Under the new Companies Act investments in subsidiary companies, which in previous years were shown partly separate and partly under the heading of "trade investments," are now stated under the heading of "subsidiary companies," which, as shown in the balance-sheet, amount to £1,407,000.

It may be mentioned that the assets of Caxton Electric Developments, Limited, shown in the balance-sheet at £670,000, consist mostly of liquid investments.

Trade investments now amount to £482,000 and continue to be valued on a conservative basis. Materials, manufactured goods and work in hand, £1,058,000, show the comparatively small increase over 1928 of £44,000. The valuation includes no profit. Australian agency net current assets likewise under the new Companies Act are shown separately, and amount to £79,000. Sundry debtors, £748,000, is an increase of £130,000 over last year, due to a larger output in the last months of the year. Disbursements for future account, £3,000 for insurance paid in advance, are down by £445 compared with 1928.

Investments, £272,000, of which £250,000 is in War Loan, have been reduced by £117,000 compared with the previous year by the sale of temporary investments. These investments were made from money which was not required in the business at the time, so as to obtain a higher return in interest than could have been obtained by placing the money on deposit. Cash with bankers is £138,000, against £40,000 in the 1928 accounts, an increase of £98,000.

PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

I now come to the profit and loss account. The profit for the year amounts to £314,464, a reduction compared with 1928 of £21,294, for which the reason has already been given in the printed report. Adding the profit brought forward from 1928, namely, £313,360, there is a balance of £627,824, from which has to be deducted dividend on Preference shares, £55,000, interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on Ordinary shares, £55,625, interest on and redemption of Debenture stock, £67,439, a total of £178,064, leaving a balance available of £449,760. From this it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, requiring £111,250, making a total Ordinary dividend of 7½ per cent. for 1929, less income-tax, leaving a balance to be carried forward to 1930 of £338,510, which is larger by £25,150 than the balance brought forward last year.

MANUFACTURING AND TRADING

With regard to production, it is satisfactory to be able to state that practically all departments of the Woolwich works with one exception were well occupied throughout the year, and consequently the output was in excess of the average of several preceding years. It must be borne in mind, however, that a large proportion of our business, and nearly the whole of the overseas trade, is highly competitive and that contracts have frequently to be accepted at unremunerative prices in order to reach a high level of productive efficiency by the plant being kept fully employed.

From the point of view of employment alone you will doubtless agree with the wisdom of this procedure, especially when it is remembered that the electrical work we undertake calls on many other industries for the supply of raw material and component parts. In other words, a contract secured for manufacture at Woolwich invariably means employment at many other industrial centres throughout the Kingdom.

SUBMARINE CABLES

Even this policy, however, cannot be pursued when little or no business exists, as in the case of submarine telegraph cables during the past year. This is partly due to improvement in the technique of the radio services and partly to the great strides which are being made in the development in long-distance telephony. In order to be in a position to undertake contracts for the manufacture and laying of transoceanic submarine telephone cables, we have during the past year carried out a considerable amount of research and experimental work with very promising results, so that when the time arrives for the establishment of a submarine telephone cable service with those countries which have hitherto been beyond the range of speech transmission by submarine cable, it is hoped to play as important a part as Siemens Brothers have hitherto taken in the domain of submarine telegraphy.

You will doubtless have seen reference in the Press to the proposal to establish such a telephone cable service between this country and the United States, which, of course, can only be accomplished with the consent and co-operation of the British authorities. Bearing in mind that more than 90 per cent. of the world's submarine cables have been constructed on the banks of the Thames, and that the telephone service of this country must necessarily be utilized in connexion with the project, it is not unreasonable to assume that in regard to the construction of the cable the Government will ensure that the fullest use be made of the manufacturing facilities and experience available in this country.

WORK OF CABLE SHIP FARADAY

While on the subject of transoceanic communication it may be appropriate to refer to the work carried out by our cableship the Faraday, in connexion with the restoration of some of the many telegraph cables which were damaged by the great earthquake off the shores of Newfoundland in the latter part of the year. The remedial operations were carried out under the most severe climatic conditions, tempestuous seas, fog, and gales being continuously encountered. The Faraday was splendidly handled and the operations were carried out satisfactorily, notwithstanding the severity of the conditions and the hazardous character of the work.

Although the year was a very quiet one from the point of view of telegraph cables, some important contracts were carried out in connexion with that form of submarine telephone cable in which we have particularly specialized. One contract consisted of establishing a telephone link between the mainland of this country and the Isle of Man by means of a multicore, continuously loaded, lead-covered cable; and from the Isle of Man on to Northern Ireland with two cables of a type specially designed for carrier circuit working. These cables were laid by our cableship Faraday. There was another cable manufactured for submarine telephone purposes and supplied to British Columbia.

UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE CABLES

Turning now to underground telephone cables for use in the general development of the telephone service, the demand by the British Post Office for subscribers' cable was maintained and our machinery for the production of such cable was fairly well occupied. The Post Office development programme on the trunk cable lines was, however, still further curtailed. The Treasury has now authorized an accelerated programme, and some substantial orders have been placed.

POWER CABLES

With regard to cables for a power transmission, we were successful in obtaining the largest contract for super-tension mains which has ever been placed in Australia. This consisted of no fewer than 645 large drum lengths of three-phase 33,000-volt cable, the whole consignment weighing about 5,000 tons. Other important super-tension and high-tension cable contracts were carried out for various municipal authorities, notably the Bristol and Hull Corporations.

TELEPHONE APPARATUS CONTRACTS

Our telephone shops have at the moment a considerable number of telephone exchanges (both automatic and manual) in course of manufacture. Contracts received from H.M. Post Office during the past year include three exchanges for the London area in connexion with the conversion of the system to automatic working—namely, Pollards (4,000 lines), Gulliver (4,400 lines), and Whitehall (8,400 lines), and exchanges and extensions in the provincial areas of Edinburgh, Stockport, Southampton, Swansea, Grimsby, Blackpool, Dorchester, East Grinstead, and Eastbourne.

We have also a large number of overseas contracts in hand, including exchanges and extensions of existing exchanges in Canada, Union of South Africa, Hong-kong, Rhodesia, Federated Malay States, Guernsey, Chile, Japan, Brazil, China, Italy, and Portugal. It will no doubt interest you to learn that the 8,500 line automatic exchange we have in course of construction for Lisbon will be the first public automatic telephone exchange installed in Portugal, and is for the conversion of the Lisbon public telephone system to automatic working. It is expected this will be brought into service this year.

SUCCESS OF THE "NEOPHONE" TELEPHONE

I mentioned to you at our last general meeting that our new type of telephone, the "Neophone," had after exhaustive tests been found to be a great advance in transmission efficiency and articulation, and had, in consequence, been adopted by H.M. Post Office as the standard instrument. It has since been adopted by a number of British overseas and foreign administrations, and I am pleased to tell you that the results obtained fully confirmed our expectations, and this advance in efficiency will be more and more realized with the extension of international long-distance telephony. The limits of telephone communication throughout the world are rapidly disappearing, and the market for Neophones, the special features of which have been fully protected by letters patent, should correspondingly increase.

The overseas market, chiefly due to foreign competition, is highly competitive. We are, however, holding our own in these fields, despite the assistance given in divers ways by foreign Governments to their export trade.

I may remind you of my remarks at the extraordinary general meeting held in June last, when our cooperation with two foreign groups of telephone manufacturers was announced. I then pointed out that the tendency of the present-day telephone industry was no longer confined to methods of direct sales but extended to the acquiring of telephone concessions abroad and the financing of operating companies. These business alliances, together with a modern factory and a highly trained staff, enable us to maintain our position in participating in any telephone work offering.

RADIO BATTERIES

The demand for heavy work has been well maintained, and that for radio batteries has increased. This increased demand has encouraged more manufacturers to enter what has been highly competitive business. New machinery has recently been installed at our works which should be of considerable assistance in cheapening production and in further improving the quality of our batteries.

With regard to marine specialities, our marine apparatus such as electric telegraphs, loud speaking telephones, torsionmeters, electric distance thermometers, &c., continue to give great satisfaction. There has also been a steady increase in the vessels fitted with our wireless sending and receiving sets and direction finders. A new type of radio telegraph auto-alarm was developed at our works which, though proving a very great technical advance, is less costly to produce, enabling us to give shipowners a considerable reduction in price.

The Electricity Commissioners have during the year placed a number of contracts for overhead schemes, of which we have secured one of the principal. It is anticipated that with the completion of the "Grid" a large number of distribution schemes will be developed. Competition for this work has been very severe, especially from firms formed purely for the carrying out of such contracts.

OVERSEAS TRADE

Apart from the very keen competition, both by foreign and home manufacturers, I am afraid that in view of the political situation in India, the financial situation in Australia and New Zealand, and the exceedingly high tariffs that have recently been imposed by Australia on imported goods, the prospects for the current year for increased exports are not favourable.

Siemens Electric Lamps and Supplies, Limited, a subsidiary of ours which we fully own and control, and which has its headquarters in London, branches in the principal provincial towns, and a lamp factory at Preston equipped with the most up-to-date machinery, has for several years past made continued and satisfactory progress and is now an important factor in the company's business. Shareholders can contribute to the company's prosperity by insisting on being supplied with Siemens' lamps, Xcel fires and domestic appliances, and other accessories marketed by the lamp company.

As referred to in the report, the managing director, Dr. H. R. Wright, has joined the board of Messrs. Siemens and Halske A.G., Berlin, and Dr. A. Franke, the executive head of Messrs. Siemens and Halske, has been appointed a director of this company. This arrangement forms a link which should still further facilitate the close cooperation between the two companies provided for by the agreement entered into last year, both in respect to technical matters as well as in the important question of financing concessions.

TRIBUTE TO MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

The rapid progress in technical developments, the ever-increasing commercial competition, and the need previously referred to of the company actively interesting itself in financing concessions, has thrown a heavy additional burden on the management and staff, and I am glad to express here and now the board's appreciation of their successful efforts and their excellent team work.

I now beg to move "That the directors' report and the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be and are hereby adopted, and that a final dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, for that year, making a total dividend for the year of 7½ per cent. less tax, be and is hereby declared on the company's Ordinary shares, payable on June 2 proximo."

The HT. HON. SIR WILLIAM BULL seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The election of Dr. A. Franke as a director was confirmed, and the retiring directors (Lord Queenborough, G.B.E., and Mr. W. O. Smith) were re-elected.

Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. were reappointed auditors, and the proceedings terminated.

THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN PENCIL COMPANY

INCREASED PROFITS

MR. W. HENDERSON-CLELAND ON TRADING CONDITIONS

The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Sovereign Pencil Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Britannia Pencil Works, Neasden, London, N.W.

Mr. WALTER HENDERSON-CLELAND (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. R. Somers Cox) read the notice convening the meeting, and Mr. W. HONEYMAN BROWN, representing the auditors (Messrs. J. W. Barratt and Co.), read the report of his firm.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The profit and loss account for the year shows an increase in profits of approximately £1,000 over the previous year. Depreciation has been written off on the scale normally adopted.

BALANCE-SHEET CHANGES

To turn to the balance-sheet, a comparison of the financial position as at December 31, 1929, with that of the previous year will show a net decrease in the assets of the company as follows: The item of "Freehold Land and Buildings, less depreciation," is decreased by £12,826, due to the sale of the Battersea property, to which I will refer again in a moment; "Leaseholds" are less by £230; "Plant" is lower by £2,260; "Stock in Trade" is less by £14,040; "Payments in Advance" by £450; and "Investments £550" now written out. From these must be deducted £6,200, being the increase on debtors and cash in hand—a total decrease of approximately £34,100.

The decrease in assets is reflected on the liabilities side of the balance-sheet by the reduction of £28,000 in loan from bankers, "Sundry Creditors" £100, and "Inland Revenue" £895. From these items must be deducted the sum of £4,700, being the increase in the amount of the reserve of £7,500, less £2,805, the amount by which the item of undivided profits is diminished.

The sale of the Battersea property involved the company in a loss of £2,750, but your directors considered it advisable to accept the best offer obtainable at the time rather than to continue to hold the property vacant in these difficult times when inquiries for factory buildings are few and far between. In the year under review no further purchases of cedar for stock were made.

REORGANIZATION OF THE FACTORIES

At our annual meeting last year I referred to the reorganization taking place in respect of the company's factories. This, I am glad to say, has been satisfactorily carried out, and we are satisfied that the efficiency of both our factories has been and will be further materially improved by this policy, the results of which are only now being realized to their full extent.

I must point out to you, however, what no doubt you know already, that trading conditions in nearly all trades are bad, and we must necessarily be affected by this to some extent. The official returns for last April show that month to have been the worst for trade since 1926. Conditions in Australia, where we do a considerable export trade, are difficult. Generally the outlook for the current year is somewhat overcast, but I feel that our shareholders appreciate the fact that all of those working in the business lose no opportunity of improving the situation.

COMPETITION BY TARIFF-PROTECTED COUNTRIES

As we are the only public limited company in Great Britain manufacturing pencils, I should like to mention that the United States, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and France import pencils into this country and compete freely with us, whereas the export of pencils into those countries is seriously hindered by the high tariffs imposed against them.

With these few remarks I will formally move the resolution: "That the report of the directors, together with the accompanying statement of the company's accounts to December 31, 1929, which have been duly audited, be received, approved, and adopted." I will ask Mr. Charnaud to second it.

Mr. P. B. W. CHARNAUD (managing director).—Before seconding that motion I should like to express the thanks and appreciation of the directors to the managers, staff, and employees of the company for their loyal support and cooperation during 1929. I have now much pleasure in seconding the resolution moved by the chairman.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

A dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares was declared; the retiring director, Mr. Lionel Clifford Haigh, was re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. J. W. Barratt and Co., were reappointed; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The report of the meeting of the INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL TRUST will be found on page 26

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY, May 22.—Business in both cotton and piece-goods is suspended owing to the political disturbances. All British merchandise is being boycotted, and dealers are stated to be determined not to buy goods either for forward delivery or from stocks already here until the political situation becomes more settled. There is, however, a small amount of trading in imported yarns, 40's grey yarn receiving most attention.

The exchange rates (three months' sight credit) on both London and Paris show no alteration on the week at 1s. 6d. and 77.40 respectively. The steamer freight for cotton to Liverpool has advanced 1s. since a week ago to 15s.

The receipts of cotton during the past week at Bombay amounted to 49,000 bales, the total for the season since September 1 last now standing at 5,119,000 bales, against 2,889,000 bales at the same time last season. Shipments from Bombay comprised 19,000 bales to the Continent, and 18,000 to Japan and China, while there are 9,000 bales afloat in harbour for Europe. From other Indian ports 15,000 bales were shipped to the U.K., and 15,000 to the Continent. Stocks have decreased slightly to 1,290,000 bales, comparing with 1,282,000 bales a year ago.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has issued the following statistics:—

	Stocks		Deliveries	
	May 1	April 1	During May	During April
Baled goods	11,000	12,000	11,000	13,100
Cased goods	27,000	27,000	17,000	20,700
Imported yarns	4,300	5,000	4,300	4,900

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 21.—EXCHANGE on London

THE INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL TRUST

FEATURES OF THE YEAR

EXPANSION IN REVENUE

DIVIDEND OF 18 PER CENT.

THE NEW DOCTRINE OF INVESTMENT

SIR GEORGE TOUCHE'S VIEWS

The FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Industrial and General Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR GEORGE A. TOUCHE, Bart., chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. H. Thomas) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with cheers, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—My first duty is to express the regret of our colleague, Colonel Trotter, at his inability to be here to-day. He has had an illness, and has gone into the country to recuperate. He very kindly offered to come up to attend this meeting, but we told him we were quite sure that the stockholders would not wish him to disturb his rest at this present time. (Hear, hear.)

A great deal has happened since we met a year ago. At that time the tide of values for Stock Exchange securities, which had been rising for three years, had reached high water mark. Already signs of an approaching change were apparent. Since then the times have been sadly out of joint. There have been troubles on every side, political, financial, and industrial. Trade has diminished and market values have receded. Those of some boom flotations have almost evaporated. The Stock Exchange is never wholly idle, but its present activities are at the lowest ebb for many years.

HOW THE TRUST COMPANIES HAVE FARED

Such times were a severe test of the stability of our financial institutions. It is particularly interesting to us to note how the trust companies have fared. The real investment trusts, as distinguished from finance companies, which sometimes bear the name of trust, have come through the ordeal extraordinarily well.

It is true that some of the newer ones have had to report a depreciation in the market value of their holdings. That was to be expected, and need not cause any uneasiness. Where securities are well selected, such depreciation is unlikely to be permanent. Most of the old-established trusts are able to say that there is no depreciation, but a substantial margin of appreciation, even at present prices. That is our happy position here.

The investments stand in the books at £7,813,880, and the margin of surplus value is a large one, large enough to justify the high estimation in which the Ordinary stock is held.

It will be seen from the summary of investments on page 10 that, while more than half our holdings are in securities carrying some measure of priority, the proportion in Ordinary and Deferred shares and stocks has risen slightly, from 45.03 per cent. to 46.33 per cent. This is in mild accordance with a new tendency in the business of investment.

THE OLD DOCTRINE OF INVESTMENT

In earlier days investors had an obsession for what were called gilt-edged securities. The interest was secure, and that seemed all that mattered. But the capital was not secure unless a sinking fund was provided. There are many holders of Consols who lost nearly half their capital. There are many lenders on irredeemable mortgages, at 4 per cent., who cannot realize the principal sum without heavy loss. Even the income, although secure, is in substance less, for it has lost its former purchasing power.

In the early days of this trust a condition was inserted in the articles of association that a certain reserve was to be invested and retained in trustee securities. It proved a most expensive provision. Year by year we had to make good the depreciation on this fund, while also losing any hope of appreciation by a wiser use of the capital.

THE NEW DOCTRINE

The old doctrine that investments should be in high-grade fixed-interest securities has been replaced by a new one, for which there is statistical support. The new one is that the investor who faces the supposed risk of ordinary shares does best both in capital and revenue value.

An excellent book, "The Quicksands of the City and a Way Through for Investors," has been written by Mr. Hartley Withers, the distinguished economist, and a man of very sane views on financial questions, in which he deals with this changed attitude to investment, and gives his reasons for favouring it.

Like most doctrines, it can be followed too blindly. Many a man has put his money into ordinary shares and lost it all. It is in the aggregate that the doctrine holds good.

Individual investments may be disappointing. They may be well selected, but industrial and other conditions may alter and change their prospects completely. It is only when dealing with an aggregation of investments that one is on sure ground in maintaining the advantage of the ordinary share. A trust company can do this in a measure which is open to few individual investors.

THE SAFEST ORDINARY STOCK INVESTMENT

The investor who buys ordinary shares should distribute his risks, keep them constantly under review, and know when to change them.

The exception to this rule is when he buys the ordinary stocks or shares of an investment trust, where all this is done for him. These are unlike any other ordinary stocks or shares. He is not then risking his capital go one enterprise or industry which might go wrong, with grave loss to him.

His holding, although in an ordinary stock, is distributed over so many enterprises and industries and countries that they can never all go wrong together. Moreover there is always a large proportion of them in the remunerative types of debentures and preference shares.

Take our present company as an example. Anyone who invests £1,000 in our ordinary stock acquires a part interest in over 1,000 separate investments.

On this side of the table we have long preached that the ordinary stocks of a well-established trust are the best form of investment the average prudent man or woman can make.

I am therefore glad to read the conclusion of so experienced an authority as Mr. Hartley Withers.

It is (I quote almost textually) that investment trust companies, if managed on proper lines, provide the best means of securing, in safety, the advantages that have been shown to follow a purchase of common stocks and shares, rather than fixed-interest securities.

To those who are attracted by the new doctrine of investment, I would say, invest in ordinary stocks by all means, but do so through the medium of the ordinary stocks of a trust company.

REVENUE AND DIVIDENDS

Whether we look at capital values or the figures of the revenue account, we are able to claim that the Industrial and General Trust goes from strength to strength. A year ago the dividends, interest, and other income received, less income-tax, were £494,427. For the year under review they were £519,291. The balance carried to the revenue appropriation account is £401,880. This compares with £378,237 last year. The Preference dividend for the year, less income-tax, takes £62,409.

An interim dividend of 6 per cent., less tax, was paid on the Ordinary stock in November, and a final dividend of 12 per cent. is now proposed, making 18 per cent. for the year. These Ordinary stock dividends amount to £248,325.

After deducting the Preference and Ordinary stock dividends from the year's revenue there remains a balance of £91,146. Out of this £10,000 is reserved for taxation, and £75,000 is added to the "B" reserve, while the carry forward is increased by £6,146; that is, from £88,372 to £94,518.

A larger sum is put to taxation reserve than last year because, thanks to Mr. Snowden's Budget, we have to deduct from our stockholders a higher rate than that prevailing when the income, out of which the dividends are paid, was received. If dreams come true, and there is a reduction of income-tax some day, we may have to deduct from dividends a less rate than that withheld when we received the income, and the reserve will be available.

THE RESERVE FUND

The transfer of £75,000 to the "B" reserve increases the reserves to £1,275,000. To that may be added the premium on issues account, £248,393, and the balance carried forward, £94,518. These are all reserves, and make a total of £1,617,911, without including the provision for contingencies.

In the new Articles of Association, which you will be asked to approve to-day, it is proposed to omit the provision which requires £250,000 of the reserves to be invested separately. The provision is a most unusual one. If it was ever useful it has long been an anomaly. In the case of a trust company it is immaterial whether the investments of the reserve are earmarked or not. The existing provision originated in days when the distinction between an investment trust and a trading or finance company was not always appreciated.

In a trading or finance concern a reserve invested in the business is not of the same value as one separately invested in realizable securities. In a trust company the capital and stock-in-trade consist almost entirely of realizable securities. The earmarking of some of them to represent a reserve fund is, therefore, of no real value.

THE BUDGET: "AN OBSTACLE TO NATIONAL PROSPERITY"

The existence of strong reserves should give us confidence concerning the future, in spite of the gravity of the present outlook. One of the most discouraging aspects of the economic situation is the extent to which earnings are being transferred from creative employment to non-productive uses. This has been a growing feature of post-War Budgets. It is a hindrance to industrial development, and is carried farther than ever before in the present Budget. That Budget stands as an obstacle in the path to national prosperity.

An income-tax of 4s. 6d. absorbs a large slice of the funds which otherwise would be devoted to trade revival, and drives and keeps foreign capital out of British securities. The surtax, rising to 7s. 6d., thus making imposts of 12s. in the £ on the larger incomes, is destructive of thrift and enterprise and employment. Estate duties, by means of which Mr. Snowden hopes to extract £80,000,000 this year, withdraw capital from productive uses, and are wholly indefensible on economic grounds. They too are a fruitful cause of unemployment.

The policy of raiding the pockets of the living, and confiscating the property of the dead, must inevitably drive capital and enterprise from these shores. It is bound to arrest the creation of the wealth which the Government are now busily dispersing, with the result that the whole nation will be impoverished. I wish I could regard our destructive system of taxation as a passing madness, but there is little prospect of improvement while Budgets are made by party politicians and not by economists. Lord Birkenhead, in his brilliant vision of "The World in 2030," thinks Budgets may then be made by economists and not by politicians. One hundred years is rather a long time to wait for a return to sanity. (Laughter.) A much shorter interval will serve for the wreckage of British industry.

THE FUTURE

In looking to the future it would be foolish to ignore the fact that the present drift of things is a grave menace to the national well-being. Until some sweeping change is made I fear trade and industry are condemned to remain depressed by the burden of a preposterous taxation.

The one bright feature in the industrial outlook is the growing recognition of the vast possibilities of Empire markets. (Cheers.) Lord Beaverbrook's vision of an Imperial economic unity has brought new hope to the nation. Its endorsement by the House of Lords last night is a striking tribute to its far-seeing statesmanship. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the proposed dividends.

Mr. W. SANDFORD POOLE (deputy chairman and managing director) seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The special resolution adopting a new set of articles was carried.

Mr. W. J. STEVENS moved a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman for his speech and for his work during the year, to their managing director, to the board generally, to their investment manager, Mr. Stride, to Mr. Thomas, and to the staff for the excellent results they had obtained during the past year.

Mr. COLIN D. BRODIE seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN having responded the proceedings terminated.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, May 22.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 88.35 (previous closing, 88.20); 3% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.40 (101.30); 4% Rentes, 1917, 102.50 (102.25); 4% Rentes, 1918, 100.25 (100.20); 5% Rentes, 1920, 133.80 (133.70); 6% Rentes, 1920, 104.95 (104.80); 6% Rentes, 1927, 104.97 (104.95); 5% Credit National, 1919, 620 (617); 5% Credit National, 1920, 563 (563); 6% Credit National, 1921, 550 (553); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 528 (528); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 560 (560); 6% Credit National, 1924, 559 (555); 4% Egyptian Unified, 381.80 (381.70); 3½% Italian Rentes, 92.60 (92.60); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 373 (373.50); 5% Russian, 1906, 7.10 (7.10); 4½% Russian, 1909, 3.40 (3.30); 4% Turkish Unified, 63 (63.50); Banque de France, 24,160 (24,230); Banque de Paris, 3,020 (3,045); Banque Parisienne, 2,070 (2,075 x.d.); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,950 (1,965); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,750 (3,750); Credit Lyonnais, 3,240 (3,240); Banque d'Athenes, 222 (Unquoted); Banque d'Orient, 544 (541); Banque Ottomane, 1,152 (1,150); Suez Canal Shares, 18,790 (18,775); Chargeurs Réunis, 702 (695); Messageries Maritimes, 225 (226); Transatlantique, 957 (955); Raffinerie Say, 1,949 (1,950); Sucreries d'Egypte, 656 (649); Wagons Lits, 610 (610); Thomson Houston, 985 (996); Lautaro Nitrate, 438 (434); Ford of France, 316 (309); Rio Tinto, 5,055 (5,050); Tharsis, 564 (564); De Beers, 1,095 (1,098); De Beers, Preferred, 1,548 (1,543); Jaggersfontein Estate, 222 (226); Central Mining, 2,240 (2,240); Chartered, 231 (231); Brakpan, 367 (373); Crown Mines, 417 (417); Geduld, 62 (62); Geduld, 433 (435); General Mining, 90 (91); Consolidated Goldfields, 235 (240); Johannesburg Consolidated, 245 (251); Randfontein Estate, 37 (36); Rand Mines, 381 (382); Tanganyika, 324 (325); Transvaal Consolidated, 186 (190); Union Corporation, 437x.d. (455); Mozambique, 72 (72); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 38 (38); Caoutchoucs, 196 (197); Eastern International, 142 (142); Gula Kalumpong, 178 (177); Kuala Lumpur, 238 (238); Malacca, 236 (236); Mexican Eagle, 168 (170); Royal Dutch, 41,750 (41,510); Shell Transport, 603 (605); Platine, 1,935 (1,925); Oceana Consolidated, 15 (15). Exchange on New York, 25.49⅞ (25.51); exchange on London, official average, 123.93 (123.97); cheques, closing market rate, 123.94 (123.95). Private Discount Rate, 2¼% (2¼%); short money, 2% (2%, offered).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, May 22.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 102¾ (previous 102¾); 5% Dutch, 101½ (101½); 2½% Dutch, 64⅜ (64⅝); 3% Dutch, 78⅜ (77⅝); Peruvian, 10⅝ (10⅛); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 52¼ (51⅝); New York Ontario, 13¼ (—); United States Steel, 168¼ (169½); Union Pacific, 225 (—); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 405¾ (405½); Anaconda, 122 (124½); Dell Batavia Rubber, 91 (90¼); Dell Batavia Tobacco, 349 (357); Dell Mij, 369 (367); Senembah Mij, 3983 (3970½); Amsterdam Rubber, 139 (141); Margarine Unie, 293 (295½); Philips Lamps, 408½ (412½); exchange on Berlin, 59.35½ (59.35); London, 12.08⅞ (12.08⅝); New York, 2.48⅛ (2.48¼); Paris, 9.75¼ (9.75¼).

BERLIN, May 22.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Erdoel, 99.75 (previous, 100.60); Dynamit Nobel, 89.75 (unquoted); Kali Industrie Kassel, 209.50 (209.50); Salzdetfurth, 419 (419.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 237.50 (235); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 182 (181.50).

Reuter's quotations :—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 11.37 (previous, 11.37); Mexican Consols, 17.37 (unquoted); Reichsbank, 302.50 (300.75); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 177 (177.50); Commerz and Privat Bank, 153.50 (153); Darmstadter and National Bank 233.50 (233.50); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 142 (142.10); Dresdner Bank, 143.50 (143.25); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerke, 140.25 (139.50); Harpener, 126 (125.50); Allgemeine Elekt., 172.25 (170.75); Farbenindustrie, 188 (186.30); Farbenindustrie, 6% Debs., 113 (112); Hamburg Amerika, 114.80 (114.62); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 115.25 (115.25); A.E.G., 107.75 (106.50); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 97.80 (98); Svenska Tandsticks, 538.75 (537); Polyphon, 298.50 (297.25); Siemens and Halske, 257.75 (255.30); Schuckert, 200 (197.50). Exchange on London, 20.36½ (20.36½); Paris, 16.43 (16.42½); Amsterdam, 168.49 (168.47); New York, 4.19 (4.19). Short term (30-55 days), 3¼% (3¼%); long term (55-90 days), 3¼% (3¼%); call money, 2%-4% (2½%-4½%).—*Reuter.*

VIENNA, May 22.—Closing quotations :—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 108.70 (previous, 108.60); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 14.50 (14.40); Oest. Nationalbank, 327.75 (328); Wiener Bankverein, 18.30 (18.30); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 51 (51); Oest. Credit-Anstalt (1929), 47.60 (47.60); Niederoes Kohlenwerke, 161.50 (161); Oesterr. Donau-Dampfschiffahrt, 30.10 (31); A.G. Union Elekt., 27.01 (27.10); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 182 (182); Oest. Siemens Schuckert 217 (217); Salgo-Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 49.95 (50.45); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 29.75 (30.15); Berg and Huettenwerke, 791 (786.50); Feitze and Stillhammer, 59.25 (59.25); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 4.35 (4.60). Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.98 (285.08); London, 34.45¾ (34.45¾); New York, 689 (690); Paris, 27.79½ (27.78).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, May 22.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.71¾ (previous, 92.71); Consolidato 5%, 84.50 (84.65); Banca d'Italia, 2,005 (2,005); Banca Commerciale, 1,422 (1,423); Banco Nationale di Credito, 575 (576); Banco di Roma, 112 (112); Credito Italiano, 771 (770); Consilieh Navigazione, 89 (88½); Meridionali, 1,380 (1,350); Navigazione Generale, 500¼ (500½); Cantoni Coats, 680 (690); Sole Chatillon, 250½ (251); Snia Viscosa, 57 (65); Iva, 200½ (201½); Monte Amiata, 299½ (300½); Montecatini, 242½ (243); Fiat, 395 (396½); Adriatica, 243 (245¾); Edison, 765¾ (764); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 109½ (109½); Terni, 374 (376½); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 823 (824); Adamello, 312 (312).

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	June 3	June 24	July 8
Pay-day	June 5	June 26	July 10

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	55¼ 55⅛	..
88 15/16 81⅝	Do., 4%	88¼ 88⅛	..
103¼ 99 7/16	War Loan, 5%	101 15/16 102 1/16	−⅛
101⅝ 99½	Do., 4%	101¾ 102	..
91¾ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	90 90¼	−⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	94¼ 94⅜	..
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Bds.	94¼ 94⅜	..
80¼ 72 7/16	Conversion, 3½%	78¼ 78½	−⅛
100 93	Do., 4½%	99 99¼	..
.. ..	Do., 5%	102⅝ 102⅝	−⅛
101⅛ 97¼	Treas., 5% '23-35	102⅛ 102¼	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	101 101¼	..
98 13/32 94⅞	Do., 4% '32-34	101⅝ 101⅞	..
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	101 101¼	..
80¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾%	58⅛ 59¼	+¼
66 60¼	Do., 3%	64 65	..
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3%	64⅛ 65	..
84¾ 80	T'vaal, 3% '23-53	81 83	..
266 239	Bank of England	249 252	..
82⅜ 77¼	Egyptian, 3%	81 83	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½%	67⅛ 68⅜	..
61¼ 50½	Do., 3%	52⅝ 53¼	+¼
51½ 44	Do., 2½%	43 45	−1
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½%	101⅛ 101⅝	+⅛
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4% '50-55	85 84	..
109 103 1/16	Sudan, 5½%	106¼ 107¼	..
66⅝ 60	Do., 4%	63½ 64	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½%	75¾ 76⅝	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	101 102	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Lon., 5%	105 106	..
65¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	65½ 66½	..
67 58¾	Do., "A"	66¼ 66¾	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	85¾ 86¾	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½%	70 71	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A"	.. ..	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4%, "B"	81½ 82½	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼%	96½ 97¼	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99½ 99⅝	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	93¼ 93¾	..
91⅛ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	90⅜ 91	..
83¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	84 84½	+⅛
95¼ 91 1/16	Cape, 4% '16-36	94½ 95	..
82⅝ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	82⅝ 83¼	..
81⅞ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	82⅛ 82¾	..
113¾ 103½	G.Brit.& Ire., 5%	109½ 110	..
101¼ 99	Kenya, 4% '48-58	101⅛ 102	..
85½ 81⅝	N'tal, 3½% '34-44	85¼ 85⅝	..
76⅛ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	76½ 77	..
88 83⅛	N.S.W., 3% '35	85¾ 85¼	..
77 69½	Do., 5½% '30-50	75¾ 76¼	..
94⅝ 90½	Do., 4% '33	94 94⅜	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	89 89½	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	92¼ 92⅝	..
104 98¾	N.Zeal., 5% '46	101¼ 102¼	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	95½ 93	..
89⅜ 82⅛	Do., 4% '40-60	85½ 86	..
88⅜ 84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	89 89½	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% 1945	79½ 80	..
104⅛ 98½	Nig. 5% '47-57	102½ 103	..
100 99	Qld., 5% '40-60	85¾ 87¼	..
84 73¾	Do., 4% '40-50	74¼ 75¼	..
104¼ 98⅞	S. Af., 5% '45-75	101¼ 101¼	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	85 86½	..
99⅜ 89	S.A.'st.,5% '45-75	88½ 89	..
107⅝ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '45-75	100 101¼	..
99⅜ 79½	Tas'a, 3½% '40-60	82 82½	..
99½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	88½ 89	..
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% '29-49	69¾ 70¼	..
99⅝ 91	W.As.,5% '43-75	88½ 89	..
90⅜ 86	Do., 3½% '29-50	87½ 88	..
81¼ 72	Do., 4% '43-62	73 73½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices May 19	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87¾	Arg., 4% Rescision..	87 88	..
83½	Do., 4% 1900 ..	83 84	..
93½	Do., Fort Cap., 5% ..	93 94	..
103⅜	Austrian, 6% ..	103½ 104⅜	..
109½	Belgian, 7% ..	109 110	..
94½	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	94¼ 95¼	..
51¼	Brazil, 4% .. 1889 ..	52½ 53½	..
61	Do., 4% Rescision.	63 64	+½
64	Do., 5% 1913 ..	65 66	..
76½	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	76½ 77½	..
85¾	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	87 88	..
59	Buenos Aires, 5½% ..	58½ 59½	..
83	Bulgaria, 7% ..	82 84	..
96¼	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	95½ 96½	..
91	Do., 5% 1911 ..	90 92	..
107⅛	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	107 109	..
97¾	Chinese, 5%, 1896 ..	97½ 98½	..
82½	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	82 83	..
96	Do., 5% 1912 ..	45½ 46½	..
65¾	Do., 5% 1913 ..	63½ 64½	..
63	Do., Shanghai-R., 5%	62 64	..
26	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	24 28	..
30	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	29 32	..
109½	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109½ 110½	..
77¼	Egyptian Unified ..	76½ 77½	..
20½	French, 5% ..	20¼ 20⅝	+⅛
20⅞	Do., 4% ..	19¾ 20¼	..
103½	Mldl, 6% ..	103¾ 104⅜	..
103½	Nord, 6% ..	103½ 104⅛	..
104⅛	Orleans, 6% ..	103⅝ 105¾	+¼
104½	P.L.M., 6% ..	104⅝ 105⅜	..
109¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	108¾ 109¾	..
106¼	German, 7% ..	106 107	..
63	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	61 64	..
78½	Do., 5% 1914 ..	78 80	..
100¾	Do., 7% Refugee ..	100¼ 101¼	..
92	Do., 6% Stabilization	91½ 92½	..
102⅜	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102¼ 103¼	..
18½	Italian, 3½% ..	18 19	..
111	Do., Cdt. Consort "B"	101½ 102½	..
75¾	Japan, 4%, 1899 ..	75 76	..
89¾	Do., 5%, 1907 ..	89½ 90½	..
101½	Do., 6% 1924 ..	101¼ 101¾	..
93	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92½ 93½	+¼
19	Mexican, 5% ..	18 20	..
83½	Peru, 6%, 1928 ..	82 84	−1
88	Polish, 7% ..	87½ 88½	..
47	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	46½ 47½	..
47¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46¾ 47¾	..
2¼	Russian, 5%, 1889 ..	1 3	..
2¾	Do., 5% 1906 ..	1 3	..
103	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102½ 103½	..
13	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	12½ 13½	..
68	Uruguay, 3½% ..	67½ 68½	..
..	Peruvian Corp. ..	9½ 10	−¼
52	Do., Pref. ..	51¼ 51⅝	−½
104½	German Potash, 7% ..	103¾ 104¾	..
90½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	91½ 92½	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

84¾	Great Western ..	84½ 85¼	+1
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	82 83	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½ 99½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	95½ 96½	..
49⅝	L. Mid. and Scottish..	49¼ 50	+⅛
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78¾ 79¾	+¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	76¼ 77¼	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	69 70	..
9⅝	L. and N. East., Def..	9½ 10	+⅛
28⅜	Do., Pref. ..	27½ 28½	+⅜
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	57 58	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	72½ 73½	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	64⅝ 65¾	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	52¼ 53¼	..
66½	Metropolitan ..	66 67	..
77½	Met. Dist. ..	77 78	..
30¾	Southern Defd. ..	36⅜ 36⅞	+⅛
71¼	Do., Defd. ..	70¾ 71¼	+⅛
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78¾ 79¾	+¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98¼ 99¼	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91 92	+¼
22⅞	Underground, £1 ..	22/10½ 23/4½	−3d
108½	Do., Income ..	109 111	+1

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85½	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	86¼ 87¼	+¼
—	Argentine, Gt. West..	79½ 81½	..
—	Argentine, N. Eastern	80½ 81½	..
91	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	85½ 88½	−1½
82½	B.A. and Pacific ..	80 81	−½
72½	B.A. Western	68½ 69½	−2
213½	Canadian Pacific ..	212½ 213½	+½
76	Central Argentine ..	71½ 73½	−2
83¾	Central Uruguay ..	82½ 83½	..
17	Cordoba Central ..	13 15	−3
25	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	18 22	−5
32½	Costa Rica	31½ 32½	−½
81½	Entre Rios	81 83	−½
..	Ext. Cent. America ..	27 30	+½
55½	Leopoldina	53½ 55½	..
6	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½ 8½	..
4¾	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4¾ 4⅞	..
187	San Paulo	185 189	..
17½	United of Havana ..	16 18	−1

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7⅛	..	Lloyds, A...	63/0	..
Alexanders..	3⅝	..	Martins ..	7½	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅜	+1/16	Merc. Ind. C.	12 15/16	..
Bk. of Aust.	11¼	..	Midland, £1	75/9	+3d
B. Ld. & S.A.	8⅞	+1/32	Do., £12 (£2 10s. pd.)	9⅛	..
Bk. of Mtl...	63	..	National ..	2⅝	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	56	..	Nat. Dist., B	91 16	..
Bk. of N.Z.	57/0	..	Nat. Egypt	30⅝	..
Barclays, A	8	+1/16	Nat. India..	44	..
Do., B	56/6	..	Nat. Prov.,£4	13¾	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/0	..	Ryl. of Can.	61½	..
B. Overseas	5⅝	..	Stand. S.A.	14 15/16	+1/16
Can. Com...	53	+1	Un. of Aust.	10 1/16	−⅛
Char. India	17¼	..	Un. Discount	9 1/16	..
District ..	3 1/16	+1/32	Westminster	79/0	..
Eng. S. & A.	5¾	−1/16	Do., £1 ..	51/0	..
Hambros ..	9 1/16	..	Wms.Dens.A	39/3	−6d
Hongkong ..	112	..			

INSURANCE

Alliance,New	19⅝	..	Nthn. Assur.	15⅝	−⅛
Atlas Assur.	12 1/16	..	Phœnix, f.p.	14¼	+⅛
Britannic ..	11	..	Prudential	2¾	..
Com. Un. ..	22⅞	−⅛	Do., " B "	36/6	..
Eagle Star ..	11⅝	−⅛	Royal ..	7⅞	+1/16
Empl'rsLiab.	72/6	..	R. Exchange	5 13/16	..
Gen. Accdt.	14½	..	Scottish, "A"	15¼	..
Guardian ..	11	..	Sea	72/0	−1/0
Ldn. and L.	27¼	..	Sun Insur....	37	..
Ldn. Assur.	9⅜	..	Sun Life ..	53	..
N. Brit. & M.	32¾	+⅜	Y'sh'e (50/-)	6	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	6d	..	Engl. Cotton	127/32	..
Bleachers ..	18/0	−3d	Fine Spinners	22/0	..
Borax, Def.	12/6	..	Hoyle, ...	4/6	..
Brad. Dyers	22/3	..	Impl. Chem.	24/6	−3d
Brit.Celanese	15/7½	..	Do., Defd. ..	7/7½	−1d
Do. 2nd Pf.	10/6	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/3	−3d
B. Cot. Dyers	5/1½	..	Linen Thread	13/32	..
Brit. Enka ..	7/32	..	Lister	13/6	..
Calico Print.	10/6	..	Patons & B.	18/9	−3d
Can.Celanese	2⅜	+⅛	Rylands ..	19/6	−6d
C'n'se Amer.	4½	−⅛	Salt Union..	1¼	..
Coats	62/0	..	Salts (S'th'e)	2/3	..
Cook, Son ..	7/0	..	Snia Viscosa	13/9	..
Courtaulds..	2¾	−1/32	Wardle&Dav.	1⅜	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	26/9	+3d	Hydro Elec.	46½	−⅛
Atlas	27/10½	..	Johnson&Ph.	38/0	..
BarcelonaTn.	35	+⅛	Metro. Elec.	40/6	..
B'mouthPf.	56/6*	+3d	Mex.El. Com.	6¾	+1
Braz. Tract.	49¾	−⅜	Do., 1st Pf.	76	..
Brit. Insuld.	73/0	..	Mid.Counties	28/0	..
Brush Elec.	126	..	N'we'n Elec.	22/9	..
Callender's	72/0	..	Perak River	11/0	..
City of Lond.	34/0	..	Siemens ..	24/0	..
CountyLond.	47/3	..	Teleg. Const.	20¼	..
English Elec.	3/6	..	Vic. Falls ..	3⅝	..
Gen. Elec.	49/0	−2/3	Whitehall,Pf.	24/9	..
Henley's Tel.	6 1/16	..	Yorkshire ..	32/9	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	14/0	..	ImperialTob.	4 15/16	−1/32
Am.Dent. Of.	4/3	..	Imp.Tob.Can	41/3	..
Apollinaris	8/0	+6d	Int. Nickel	35	−⅛
Asbd. Cement	25/7½	−1½d	Krueger & T.	30¼	−⅛
Beverit, Def.	40/3	..	Lautaro, Pf.	51¼

Quarry Chain. 6% Pref., 20/3
Quarry Rlnks., 8/6
Quick, 20/-; 5/- 4/9 -/9 -/9
Do. 7% Pref., 21/6 20/-; -
Do. 6% Deb., 20/-
Quick Parkinson. 6% Pref., 19/4½; 19/-
Quinquet (Jos.), 5% Pre-Pref., 18/6
Quinton Hall, 20/-
Do. 7½% Pref., 22/3
Quirk Oil and Cake, 14/6
Radiation, Blackwood, 3/3½† 3/-†† -/9½ -/3¼
Rainy and Wilsworth, 9% Pref., 1/-
Rainy and Wilsworth, 9% Pref., 1/-
Do. Ord., 1/-
Rank Investment, 2/6½
Ransome, Sims & Jefferies, 6% Deb., 102½‡
Rapid Hatch, 6% Deb., 102½‡
Ratcliffe (J.), 11/6
Ravenhead, 21/-
Rawlplug, 6% Pref., 21/9
Rayon de Soie, 22/3 2/7½ 3/4½†† 2/4½
Do. 7½% Pref., 22/7½ -/3 -/9
Do. 6% Pref., 20/9 -/3 -/9
Do. 5% Deb., 97½ 3 ½
Do. 10% Pref., 38/9 -/9
Reardon Smith, 10% Pf. Pref., 24/3 -/3 -/11½ -/3¼ -/7½
Reckitt & Sons, 11/-
Do. 7½% Pref., 18/9 -/6 -/3 -/9 -/3†† -/10½ 18/- -/7½ -/9 -/6½ -/- -/-
Record, 4/- -/6 4/-
Redpath, Alcroft, 6½% Pref., 13/-†
Reed's, 15% Pref., 16/9 -/6 -/9 -/3
Do. 10% Pref., 24/9 -/6 -/9 -/3
Refrigerator Stores, 7% Pig. Pref., 19/3 -/7½ -/6
Reiter (Cotton, 6½% Pref., 21/10½; 21/6
Reliance Rubber, 13/6† -/3 -/3¼ -/3¼ -/6½ -/8¼‡
Rennie, 5% Pref., 22/3
Do. 6% Deb., 103¾ 3 3 ½ 3¼
Reuter, Cable, 7½% Pref., 25/-
Rhd. Rowling Cotton, 38/11½
Rhodes Gunirol, 8% Prefd., 21/-
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 19/11½†† 10/- -/3 -/3 18/9 10/- -/3 18/7½
Rhodesian Corp., 2/-
Rhodesian Selection Trust, 6% Deb., 89 8
Rhodesian Silver Lead-Zinc, 1/-
Rhodesian Tea Estates, 2/6
Rhodesian Tobacco Corporation, 2/-
Rhodesian Tobacco Estates, 2/-
Rhodesian Tobacco Trust, 2/-
Rhodesian Wankie Collieries, 1/-
Rhodesian Wankie Collieries, 1/-
Rhodesian Wankie Collieries, 1

EDUCATIONAL
(Continued from page 27)

ABLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and GIRLS and Tutors preparing for any Exams. or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.—Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the Continent, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS in making free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION. State the age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given.—'Phone, write, or call, 35, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone: Mansion House 5053.

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Application for further information should be made to the Master.

May, 1930.

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A Modern Building, containing
NINETEEN RESIDENTIAL SERVICE FLATS and FOURTEEN LETTING ROOMS.
ACTUAL and ESTIMATED GROSS INCOME:
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Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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Lease 999 years. Ground-rent £150 per annum.
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ALL BEST BED ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR.
Nine bed rooms, two baths, three or four reception rooms; central heating; parquet floors, &c.
Extremely reasonable price required for lease of over 40 years.
WAY & WALLER,
5, Hanover-square, W.1.
Mayfair 8022.

WESTMINSTER.—CLOSE TO ST. JAMES' PARK.
FREEHOLD.
A Delightful LITTLE HOUSE; five bed and dressing, bath, two reception, &c.; parquet floors, independent hot water. Very easily managed.
Reduced price for immediate sale.
Strongly recommended by ARMY and NAVY STORES, Estate Dept., 105, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD CHELSEA RESIDENCE.
A unique entertaining facilities; recently brought right up-to-date at enormous expense; 13 bed, four bath, four reception, ball room; garage; 80ft. garage; every convenience essential.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available HOUSES, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BELGRAVIA.—£4,000 would be considered for a Lease of 52 years at a ground-rent of £50 per annum for a charming little PROPERTY with five bed rooms, two bath rooms, and two reception rooms, close to Eaton-square.—Apply Properties, 15, Bruton-street, W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—To be SOLD, or would be Let, Unfurnished, an attractive HOUSE with six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and offices; good garden; service lift; independent hot water; 41 years' Lease, or would be Let on Lease at £250 per annum with small premium.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

ALMOST ADJOINING ST. JAMES'S PARK.
BUCKINGHAM GATE, S.W. (Just off).—A charming reconstructed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE for SALE; five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and complete up-to-date offices; constant hot water; parquet floors; fitted lavatory basins, &c.; corner house. Price £5,500.—Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and PULLEN, 2, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

CAMPDEN HILL (close to Kensington Gardens).—Excellent RESIDENCE, comprising six bed rooms, bath, three good reception rooms, and kitchen. Lease eight years. Premium only £100.—Sole Agents, MARSH & PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Western 1203.

CAMPDEN HILL.—Modernised and redecorated COTTAGE RESIDENCE to be LET; four bed, bath, double reception rooms. Lease £350.—MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Western 1203.

CAMPDEN HILL HOUSE MEWS.
11, CAMPDEN HILL HOUSE MEWS.
A quiet position, to be SOLD by AUCTION on May 30th next.—Particulars GASKELL and Co., 103, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

CHELSEA.—Charming NON-BASEMENT BIJOU RESIDENCE with garage for SALE; four bed, bath, reception; constant hot water. Trust sacrifice, ground-rent, £3,500 or offer.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

CHELSEA.—FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE; two bed, two reception, bath, kitchen; modernized; very superior; ready for occupation.—Apply Owner, 38, Upper Cheyne-row, Chelsea. 11-5. Sloane 2262.

CHELSEA.—A Bargain, £2,250.—MODERN RESIDENCE, open position, gardens front and back; six-seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.; long lease at only £40 per annum.—Agents, WHITE, BERRY and TAYLOR, 50, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

CHEYNE-WALK.—Rent £300 per annum and a reasonable premium. A genuine QUEEN ANNE HOUSE with original staircase and panelling. Excellent order throughout.
Four bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms.
Single and Double Garages.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

STRAWBERRY HILL DISTRICT.
LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.
Excellent position for doctor, professional man, or private residence.
CORNER RESIDENCE, in good position, within five minutes of station, &c.; three fine bed rooms, tiled bath room, two handsome reception rooms, tiled kitchen, "Ideal" boiler; attractive garden, with lawns, crazy paving, &c.; full-sized garage. Perfect repair. Price (only £50 FREEHOLD. Strongly recommended by Owner's Agents, HOUGHTONS of RICHMOND.

HOUGHTONS of RICHMOND.
Adjoining Richmond Station. Tele., Richmond 3141 (4 lines); also at Kew Gardens and Putney Hill.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE.
The long LEASE of ONE of the finest RESIDENCES in the above favoured square.
NEARLY £6,000 HAS RECENTLY BEEN EXPENDED upon IMPROVEMENTS.
The accommodation comprises:—
Large entrance hall, five stately reception rooms, 16 bed rooms, six bath rooms (four tiled), and capital domestic offices.
Parquet floors on ground and first floors.
Electric passenger lift. Central heating and electric power.
Block garden and fountain.
LEASE ABOUT 60 YEARS. GROUND-RENT £700.
A QUICK SALE IS DESIRED AT THE LOW PRICE OF
£15,500.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

WITH TENNIS COURT.
HAMILTON-TERRACE, N.W.—A detached double-fronted RESIDENCE, with seven bed, two baths, three reception rooms, &c.; service lift; large garden; lease 40 years; PRICE £4,000.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

HAMPSTEAD.—FREEHOLD, beautifully-appointed, tastefully decorated RESIDENCE, near Met. Station. Carriage sweep. Hall, three reception, bath, seven bed, three bath rooms, offices; central heating and all modern comforts; attractive garden; room for garage.—NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

A VERY DESIRABLE MODERN HOUSE.
HAMPSTEAD.
Near Station. Quiet and Sunny.
NON-BASEMENT. ENTIRELY REDECORATED.
Six bed, bath, three reception, kitchen, &c.; nice garden, term 74 years. Ground-rent £13 10s. Price only £1,975.—Sole Agents, MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

KENSINGTON, in quiet and select position.—A medium-sized FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with large rooms, backing on and with access to public garden. Possession; mortgagee arranged.—Sole Agents, SLADDEN & SON, 227, STUART, 44, Royal-crescent, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 7511.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, in fashionable square.—Up-to-date FAMILY RESIDENCE, with own double garage and rooms over; nine bed, three bath, four reception.
Polished oak floors. | *Tiled bath rooms.*
Independent hot water. | *New fireplaces.*
Parquet floors throughout basement.
Large 19 years' term at £350 per annum, to include garage. Strictly reasonable premium.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 36, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close Park and Tube).—A fine HOUSE of real distinction and character; very large lounge hall, three good reception rooms, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, fine galleried staircase; central heating, parquetry floors; perfectly decorated. Lease 54 years. Moderate rental. Bargain price for immediate sale.—Sole agents, EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6040.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close).—SMALL HOUSE to be LET or SOLD; five bed, bath, three reception.—ARMY and NAVY STORES, Estate Dept., 105, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

LENNOX-GARDENS, S.W.1.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET at once for 10 or 14 weeks at reasonable rental; eight bed rooms, two baths, four reception rooms.—Recommended by THOLE and NEWMAN, 5, Egerton-terrace, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

LOW-BUILT HOUSE
WITH OLD PANELLING,
quietly situated near Grosvenor-square. A Period House in very fine order. Central heating. Ground-floor domestic offices.
Eight bed rooms. Two bath rooms.
Attractive long drawing room.
Dining room, study room, and lounge hall.
LONG LEASE.
NORFOLK and PRIOR,
11, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1. (Mayfair 6363.)

MAYFAIR.—To be SOLD, modernized and beautifully decorated GARAGE PREMISES; two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; garage for two cars, stabling for five horses. Lease 31 years. Ground-rent £45 per annum.
CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1. Telephone, Grosvenor 1267.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.
REMARKABLE BARGAIN.
RESIDENCE, facing South, doors; 4, charming bath room, three reception rooms, with six bed rooms, direct lease of 30 years at £80 per annum for which over 3,000 guineas is asked.—Apply DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

ROYAL BOROUGH
OF KENSINGTON.
A good detached HOUSE, with large garden and garages, situate near Kensington Gardens, within a few minutes' walk of the North side of Hyde Park. If not required for private residence the site would be valuable for building a block of high-class flats.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION.
Particulars of JOSEPH STOWER, Land Agent, 43, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

COUNTRY COTTAGE IN TOWN.
REGENT'S PARK.—A really attractive little HOUSE; sunny aspect; double drawing room (ground floor), parquet floor, and spacious balcony, dining room and kitchen with French window and balcony, four-fire bed room, &c., charming rock garden, thatched summer-house, 14 Years' LEASE for SALE.—Postal address, BCMCACC, London, W.C.1.

SLOANE-SQUARE, overlooking Gardens, with private balcony, well-built HOUSE; four living rooms, six to seven bed rooms, two modern bath rooms; independent hot water, tiled offices. Redecorated in perfect taste. PRICE £4,500. Open to offer. Very long lease at low ground-rent.—Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.
A Well-planned modern built House in quiet position, with access to gardens.
SLOANE-COURT, S.W.—An unusual opportunity to secure one of these delightful Houses; eight bed rooms, three reception rooms, and complete white tiled offices; long lease; ground-rent only £55. Bargain price of £5,000. Available September.—Owner's Agents, SIMEX, KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

TOWN HOUSES (continued)
MESSRS.
SAMUEL B. CLARK & SON
are instructed to SELL Privately, and failing that by Auction, on the 18th of June next, the following Residential West End Properties:—

IN REGENT'S PARK.
No. 5, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE.—A very attractive modernised HOUSE, containing eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, two kitchens, and offices; also garage and rooms at rear (let at £200 per annum); Crown Lease at a rent of £220 per annum.
No. 2, ST. ANDREW'S-PLACE, adjoining Park-square.—An ideal BIJOU HOUSE of CHARACTER; remodelled throughout; up-to-date domestic offices; small front garden. Crown Lease at the low rent of £140 per annum.

NEAR PORTLAND-PLACE.
No. 35, DEVONSHIRE-PLACE.—A splendid medium-sized RESIDENCE with garage; just modernized throughout, regardless of expense; suitable for private or professional occupation; 999 years' Lease at ground-rent of £160 per annum.
Further Particulars with Conditions of Sale of the above Properties may be had on application to the Estate Office,
16B, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET,
Langham 2667. Portland-place, W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—To be LET, attractive RESIDENCE; six bed, dressing, bath, three reception rooms. Rent only £120 per annum; moderate premium required for remainder of lease and fittings.—Agents, ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A charming BIJOU RESIDENCE with Garage to be LET for one year; three dining room, kitchen, &c.; lovely garden; piano. Rent 5½gns. per week. Strongly recommended.—Apply INMAN and CRUSE, 126, Maida-vale, W.9. (Maida Vale 2099.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE available for three months or longer; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, &c. Rent only 5gns. week.—Sole Agents, PARLEY and Co., 262, Fulham-road, S.W.10. Kensington 4041.

OVERLOOKING AND ACCESS TO GARDENS.
TEDDINGTON-SQUARE, CHELSEA.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED newly decorated HOUSE; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c.; long Lease at only £40 per annum.—Agents, WHITE, BERRY and TAYLOR, 50, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

EATON-SQUARE.
TO be SOLD, at a moderate price, ONE of the best of the medium-sized HOUSES.
Nine bed rooms.
Four bath rooms.
Four reception rooms.
Charming lounge hall, model domestic offices; double garages with flat above. The residence, which is remarkably light and quietly placed, is strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. OSBORN and MERCER, 28b, Albemarle-street, W.1. (Tele., Regent 4304.)

TULSE HILL.—FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE; seven bed, bath, three reception, breakfast, all large rooms, good domestic offices, cellarage, and cupboards; The Times. Exceptional moderate price.—Write Box N.980.

VICTORIA-ROAD, KENSINGTON, directly adjoining. A delightful, modernized HOUSE in perfect condition; five large living rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, good domestic offices; garden; parquetry floors; most artistic new decorations; electric power; independent hot water supply. Freehold, £4,850.—Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

TWO MINUTES FROM HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
WELL-FURNISHED, Detached, NON-BASEMENT HOUSE available for about three months; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c.—Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

WESTMINSTER.—Freehold, £2,750 or offer, compact one reception; modernized; no basement; 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.—Key BARKER and NEALE.

£2,500 PER ANNUM, CATHERINE-STREET DISTRICT, WESTMINSTER.—Modern BIJOU HOUSE with small premium for decorations and long lease.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

22, KENSINGTON-GORE, S.W.7.
OVERLOOKING KENSINGTON GARDENS. Medium-sized RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, large music or dance room.
TO BE LET,
Lease about 14 years at £240 per annum. Small Premium.
Tiled offices. Central heating.
Garage premises can be obtained.
Apply Sole Agents: Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1. Telephone, Grosvenor 1267 and 1582.

AVAILABLE FOR TWO YEARS.
£150. KENSINGTON COURT (off).—Attractive BIJOU HOUSE to be LET Unfurnished; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.—Agents, DRAKE and BUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington. (opposite station).

STUDIO OR BALL ROOM 40FT. BY 20FT.
£1,000 Might secure LEASE of this exceptional RESIDENCE close to Harrods; six bed, two bath, three reception.—Keys BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

GARAGES

EATON-SQUARE (just out of).
EXCELLENT GARAGE for three cars and good FLAT OVER, comprising two bed rooms, bath room, sitting room, kitchen, &c.
EXCELLENT ORDER.
Lease about 40 years. Ground-rent £10.
MODERATE PRICE.
Recommended by Sole Agents.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FINE VACANT GARAGE and FLAT of five rooms with bath, close at St. James's Park. Accommodates two-three cars. Another garage let off. Newly decorated. Lease 15 years. Net rent £50 per annum. PRICE, £1,500, or near offer.—Apply GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 13, Hobart-place, S.W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

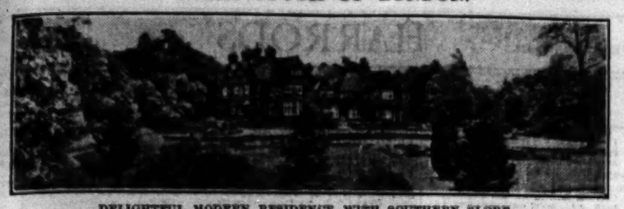
LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Beautifully sunny FLAT, situated in the centre of Piccadilly; comprising two bed rooms, lounge, excellent kitchen, bath room, &c.; tenant going abroad wishes to sell all effects; no agents.—Write Box 0153, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED PALATIAL SPACIOUS SERVICE FLAT IN
PARK-LANE, FACING PARK.
HIGH-CLASS SERVICE, VALETING, AND CUISINE PROVIDED. NO SERVANTS REQUIRED. Three bed rooms, marble bath room, two sunsuite, three reception rooms, balcony, kitchenette, ample cupboard room. Very select. entertaining.
CENTRAL HEATING, CONSTANT HOT WATER. PARQUET FLOORS, LIFTS, TELEPHONES, &c.
Rent £1,500 per annum, including full service, or would be Let Furnished, long term.—Write Box G.1340, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Grosvenor 1874.

MAYFAIR.
A Charming SERVICE SUITE (off Park-lane), beautifully furnished; every modern convenience. 9gns.—Apply Butler, 41, Hertford-street, Mayfair, W.1.

ADJOINING A FAMOUS GOLF COURSE.
25 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON.



DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE WITH SOUTHERN SLOPE,
commanding wonderful views over the South Downs.

Pleasantly situated away from the road, approached by carriage drive with double lodge, and containing four reception rooms, 12 bed rooms and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; garages, chauffeur's accommodation, and stabling, laundry, cottage.
Modern Drainage. Company's Water. Electric Light. Central Heating.
DELIGHTFUL PARK-LIKE GROUNDS AND GARDENS.
Squash Racquet Court. Hunting, Fishing, Shooting, Golf.
FOR SALE WITH 18 ACRES,
or more if desired at a very moderate price.

If not Sold by Private Treaty, to be offered for SALE by AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Rudgwick, by Mr. A. R. RACKHAM, F.A.I., F.I.Arb., 31, Carfax, Horsham.

SURREY HILLS.

A really charming Property in quiet road, high up, in over an acre of garden, facing due South and commanding glorious views, yet only a few minutes from main line station and 40 minutes of City.

Three reception (including panelled and beamed lounge 30ft.), six bed and dressing rooms, two tiled and fitted bath rooms.

GARAGE. Parquet floors. Central Heating throughout. EN TOUT CAS TENNIS COURT. Company's Electric Light. Gas. Water.

£5,000, FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

By Order of Executors. At a very Low Reserve.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON 12TH JUNE, 1930.
THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
"CROMLIX," CHISLEHURST.
High up, near Commons, Golf Course, Station, &c., with fine distant views, on gravel soil, and with sunny aspect.

Ten bed and dressing rooms, and servants' rooms; two bath rooms, two staircases, hall, three large reception rooms, billiard room, and complete domestic offices and servants' hall.

Electric light, gas, water, main drainage, central heating, parquet floors.

Detached garage and stabling, two cottages, glasshouses and outbuildings. Beautifully timbered and secluded grounds of over FOUR ACRES.

Large levelled lawn for tennis, &c., fruit and kitchen garden; small paddock, &c.

Possession on Completion.

Solicitors, Messrs. E. F. TURNER and SONS, 28, 30, Mary Axe, E.C.3.
Auctioneers, DAVID J. CHATTELL & SONS,
10, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS, W.C.2, AND 65, CHISLEHURST-ROAD, CHISLEHURST.

"WINCHESTER HOUSE."
21, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.
THIS WELL-KNOWN MANSION OCCUPIES ONE OF THE
MOST IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN THE WEST END
only a few paces from Pall Mall and it has a
SITE AREA OF NEARLY 11,000FT.
There are some 47 apartments in the house besides bath rooms and domestic offices, giving a
FLOOR SPACE OF OVER 21,000FT.
THE UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD
will be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs.
JOHN D. WOOD & CO.
at the Mart, E.C., on Thursday, June 12th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately). Auction Offices, 6, Mount-street, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A BLACK and WHITE BIJOU RESIDENCE, long, low design, detached; pre-war; garage; sacrifice. —H., Kerridge, Crescent-road, Caterham Valley, Surrey (30 minutes Town). 'Phone, Kensington 9320.

PETERSHAM, SURREY.
Charming low-built COTTAGE-TYPE RESIDENCE on two floors only, containing three bed rooms (two large), two large reception rooms; oak beamed and pine floors, kitchen, scullery, tiled bath room; independent hot water; central heating; beautifully laid-out ornamental gardens. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,900. Inspection advised.
CHESTERTON & SONS,
66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

KENT.
In the midst of Cherry Orchards, easy reach of Canterbury, 3½ miles main line station.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising a Modern GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE, containing hall, three reception rooms, six principal and three servants' bed rooms, bath room, and domestic offices; central heating, hot water service, wired for electric lighting; lodge cottage, garage, stabling, and harnery; old matured gardens, walled kitchen garden, timbered meadows, and cherry orchard.
ABOUT 14 ACRES. FREEHOLD £6,000.
Sole Agent, ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., F.P.A.I., Ashford, Kent.

A Very desirable and attractive small FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL Property (with possession), "HOLMLEIGH," LEAMINGTON SPA, with modern conveniences; lovely garden; for SALE by AUCTION privately or by Auction May 28th, 1930.—Illustrated particulars FAYERMANS, Auctioneers, Leamington Spa.

AT A BARGAIN PRICE OF £1,500.
Well-built detached RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, three reception, usual offices; garage; well-stocked garden; situate at UPTON, ESSEX; lovely residential district.—Apply JINMAN and RICHARDSON, 44, High-street, Brentwood. Tele. 100.

AN OUTSTANDING
RESIDENTIAL BARGAIN
NEAR LEITH HILL,
On a South slope of, in a glorious position, amidst absolute seclusion, a few minutes from a village and a short motor run of a good town.
OPEN AND COMMANDING POSITION.
FOR SALE,
A CHOICE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
The accommodation is
ARRANGED ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Drawing room (27ft. by 22ft.), dining room (22ft. by 19ft. 3in.), morning room (22ft. by 16ft.), hall (19ft. by 17ft.).
Eight bed rooms, dressing room, bath room (hot and cold).
Company's water, electric light, central heating.
ST. BRIAN'S GARAGE.
CHARMING INEXPENSIVE GARDENS,
overlooking a lovely piece of parkland; terrace, rose and flower gardens, tennis lawn, parkland, in all about
25¼ ACRES.
IN THE MARKET OWING TO THE DEATH OF THE OWNER, WHO OCCUPIED FOR NEARLY 30 YEARS.
Recommended by the Sole Agents:—
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.
(S.33480.)

ANDOVER-NEWBURY.—A Charming Home; three reception; five bed; two acres artistic grounds; cottage; £2,000.—B., 1640, The Times, E.C.4. ALLEN'S Agents, Andover, or 66, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

ON BORDERS SURREY, KENT, AND SUSSEX.
AN exceptionally attractive SMALL PROPERTY, within easy reach of London (London Bridge and Cannon-street), in perfect order and with every modern convenience; perfect seclusion, yet within a few minutes main line station; lovely and beautiful position, with views over Ashdown Forest; excellent centre for golf and hunting; lounge hall, three reception, 11-12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; cottage, garage for two; 15 acres, including two paddocks, fascinating flower, kitchen and fruit gardens, pond, tennis court, &c. The exceptionally low price of £6,250 will be accepted for a prompt sale. No agents.—Write full particulars; real bona fides.—B., care of Cubitts Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN, SMALL HOUSE, nine rooms; 43 minutes Paddington, delightful position; tennis, garage; orchard; electricity; £2,500. View any time.—Owner, "Bagniers," Cookham Dean, Maidenhead.

NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.
ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE in three reception, five bed rooms, tiled bath room, clean; room, galleried staircase; main drainage, gas, electric light available; double garage; tennis lawn, kitchen garden, in all ¼ ACRE; FREEHOLD, £1,600.—Apply Owner, Dunstar Park-road, Chandlers Ford, near Southampton.

AYLESBURY DISTRICT.
PRICE £2,000, WITH SIX ACRES.
ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
two miles station, four miles main line and market town.
Hall, three reception, five bed rooms, bath room. Plentiful water supply; electric light available; main drainage; garage for six; numerous outbuildings, Kitchen GARDEN, productive orchard, valuable paddock.
VACANT POSSESSION.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TALBOT WOODS,
BOURNEMOUTH.
£3,500 FREEHOLD.—Fine Modern Detached RESIDENCE, very attractive elevation, all services, perfect order; lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, seven bed, bath, three reception rooms, usual offices, servants' hall; prettily gardened.—Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

BOURNEMOUTH.—A charming BIJOU RESIDENCE, on the Boscombe Overcliff Drive, built under Architect's supervision. Accommodation: five excellent bed rooms, tiled bath room, three reception rooms, lounge hall, ground-floor cloak room, and usual offices; parquet floors; central heating; matured garden; full-size garage; fruit trees; pasture, in all 4a. 0r. 12p. Hunting and fine sea views. PRICE £4,500 FREEHOLD, or near offer.—FOX and SONS, 730, Christchurch-road, Boscombe.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
BEACONSFIELD.—A half-timbered COUNTRY HOUSE with seven bed, bath room, three reception rooms; 1½ ACRE old-world grounds with fine trees. Rent £120; premium £350.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. (Phone 600.)

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS,
A. V. WELCH & Co. Est. 1899.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

BEACH BUNGALOW, Pett Level Estate, near Hastings; £375. Sites from £50; road, water, gas; grand scenery; excellent bathing; frequent buses.

BILLERICAY, ESSEX.—Delightful OLD CROMWELLIAN HOUSE; four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, usual offices; with about TWO ACRES of beautifully cultivated gardens, tennis court, and greenhouse; all services; garage for two cars. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,200.—Apply JINMAN and RICHARDSON, Auctioneers, 44, High-street, Brentwood. Tele. 100.

BLACK and WHITE XVIIth-CENTURY HOUSE, LONDON'S MARGARETTING, ESSEX, 40 minutes from City; lounge hall, three reception, six bed rooms, usual offices. The grounds are a feature, with unique lovely pool (belonging to the late H. H. Robins, a noted Rosarian), inexpensive to maintain.—View any time, or full particulars of G. B. HILLIARD and SON, Chelmsford.

CHILTERN HILLS.
Five minutes from Station, 30 miles from London.
A beautiful 12th CENTURY HOUSE, containing all the features of its period, yet possessing modern conveniences and comforts. It has been altered with the greatest skill and is now in perfect order.
Lounge hall, four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, adequate domestic offices.
Company's Electric Light, Gas and Water.
Central Heating.
Cottage. Garage for two.
Very beautiful gardens, through which runs a stream. There are herbaceous borders, rose garden, tennis court, and productive kitchen garden, the whole extending to
about
2½ ACRES.
Inspected and very strongly recommended. (27902.)
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

AT LESS THAN HALF TO-DAY'S COST.
DEVON (NORTH TAWTON).—£7,000 FREEHOLD.—Magnificent RESIDENCE standing in Grounds of 75 ACRES (25 acres woodland). 500ft. above sea level; TWO FINE FLOOR HEIGHTS; 18 bed and dressing rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, three bath rooms, domestic offices; outbuildings comprising two garages, stabling, three heated greenhouses, entrance lodge, gardener's cottage, and bungalow. Sacrifice for quick sale.—Photos and further particulars from FRANK DURRANT, F.A.I., 114, Cheapside, E.C.2. National 9027.

EASTBOURNE, near.—Delightful old 17TH-CENTURY FARMHOUSE, carefully restored, and containing three bed rooms, two reception, bath, kitchen, and offices; charming garden and meadows, in all three acres; gas and main water; garage and outbuildings. £1,500 FREEHOLD.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EAST ANGLIA.
SPECIALLY SUITABLE for PREPARATORY or OTHER SCHOOL.
£1,500 OR NEAR OFFER.
AT TIPTREE, ESSEX.
10 miles from Chelmsford, whence a fast service of trains to London is available.
A FINE HISTORIC
MANOR HOUSE.
Standing in grounds of over 11½ ACRES.
150 feet above sea level.
Eight bed rooms, two reception rooms, manorial court room, good kitchens, bath room (hot and cold), modern sanitation; Council water laid on.
Freehold and Land Tax redeemed.
VACANT POSSESSION.
Fine sea views close by. Fishing and good yachting within six miles. Local trains within ¼ mile.
This ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE is offered at a merely nominal sum in order to bring about a quick sale.
To be seen by appointment.
T. G. WILKIN, Tiptree, Essex.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS,
ROSE and DENNIS. 'Phone 1507.

EASTBOURNE, sunny position, near station, good train service.—Detached RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms (hot and cold supplies), bath, three reception rooms; good garden, conservatory; room for garage; £3,250 FREEHOLD.—Sole Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

45 MINUTES LONDON.
ESSEX-HERTS BORDERS, secluded position, few minutes main line.—Attractive, well-built RESIDENCE; five bed, bath (hot and cold), two reception, etc.; main water, drainage, gas, central heating (electricity available); garage, outbuildings; 1¼ ACRES delightful grounds, tennis lawn, &c. FREEHOLD £1,750.
CORBE and WINCER, Chelmsford.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, NORTH OXON, with House and Cottage, £1,600.—Apply Portsmouth, Deddington, Oxon.

GEORGIAN HOUSE, almost entirely panelled and with original pine, in 2½ Acres of glorious garden, to be SOLD owing to sudden unforseen circumstances, London 17 miles. Restoration and decoration completed in January at cost of £5,000. One of the most perfectly appointed houses in England; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, three ultra-modern bath rooms, and domestic offices; double garage with chauffeur's quarters. Price for immediate sale, 5,000 guineas.—Appointment to view can be made through the Sole Agents, DAVIS and DAVIS, 310, High Holborn, W.C.1.

GODALMING.—Detached HOUSE; two reception, 5/6 bed, bath, kitchen, scullery, bath, separate w.c.'s, company's water, gas, and electricity; garage; good garden; faces South. 8000, sq. PRICE £1,900.—Owner, Bredon, Grosvenor-road, Godalming.

HARTLEY WINTNEY, HANTS.—Pre-War brick-built detached HOUSE; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; two sitting rooms; main drainage, gas and water laid on; very pretty secluded garden. Quiet position, 50 yards from village; FREEHOLD FOR SALE at low price.—Apply FRED PEARSON and SON, Estate Agents, Fleet. Tele. 118.

HARTFORD, one mile from the County Town of HUNTINGDON.—A charming and compact SMALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, known as HARTFORD COTTAGE, red brick and tile, containing: lounge hall, three reception, eight bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), usual domestic offices, in and out sanitation; garage, stabling for three; picturesque grounds; tennis lawn, well kept up fruit and vegetable gardens; electric light; private Ford, with boat-house on Great Ouse, and a riverside field, with boat-house on Great Ouse, and a delightful piece of pasture, in all 4a. 0r. 12p. Hunting with two packs. Golf one mile. Possession on completion. For SALE by AUCTION in one Lot by DILLEY, THEARSTON and READ (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty), on Saturday, 31st May, 1930, at the George Hotel, Huntingdon, punctually at 3 o'clock.—Particulars, Conditions of Sale and Photograph may be obtained of the Auctioneers, Market-hill, Huntingdon, or Messrs. Watts, Moore and Bradford, Solicitors, Yeovil.

HAYWARDS HEATH.—Suitable City man, near station. Detached RESIDENCE; lovely matured garden; garage; £2,800 FREEHOLD; possession.—Owner, Chiltonwood.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

HURLEY-ON-THAMES, BERKS.
In the heart of the Thames Valley country, four miles MAIDENHEAD, 27 miles LONDON.
"BROADOAK."
FREEHOLD. A sumptuously furnished completely detached RESIDENCE, standing in its own grounds of Two Acres. Solidly built of brick and Bath stone.
FOR SALE or to be LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
A first-class self-contained house, furnished in the latest West End style; reception room, five bed rooms, bath room, scullery, separate entrance, and rooms for servants; well-appointed and commodious garage; own electric lighting plant; telephone.
TO RENT, 10gns. weekly, with full use of well-stocked flower and vegetable garden.
PURCHASE PRICE on APPLICATION.
THE
EAST ARMS HOTEL
is almost opposite, where any meal may be taken. Excellent cuisine and cocktail bar.
Further particulars from:—
C., care of W. H. Smith and Son, Ltd., 81, High-street, Maidenhead.

A 16TH CENTURY FARMHOUSE.
IN HERTS.
Full of oak beams, open fireplaces, modernized yet retaining its old-world character.
30 MINUTES FROM LONDON.
In rural surroundings, close to a well-known golf course. The House contains two reception rooms, gun room, six bed and dressing rooms, two fitted baths; main water and gas; garage for two; chauffeur's cottage; large timber and tiled barn; old-world gardens, hard tennis court, paddock, and cherry orchard.
8 ACRES.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE. £3,000.
Particulars and photographs from the Agents; HUMBERT and PLINY, Watford, Herts; and 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

ISLE OF WIGHT.
BETWEEN COWES AND RYDE.
CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. Three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, capital offices, Garages, outbuildings, All modern conveniences. Delightful matured Gardens.
2½ ACRES.
EXCELLENT YACHT ANCHORAGE.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
Apply Messrs. CONSTABLE AND MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

KENT, lovely GOUDHURST District.—Charming TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE; four bed, bath (hot and cold), three reception; co.'s electric light and water; garage; beautifully matured grounds, 1½ ACRE. FREEHOLD £3,500. Recommended. — GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

KENT.—To be LET, Unfurnished, with immediate vacant possession, Charlton Court, East Sutton, six miles from Maidstone.—JACOBEAN MANOR HOUSE, with old oak panelling and staircase, large hall, three reception rooms, 18 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, ample domestic offices; central heating, electric light, telephone; stabling, garage; gardener's cottage; excellent walled-in garden, orchard, and paddock, comprising in all 10½ ACRES. More land if required.—Apply to H. B. COUCHMAN, Land Agent, Rickmansworth, Herts.

KENT, 1¼ miles Ashford, charming situation.—The MILL HOUSE, HOTHFIELD, comfortable old-fashioned House; two reception, four bed, bath, and offices; co.'s water; hot-water service; gardens; picturesque Old Water Mill (with wheel) suitable for studio annexe, &c.; detached Cottage; large mill pond, meadows, and fruit plantations, 5 or 16½ ACRES. POSSESSION. AUCTION at Ashford, 3rd June, or privately.—ALFRED J. BARROWS, F.S.I., F.P.A.I., Ashford, Kent.

ARTISTIC MODERN RESIDENCE.
Splendid land and sea views.
KENT COAST.
One mile from station.
Three reception and five bed rooms, bath room.
Company's water. Electric light. Telephone.
Certified drainage.
Garage. Cottage. Outbuildings.
Italian and rose gardens, tennis court, lawns, orchard, kitchen garden, &c., in all about 2½ ACRES. Near golf.—Apply
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.
(K.39227.)

LET or SELL, Freehold, Herne Bay, Bijou RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, two reception, nice hall, tiled cloak room, espalier fruit, good garden; garage.—MOORE, 13, Copley-park, S.W.10.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.
MAIN London-Exeter Road.—15-Room RESIDENCE; large Garage; 1¾ Acres; prime site for cafe, hotel or garage or any rural commercial enterprise. Auction, metrical figure, 19th June.—B. S. ALLEN, Agents, Andover; or 34, Eccleston-square, London, S.W.1.

NORTH WILTS.—DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room; TWO COTTAGES, garage, stabling; TWO and a HALF ACRES; electric light; company's water, gas, telephone.
MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

OXON HILLS.—COUNTRY HOUSE, near village, under hour London, near station; South aspect and extensive views. Oak floors, central heating, main electric and water; eight bed, two bath rooms, usual offices; stabling, garage, man's quarters. For SALE at low price.—Recommended by NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.
GOLF.
BOATING.
PERFECT HOUSE.

FOR ALL AVAILABLE PROPERTIES IN
OXFORD AND DISTRICT
Apply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Estate Agents, 145, High-street, Oxford.

OXTED.—For SALE, or might be Let, attractive HOUSE, high and quiet position, 12 minutes' walk Station; nine bed and dressing rooms, some with fitted basins, two baths, three reception rooms; about 2 acres; tennis court, greenhouse and garage. PRICE 4,000gns. or near offer.—Apply FORD, 5, Philpot-lane, E.C.3.

PAIR of OLD-FASHIONED COTTAGES, suitable for conversion, adjoining Sonning Golf Links, half-mile river, 36 miles by road from London.—Full details of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

PICTURESQUE detached HOUSE of unusual charm; modern; up-to-date; new decorations; lovely unspoilt position; 36 minutes Waterloo; two large reception, 20ft. by 12ft. and 16ft. by 11ft. plus bay, four bed, bath room, 2 w.c.'s, *Electric Light, Gas and Water.* Central Heating. Garage for two; beautiful gardens, through which runs a stream. There are herbaceous borders, rose garden, tennis court, and productive kitchen garden, the whole extending to about
2¼ ACRES.
Inspected and very strongly recommended. (27902.)
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

DEVON (NORTH TAWTON).—£7,000 FREEHOLD.—Magnificent RESIDENCE standing in Grounds of 75 ACRES (25 acres woodland). 500ft. above sea level; TWO FINE FLOOR HEIGHTS; 18 bed and dressing rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, three bath rooms, domestic offices; outbuildings comprising two garages, stabling, three heated greenhouses, entrance lodge, gardener's cottage, and bungalow. Sacrifice for quick sale.—Photos and further particulars from FRANK DURRANT, F.A.I., 114, Cheapside, E.C.2. National 9027.

EASTBOURNE, near.—Delightful old 17TH-CENTURY FARMHOUSE, carefully restored, and containing three bed rooms, two reception, bath, kitchen, and offices; charming garden and meadows, in all three acres; gas and main water; garage and outbuildings. £1,500 FREEHOLD.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EAST ANGLIA.
SPECIALLY SUITABLE for PREPARATORY or OTHER SCHOOL.
£1,500 OR NEAR OFFER.
AT TIPTREE, ESSEX.
10 miles from Chelmsford, whence a fast service of trains to London is available.
A FINE HISTORIC
MANOR HOUSE.
Standing in grounds of over 11½ ACRES.
150 feet above sea level.
Eight bed rooms, two reception rooms, manorial court room, good kitchens, bath room (hot and cold), modern sanitation; Council water laid on.
Freehold and Land Tax redeemed.
VACANT POSSESSION.
Fine sea views close by. Fishing and good yachting within six miles. Local trains within ¼ mile.
This ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE is offered at a merely nominal sum in order to bring about a quick sale.
To be seen by appointment.
T. G. WILKIN, Tiptree, Essex.

WORTHING, sunskirts.—Quiet park road.—Detached well-planned HOUSE; electricity, main drainage; lge. three bed rooms; space for garage; good garden. PRICE £1,450 (terms).—Apply Owner, Box 69336, The Times, 73, Regent-street, W.1.

500 FEET ABOVE SEA. NEWBURY.

UNIQUE POSITION ON BEAUTIFUL COMMON.
56 ACRES.

Perfect COUNTRY HOUSE for SALE, three miles Newbury Station, Golf and Race Courses; carriage drive.
Nine bed rooms (many of small size), two bath rooms, hall, four reception rooms.
Oak floors, electric light and power, good drainage and water; garage, stabling, cottages; beautiful gardens, park, woods.
Recommended by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading, and
DREWEATT, WATSON and MARTON, Newbury.

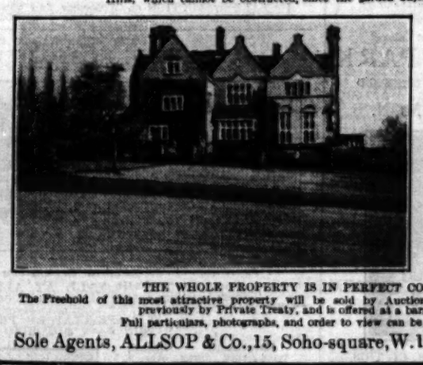
BETWEEN BASINGSTOKE AND READING.
CHARMING HIGH DISTRICT, NEAR VILLAGE AND STATION.
Gentleman's COUNTRY HOUSE, 20 minutes' run of Reading, for SALE.

Lounge and inner hall, dressing room 29ft. by 14ft., dining room 30ft. by 16ft., (exclusive large bay), study 20ft. by 16ft., (all oak floors), morning room, nine bed rooms, bath room (all on four), servants' hall and good offices. Lighting, good drainage and water. Gravel soil. Good repair.

Delightful grounds, two or three tennis lawns, woodland, kitchen garden. Stabling, two garages; good cottage (other cottages if required); whole FOUR ACRES.

Recommended by Messrs. SIMMONS and SONS, Land Agents, Basingstoke; or Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

TWENTY MINUTES' DRIVE FROM WHITEHALL.
ON THE EDGE OF A COMMON.
An Artist's House, built by the late Sir Ernest George, R.A., for his occupation. Situated in a glorious position, remote from traffic, and over 300ft. above sea level, with uninterrupted views of the Surrey Hills, which cannot be obstructed, since the garden adjoins the Common.



The house, which was built regardless of cost in the Tudor style, is filled with objects of interest; old coloured medallions, Delft, Robbia plaques, old Dutch tiles, Flemish shutters, Old panelling.
Beautiful ironwork, &c.
Handsome oak staircase.
The accommodation comprises lounge hall, fine drawing room, dining room, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Usual domestic offices.
Indoor tyres court.
Easy house to run.
All modern conveniences.
Garage with yard.
The GROUNDS, which extend to 1¼ ACRE, have been beautifully designed by experts and include Italian rose garden, Dutch garden, hard and grass tennis courts, greenhouse, spacious lawns, &c.

THE WHOLE PROPERTY IS IN PERFECT CONDITION.
The Freehold of this most attractive property will be sold by Auction at an early date, unless sold previously by Private Treaty, and is offered at a bargain price.
Full particulars, photographs, and order to view can be obtained from
Sole Agents, ALLSOP & Co., 15, Soho-square, W.1. ('Ph., Regent 3721-2.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

EWBANK & CO.,
WEYBRIDGE, ADDLESTONE AND COBHAM.
Telephones: Weybridge 61-62. Cobham 47.

An attractive family house on two floors convertible into smaller house and cottage at practically no expense.
£4,750.—WEYBRIDGE, on high ground, gravel soil, near station (Waterloo 35mins.), close to St. George's Hill Golf and Lawn Tennis Clubs; SOUTH ASPECT, excellent position; 10 bed, two dressing, bath, lounge, two reception, music, sitting room; CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT; four of the above bed rooms and two workshops are contained in a practically DETACHED COTTAGE connected by corridor on first floor; expense of reconversion practically nil; beautiful gardens, 1¾ ACRE; DOUBLE GARAGE; all services. FREEHOLD.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

Greatly reduced price to close Estate.
£3,500. WEYBRIDGE, St. George's Hill, close to Lawn Tennis and Golf Clubs; delightful woodland position; TWO ACRES; garage for several cars and COTTAGE; MODERN HOUSE; eight bed and dressing bath, three reception, lounge hall; company's electric light, gas, and water, main drainage; near station; gravel soil. FREEHOLD.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

ESHER.—Unique opportunity of securing fascinating up-to-date RESIDENCE designed by well-known architect, in one of Esher's most favourite districts, on high ground, with lovely views; three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, maids' sitting room; labour-saving offices; teak floors, oak floors; fitted basins in bed rooms; central heating and all APPOINTMENTS of a FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE; GARAGE for two, with chauffeur's room; charming garden, about 1¼ ACRE, with tennis lawn (hard court). FREEHOLD only £5,750.—Sole Agents, EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

By order of Executors.
COBHAM.—Conveniently situated close to station.—THE WHITE COTTAGE, AVENUE-ROAD; two reception, four bed (three fitted basins), bath room; space for garage; garden; electric light.
ST. MARGARET'S, ELM GROVE-ROAD.—Large drawing room, dining room, three bed, bath room; space garage; garden. Company's water, gas, main drainage.
For SALE by AUCTION on June 25th (unless previously sold privately).—Auctioneers, EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

DORSET and DEVON BORDERS, amidst beautiful country and commanding extensive views.—For SALE, a delightful old-world TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE; hall, four reception, bath room, 9-11 bed rooms; aca-ipane gas; garages, stabling, cottage; lovely grounds, 16 ACRES; kitchen gardens and parklike pasture; in all about
16 ACRES
TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.
HEREFORD (near, high ground, well, charming Rural views).—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, standing well back from road; hall, four reception rooms, studio, two bath rooms, seven-eight bed rooms; electric light, central heating; co.'s water, gas, main drainage; garage; 2 acres grounds, tennis lawn, kitchen gardens, ornamental pond, terrace garden, orchard, &c.
TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

NEAR CROWBOROUGH GOLF COURSE.—ST. MARTIN'S COTTAGE, JARVIS BROOK.—Detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE of an attractive type; three reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, gas, water, radiators; garage; pretty garden. TO AUCTION on 6th June unless privately sold.—RICHARDSON and PIERCE, Ltd., Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS; high ground; close station; all on two floors.—Modern detached RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, radiators, lavatory basins in bed rooms; large garden. Offers invited.—RICHARDSON and PIERCE, Ltd., Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS; charming situation on outskirts.—Gentleman's FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room; ground floor offices; garage, about FOUR ACRES pasture and meadow. Freehold only £3,750.—RICHARDSON and PIERCE, Ltd., Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

WINDSOR FOREST
(on the Borders of).
GOLF at SUNNINGDALE and SWINLEY.
THE Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE known as
ORCHARD LEA,
with lounge hall, three reception, ball room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, &c.; electric light, main water; two garages and men's rooms; lovely gardens and grounds, full-sized hard tennis court, rose garden, walled-in kitchen garden, gardener's cottage, model home farm with farmhouse and model range of buildings, parklands and meadows, in all
34 ACRES.
For SALE by private treaty at very moderate price. Illustrated particulars and plan of LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

WORCESTER-SALOP BORDER.—For SALE with immediate possession, attractive Black and White HOUSE; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, attic, box room, bath room, usual domestic offices, cellar; central heating; garage and outbuildings; garden; tennis lawn; orchard; wild garden. THREE ACRES in all. An additional 33 Acres of land and cottage could be purchased by arrangement.—Full particulars from L/S, THE COUNTRY GENTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Ltd., Carlton House, Lower Regent-street, London, S.W.1.

WOKING.—Attractive detached RESIDENCE, lofty rooms, nice locality, mile station; three reception, five bed and dressing rooms, bath; main drainage; electric light, gas; conservatory; space garage; redecorated throughout. £1,600 FREEHOLD.—EVERSHED and Co., Estate Offices, Woking. 'Phone 167.

WEST MERSEA, HOME of YACHTING.—Ideally situated RESIDENCE, near sea and 18-hole golf course; lounge hall, two reception, six bed rooms, bath room; excellent order; electric light, central heating; garage; well-timbered grounds of 1½ ACRE, with lawns, flowering and vegetable gardens. £2,500.—FENN, WRIGHT and Co., 146, High-street, Colchester.

WILTS, between Salisbury and Devizes.—A charming old flint and thatched COTTAGE RESIDENCE with about 4½ ACRES, in perfect order; with electric light, telephone, stabling, garages, and bungalow, &c.; three reception, five bed, bath (hot and cold); exceptionally good riding facilities.
Price and full particulars from W. HUGHES and SON, Ltd., 28, College-green, Bristol. (17976.)

WHY NOT BUILD
a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts. Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

YACHTING in THE SOLENT.—Ideal Home for a Yachtsman.—Delightful COUNTRY RESIDENCE, occupying a unique situation in well-wooded grounds, overlooking Southampton Water; anchorage at Warsash Hard close by; hall, three reception, five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), complete offices; garage and stabling; company's water and electric light; three fields, THREE ACRES; PRICE £2,500 FREEHOLD. Possession Autumn, 1930.—Apply RUMSEY and RUMSEY, Land Agents, Bournemouth. Folio D.116.

£1,250.—BERKS, 40 minutes London, near old Waltham St. Lawrence village. Choice MODERN RESIDENCE with hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.; Garage; 1½ ACRE.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.
AUCTION SALE 31st MAY.

£1,800.—GOLDEN VALLEY, near STROUD. 260ft. above sea, facing South, Minchinhampton two miles, beautiful country.—Three sitting rooms (one 22ft. by 16ft. for ¼ billards), seven bed rooms, bath; drainage, co.'s gas and water; 1-11th acre, vinery, pretty terraced gardens; good modern garage, stabling, and five-roomed Cottage. FREEHOLD £2,100, without cottage £1,600. Early possession.—Write Box S.1425, The Times, E.C.4.

PADDINGTON 45 MINUTES.
£2,750.—BERKS (near station and village).—Most attractive RESIDENCE and grounds of about ONE ACRE; three reception, five bed rooms (fitted hot and cold), bath room; all services; tennis, golf near; quad garage.—Write Box N.925, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

E. WATSON & SONS,
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and ESTATE AGENTS.
HEATHFIELD, SUSSEX (Tele. 11),
and at WADHURST.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
EAST SUSSEX.—Delightfully placed on private estate between Tunbridge Wells and the coast, well-appointed RESIDENCE; lounge and inner halls, three reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms, three baths, complete offices; electric light, co.'s water, central heating; inexpensive grounds, EIGHT ACRES; secondary residence and two cottages. Rent £300 per annum on lease. Secondary Residence would be excellent if desired, or the principal house would be Sold with as much or as little purchaser's requirements, the whole estate extending to 136 acres and comprising in addition to the above a well-let farm and three cottages. For full particulars apply as above.

MAYFIELD.—Close to the old village, churches (R.C., &c.), off main road.—Pre-War detached HOUSE, with two-three receptions, four beds, bath; main drains and water; electric light available. £1,600 or offer.—Sole Agents as above.

EAST SUSSEX.—On high ground, two miles station.—Lounge, two-three receptions, six beds, bath; outbuildings, cottage, six acres; no co.'s water or light. Urgent Sale. £1,800 or offer.

REIGATE, EXECUTORS' SALE.
"FAIRFIELD."—Attractive red-brick RESIDENCE, with four beds, bath, three reception; pretty garden; site for garage.
"THE GRENNELL."—Exceptionally well-built MODERN RESIDENCE, in quiet road; six beds, bath, three reception; garage. Auction June 10th, or Privately.
HOL

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Schulist, 7, Piccy, London.

HAMPTON & SONS,

Branches: WIMBLEDON, 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD, 'Phone 2727.

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

BETWEEN

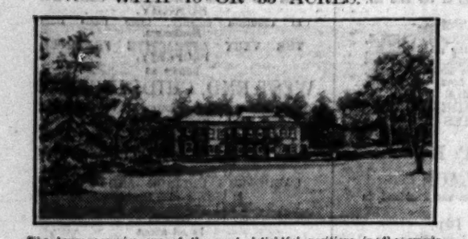
REIGATE AND DORKING

AND WITHIN THREE MILES OF THE FAMOUS WALTON HEATH GOLF COURSE.

FINE OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD,

WITH 18 OR 55 ACRES.



The house occupies one of the most delightful positions in the county, and is approached by two long drives with lodge entrances.

Electric light. Company's water. Main drainage. Central heating. Telephone.

Panelled lounge hall, spacious dining and panelled drawing rooms, billiard or music room, panelled library, 13 or 14 bed and dressing rooms (all guests' rooms have lavatory basins), four bath rooms, complete offices.

STABLING, GARAGES. Accommodation for men.

FARMERY. FOUR COTTAGES.

MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED GROUNDS of unique charm: broad terrace and lawn, two grass tennis courts, hard court, rose garden, kitchen garden, glasshouses.

TWO BEAUTIFUL LAKES

of about Five Acres, with islands and classic temple.

Half-mile from Station, 40 minutes from Town, and in the immediate vicinity of similar high-class properties.

Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.15718.)

THE MOST FAVOURED SPOT IN SOUTHERN HAMPSHIRE.

BEAULIEU

in a truly wonderful position, surrounded by private lands and the extensive heath.

GLORIOUS VIEWS TO ISLE OF WIGHT.

FOR SALE,

A Modern Residence, replete with every up-to-date comfort, and arranged entirely on two floors.

Hall with cloak room, three reception, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, and good offices. Very complete installation for the economical supply of ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. Central heating throughout. Excellent cottage and very good garage.

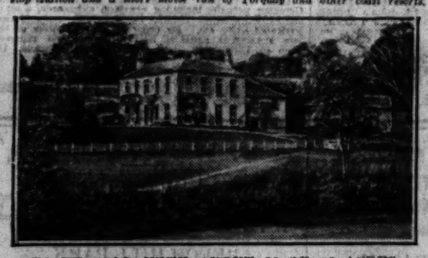
EXQUISITE NATURAL GROUNDS,

with tennis lawn, flower and kitchen gardens, rhododendron plantation, &c., in beautiful order and fully maintained.

Inspected and confidently recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.42472.)

SOUTH DEVON

250ft. above sea, seven miles from Market Town with Main G.W.R. express stop station and a short motor run of Torquay and other coast resorts.



TO BE SOLD WITH ABOUT 35 OR 88 ACRES.

A nice old stone-built HOUSE modernized and in admirable order, and containing 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, good hall, and three reception rooms, &c.

Co.'s water, electric lighting, central heating, &c., installed.

Good carriage drive, beautiful old trees, tennis lawn, walled garden, coppices and rich grassland.

TWO OR MORE COTTAGES. GARAGE. STABLING, &c.

Strongly recommended from personal inspection by the Agents: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W. (C.25339.)

BETWEEN

KING'S LYNN & NORWICH

IN AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD PARTRIDGE COUNTRY AND WITH CAPITAL HUNTING AND FIRST-RATE SOCIAL ADVANTAGES.

TO BE SOLD

WITH ABOUT 30 OR 330 ACRES.

A well-planned RESIDENCE, delightfully situate on rising ground, with a very pretty outlook, and approached through an Avenue of Limes, guarded by superior Lodge.

Electric lighting, central heating, &c., are installed, and the accommodation includes:—

Three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, bath room, maids' sitting room, and well-found offices.

GARAGE. STABLING. PAIR OF COTTAGES.

The grounds, which include an unusually beautiful rock and water garden, contain fine old timber, croquet and two tennis lawns, fine walled garden, and parklands.

COMPACT HOME FARM WITH HOUSE, EXCELLENT BUILDINGS AND TWO COTTAGES.

The whole in first-rate heart and condition.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED from inspection by the OWNER'S AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (E.7784.)

Exceptionally quiet situation, facing a Common and almost

ADJOINING RICHMOND PARK

THE WELL-ARRANGED AND COMFORTABLE FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

"WILMER HOUSE," HAM COMMON.

STANDING IN ONE OF THE CHOICEST POSITIONS IN THIS LOVELY DISTRICT.

The House is approached by a carriage drive and contains on only two floors: Lounge hall, four reception rooms, conservatory and compact offices, two staircases, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.

Company's electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Constant hot water. Telephone.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS. STABLING. PAIR OF COTTAGES.

Beautiful old-world gardens and meadowland in all over

8¼ ACRES.

VACANT POSSESSION

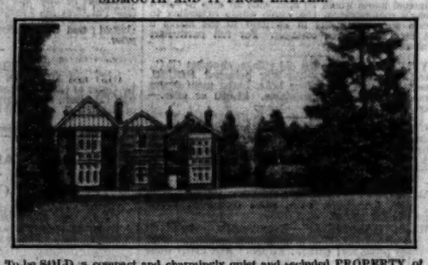
To be SOLD by AUCTION on Tuesday, 15th JULY (unless previously sold).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Deacon and Co., 6, Great St. Helens, E.C.3.

Particulars from the Auctioneers:—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

EAST DEVON

UP ON THE HILLS AND ON GRAVEL SOIL, SIX MILES FROM SIDMOUTH AND 11 FROM EXETER.



To be SOLD, a compact and charmingly quiet and secluded PROPERTY of

ABOUT 19 ACRES,

of which nine are fine fir and larch plantations, the remainder grassland and grounds including tennis lawn and prolific gardens.

The House is replete with central heating throughout, lighting, estate water supply, &c., and contains 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, good lounge, three reception rooms, servants' hall, &c.

VERY GOOD LODGE, ALSO COTTAGE, EXCELLENT GARAGE, &c.

Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.27310.)

On the Borders of

GLOS AND WORCESTER.

About a mile from Tewkesbury and Ashchurch Stations, and 10 miles from Cheltenham Spa.

EXCELLENT SPORTING FACILITIES.

The Compact and Well-placed Freehold Residential Property,

"WALTON HOUSE,"

ASHCHURCH, TEWKESBURY.

Fine Open Position Commanding Views to the Cotswold Hills.

The GEORGIAN HOUSE is approached by a long drive and contains spacious hall, three handsome reception rooms, conservatory, lounge, two staircases, billiards room, 10 family bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms, and servants' quarters.

Beautiful old oak panelling and chimney pieces. Parquet floors. Partial central heating. Company's electric light and water. Gas available. Telephone.

Garage for six cars. Stabling with rooms over.

Entrance Lodge. Three Cottages.

LOVELY OLD PLEASURE GROUNDS with wide spreading lawns, walled kitchen garden, glasshouses and parkland, in all about

48½ ACRES.

To be Sold by Auction on Tuesday, 15th July (unless sold previously).

Solicitors: Messrs. Whatley and Whatley, Victoria-road, Malvern.

Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By direction of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game, K.C.B., D.S.O.

"CRICKET COURT,"

NEAR ILMINSTER,

SOMERSET.

14 miles from Taunton, with its splendid train service, and in a delightful social and excellent sporting centre.

To be SOLD, a GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, recently modernized at heavy expense.

Ten bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms. Four reception rooms and library. Maids' sitting room, &c.

Lodge. Good stabling and heated garage. Fine old cedars and other timber adorn the grounds, walled kitchen garden, orchard and park-like pasture of, in all

11 ACRES.

Very strongly recommended from inspection by the Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.4347.)

BUCKS, GERRARDS CROSS.

In a beautiful open position. About 300ft. up.

For SALE, FREEHOLD, at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICE, a Picturesque RESIDENCE, in beautiful order; lounge hall, drawing, dining, and smoking room or library, opening to loggia, oak-panelled music or billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, servants' sitting room, and offices.

Two garages and modern cottage.

Unusually pretty grounds, about 1¼ ACRE, well timbered; tennis lawn, orchard, &c.

Electric light. Company's water and gas. Central heating. Telephone.

Strongly recommended by (B.38609.) HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

NEAR NEWBURY.

Delightful rural position. 400ft. up. Golf. Fishing. Hunting. Racing. Shooting.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

An attractive House, approached by drives, and on only two floors; lounge hall, three reception, nine or more bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and offices.

Central heating. Electric light.

GARAGE. STABLING. SIX COTTAGES.

CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS, double tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, hard tennis court and grassland, in all about

12 ACRES.

Particulars from the Agents, Messrs. THAKE and PAGINTON, 28, Bartholomew-street, Newbury, Berks, and HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Under a mile from the famous

SUNNINGDALE GOLF COURSE.

A quite exceptional and most beautifully appointed MODERN HOUSE of GREAT DISTINCTION AND CHARM.

Lounge, two or three reception rooms, loggia, seven or eight bed rooms, two sumptuously appointed bath rooms, excellent offices.

Company's water, gas, and electric light. Central heating.

Splendid garage for two cars. Main drainage. Oak beams, doors, floors, &c.

Well-laid-out grounds of about 3½ ACRES, with tennis lawn, charming flower garden with lily pool, kitchen garden, &c.

FOR SALE.

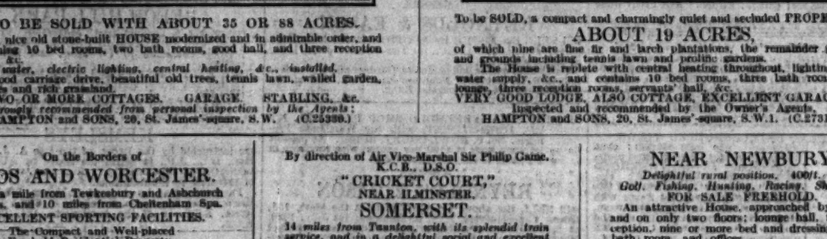
Inspected and strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.38162.)

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

EWART, WELLS & CO.

EXECUTORS' SALE: BELOW PROBATE VALUATION.

ESTIMATED COST, £20,000. TO-DAY'S PRICE, £6,500.



FAVOURITE BERKHAMSTED. 45 MINUTES OF LONDON. NEAR NUMEROUS GOLF COURSES.

EXCEPTIONAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

THIS CHARMING OLD RESIDENCE OF THE MANOR HOUSE TYPE, and possessing considerable character, approached by a short drive, containing two halls, four reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, capital offices, handsome oak staircase and secondary ditto.

CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN DRAINAGE. INDEPENDENT HOT WATER.

Hunter stabling, garage for four or five cars, cottage, small farmery. The gardens are an exceptional feature, being magnificently timbered. They include wild garden; grass walk, tennis lawn, orchard, walled kitchen garden, the whole extending to

33 ACRES FREEHOLD. PRICE £6,500.

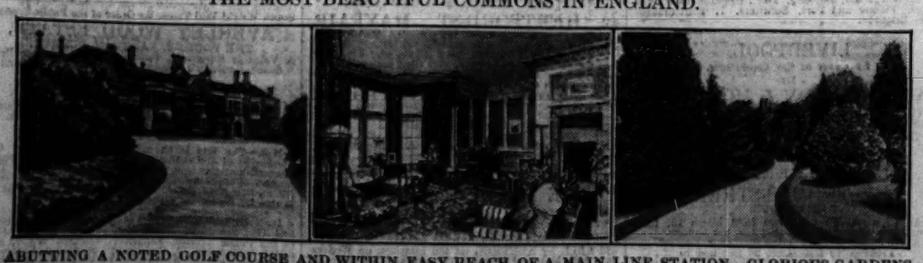
WARNING.—The house is close to the road from Berkhamsted to Aylesbury, and this might be considered a drawback by certain persons, whilst others will appreciate its advantages.

LIBERAL MORTGAGE TO AN APPROVED BUYER.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FROM PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE BY MESSRS. EWART, WELLS & CO., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

A FAMOUS OLD GLOUCESTERSHIRE HOUSE.

500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, COMMANDING EXQUISITE VIEWS, AND ADJOINING ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COMMONS IN ENGLAND.



ABUTTING A NOTED GOLF COURSE AND WITHIN EASY REACH OF A MAIN LINE STATION. GLORIOUS GARDENS.

This charming old RESIDENCE of exquisite character, in first-rate order, and occupying a fine position in lovely old gardens and grounds, including a magnificent beechwood, is approached by a drive, of great beauty, bordered by rare ornamental and forest trees and shrubs. There are two halls, four reception rooms, 10-12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; Company's water and lighting; stabling, two garages; cottage and entrance lodge, paddocks, &c., the whole extending to nearly

13 ACRES FREEHOLD. OFFERED AT THE SACRIFICIAL PRICE OF £4,850.

A VERY EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines) Telegrams: Audenconlan, Audley, London.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

DELIGHTFULLY SECLUDED POSITION ON THE

SURREY & SUSSEX BORDERS.

FRITH MANOR, EAST GRINSTEAD,

approached by drive from quiet country lane, contains lounge hall, two reception, bath, six bed rooms, large attics, and usual offices.

OAK BEAMED AND RAFTERED CEILINGS, OAK FLOORS, OAK DOORS.

Main water. Electric mains available. Telephone.

Stabling, cottage, barn, and outbuildings. Charming old-world gardens, with orchard, paddocks, and woodland, in all about

13½ ACRES.

For SALE privately, or by Auction in June.—Full details from Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

KENT.

About 1 mile from Brenchley Village, 4 miles from Paddock Wood Junction, 8 miles from Tunbridge Wells.

TAWSDEN BRENCHLEY.

Containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms. Capital offices, with servants' hall.

All modern conveniences. Garages. Two Cottages. Outbuildings.

UNIQUE GARDENS OF GREAT BEAUTY containing a remarkable collection of rare specimen trees, tennis and croquet courts, orchard, kitchen garden, parklands, in all about

27½ ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION on Wednesday, July 23rd, next. Solicitors:—Messrs. Toller Certon and Son, Barnstaple. Auctioneers:—Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

ANY REASONABLE OFFER CONSIDERED.

A FINE NORFOLK SPORTING ESTATE.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED ELIZABETHAN STYLE RESIDENCE CONTAINING suite of beautifully panelled reception rooms, billiards room, 11 principal bed rooms, nurseries, eight secondary bed rooms, 12 bath rooms, and capital labour-saving offices. Every modern convenience. Lovely gardens. Woodlands and parkland. Private cricket ground.

Seven good farms.

CELEBRATED THOROUGHBRED STUD FARM.

IN ALL

1,200 ACRES.

Additional Shooting over 1,500 ACRES available.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN FIGURE.

Illustrated particulars of the Owner's Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

AT A SPECULATOR'S PRICE. GENUINE BARGAIN.

WITHIN EASY MOTORING DISTANCE OF NEWMARKET.

Magnificently situated, commanding views over a wide area, the Residence, approached by a drive with lodge, contains four reception, seven bath, 13 bed rooms, &c.

Perfectly fitted and appointed; up to date with electric light, constant hot water, central heating, and telephone.

Stabling, garage, cottage, exceptional outbuildings; charming old-world gardens, finely timbered, and including croquet, tennis and other lawns, fruit and vegetable garden with glasshouses.

Including parklike pastures, the extent is about 28 ACRES.

Inspected and confidently recommended.—Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

OVERLOOKING THE CHANNEL.

Most sheltered position, luxuriously appointed and Furnished RESIDENCE recently equipped with electric light and all modern conveniences, having reception, bed room, new bath rooms, new bungalow, gardener's lodge, garages, two cottages. Produce of garden and rents pay three gardeners' wages. Really beautiful fruit and vegetable gardens. Paddock sloping to the cliff edge, in all 12 ACRES.

For SALE, Freehold, with or without Furniture. Immediate possession.—Apply for particulars to CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SURREY HILLS. 600 FT. UP.

1½ miles station; only 20 miles from London.

Beautifully appointed modern RESIDENCE. Lounge hall, two reception rooms, billiard or dance room, 13 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms. Capital offices. *Central heating. Electric light. Company's water and gas. Modern drainage.* Capital garage. Two good cottages.

Lovely garden and grounds, including formal rock garden with lily pool, hard and grass tennis courts, kitchen garden, and paddocks, in all about 12 ACRES.

For SALE, Apply Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

PHONE: REGENT 6773.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

BORDERS OF SURREY AND SUSSEX.

300FT. UP. CLOSE TO EAST GRINSTEAD.

ABSOLUTELY RURAL AND SECLUDED. AMIDST UNSPOILED COUNTRY.

40 MINUTES' RAIL FROM LONDON.

FOR SALE WITH 30 OR 60 ACRES.

A very attractive Residence of dignified character, approached by a long and beautiful drive with lodge entrance. With a charming interior, artistically decorated and providing all the comforts and luxuries of the most modern Town house. Tudor-style lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight or nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Fitted wash-basins in bed rooms, electric light, central heating throughout; main water. Garage, stabling, chauffeur's flat and lodge. Delightful and profusely wooded gardens. Park-like meadowland with small farmery.

OFFERED AT A TEMPTING PRICE FREEHOLD.

THE TYPE OF PROPERTY WHICH IS CERTAIN TO BE QUICKLY SOLD.

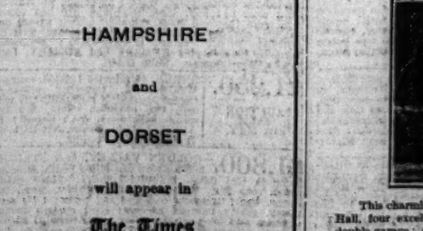
Illustrated brochure from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

ON A SPUR OF THE CHILTERNS.

GLORIOUS UNDULATING AND RICHLY WOODED COUNTRY WHERE NATURE REIGNS SUPREME AND UNSPOILED.

600 FEET UP.

24 MILES LONDON.



Between West Wycombe and Aylesbury. A locality where there are no ugly villas or bungalows. Charming old XVIITH CENTURY RESIDENCE, added to, modernized, and in excellent order. Three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, maids' sitting room, &c. Plenty of cupboards. Tiled offices. Electric light, central heating. District water supply, spacious garage, stabling. An unusually good Bungalow cottage (five rooms, bath, and electric light. Surrounded by exquisitely pretty gardens, orchards, woodland, and paddocks.

14 ACRES. £4,000 FREEHOLD. GENUINE BARGAIN.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

AN ARCHITECT'S HOUSE

OF THE BIJOU TYPE. LABOUR SAVING.

SURREY HILLS. 17 MILES OUT.

SOUTH ASPECT.

OVER 500FT. UP.

Exceptionally well built and quite a little luxury HOUSE; drawing room, dining room, polished oak parquet floors, six bed rooms, tiled bath room; every convenience; fitted lavatory basins in bed rooms; company's electric light, gas, water, and main drainage; detached garage (brick built), with a delightful level and prettily timbered garden, tennis court, rockery, kitchen garden, &c.

ONE ACRE, FREEHOLD, £3,500 (OR OFFER).

Particulars and photographs from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

35 MINUTES WEST OF LONDON.

IN A REALLY COUNTRIFIED AND PEACEFUL SITUATION, SURROUNDED BY OPEN FIELDS AND LOVELY ORCHARDS.

WITH MANY COMMENDABLE FEATURES.

A CHARMING RED-BRICK GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

With modern additions adhering to the original character and everything in the manner of present-day comforts and improvements. In recent years the subject of considerable expenditure, it contains lounge hall, three large and lofty reception rooms, billiards room, polished oak parquet floors; exceptionally good domestic offices with maids' sitting room; ten bed rooms, four bath rooms. Electric light, central heating with radiators throughout, co.'s water. Large garage, first-rate cottage. Surrounded by delightful old-world gardens, which are a most appealing feature. Together with the orchards the total area is about

11 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD,

AT A PRICE SUBSTANTIALLY BELOW ACTUAL COST.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

NEAR CHELTENHAM. MAGNIFICENT POSITION.

A LUXURIOUSLY MODERNIZED HOUSE IN PERFECT CONDITION.

High up on a private estate, away from traffic. Three large reception rooms, seven bed rooms (wash basins), two bath rooms. Co.'s electricity, gas, and water. Central heating. First-class heated garage and man's room. Low rates. Old walled gardens, rare fruit trees, orchard, paddock, two acres.

PRICE ASKED FOR FREEHOLD, £4,250.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT.

WITHIN EASY REACH OF TUNBRIDGE WELLS. IN THE MIDST OF DELIGHTFUL RURAL COUNTRY. A QUIET AND PEACEFUL SITUATION, 400ft. UP. SPLENDID VIEWS.

A luxuriously appointed residence on two floors.

Fine lounge hall or billiard room 30ft. by 22ft. drawing room 25ft. by 28ft., three other good reception rooms, tiled offices, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms; main electric light and water; radiators in every room; stabling, garages, two cottages, and farmery; beautifully wooded gardens, grounds and meadowland. A property with many attractive and desirable qualities.

FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD WITH 12 ACRES.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, Rho Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

WEST SUSSEX.

Easy reach of Petworth, Horsham, Goodwood, &c.

THIS FASCINATING 16th CENTURY RESIDENCE, full of old oak, open fireplaces, &c., is completely modernized yet retains its old-world charm.

Entrance hall, three reception rooms, five-six bed rooms, bath, &c.; good outbuildings; garage for four.

INEXPENSIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Tennis and other lawns, young orchard, &c., and pastureland, in all about

37 ACRES.

Good hunting, shooting, fishing, golf.

£4,375 FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ON KENTISH HILLS.

About 450ft. above sea level, absolutely rural surroundings, short drive from Wrotham Hill or Sevenoaks.

Artistic COTTAGE STYLE RESIDENCE; dining and drawing rooms, five bed and dressing rooms.

Electric light and modern conveniences. Garage.

Beautifully laid-out gardens and grounds, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, meadows, &c., in all about

SIX ACRES.

PRICE £2,500.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.

WEST KENT GOLF.

Healthy situation; only 14 miles from Town.

Well-built RESIDENCE, conveniently planned on two floors; all modern conveniences; in first-class order throughout; containing three reception, six bed rooms (three with fitted lavatory basins), two bath rooms, good domestic offices.

Electric light and power, central heating, independent hot water; double garage; chauffeur's cottage; small tennis pavilion, &c.

Beautiful gardens, including tennis court, sunk rock and water garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, fruit trees, miniature putting green, in all about

2½ ACRES.

REASONABLE FIGURE.

Strongly recommended by Joint Sole Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and W. LEVENS and SONS, Station-buildings, Hickley.

AMID PRETTY COUNTRY

IN SHROPSHIRE.

Half mile Station, 11 miles Wolverhampton, 18 miles Shrewsbury.

PRICE ONLY £2,200.

FREEHOLD Black and White Baillie-Scott RESIDENCE; entrance hall, oak-beamed and galleried dining room, two reception rooms, compact offices, seven bed and dressing rooms, large attic bath room.

Co.'s gas, water, telephone; space for garage.

Well-stocked gardens with full-size croquet or tennis lawn, flower and rose gardens, two kitchen gardens, fruit trees, trees and shrubs, large paddock, in all

ABOUT 3½ ACRES.

Recommended by Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"MEROK," NORTH PARK, GERRARDS CROSS, BUCKS.

The most attractive FREEHOLD modern RESIDENCE, situate in a good district, within easy access of the City and West End, containing lounge hall, three reception, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, and compact offices; co.'s electric light, gas and water, modern drainage, telephone; site for garage.

BEAUTIFUL UNEXPENSIVE GARDENS, with tennis lawn and orchard, in all

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

For SALE privately, or by Auction May 27th. Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HASLEMERE & HINDHEAD.

Fine situation amid beautiful country.

PRICE £6,000. Offers considered.

Charming FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, close to rose-clad commons; lounge hall, cloak room, three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; telephone; electric light, two garages; recreation room; cottage.

MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS, grass and hard tennis courts; specimen fir and other trees; grass walks; flower, kitchen, fruit and rose gardens; paddock, in all

ABOUT FIVE ACRES.

SEVERAL GOLF COURSES AT HAND.

Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FAVOURITE

WOKING DISTRICT.

32 minutes non-stop Waterloo.

MOST ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in a fine situation; inexpensive to keep; hall, cloak room, three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, and offices; company's electric light, power, gas, and water; main drains; 'phone; garage and outbuildings; well-laid-out gardens, in all about ¾-ACRE. VACANT POSSESSION.

UNRIVALLED GOLFING FACILITIES.

For SALE privately, if unsold AUCTION May 27th.—Joint Auctioneers, Messrs. ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, The Broadway, Woking, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and at West Byfleet.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. Telephone Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

EWART, WELLS & CO.

IN A FAVOURITE POSITION IN BERKSHIRE.

400FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, ADJOINING A WELL-KNOWN LANDED ESTATE.

This charming HOUSE in beautiful condition, and standing in delightful gardens, facing South, and enjoying glorious views. The accommodation includes:—Hall, four excellent reception rooms, good offices, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; company's electric light; central heating; excellent drainage; double garage; cottage; paddocks; tennis court, finely timbered gardens, the whole extending to nearly

NINE ACRES. PRICE £5,700. AN ABSOLUTE BARGAIN.

Illustrated particulars of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, W.1.

A SPECIAL PAGE of PROPERTIES in HAMPSHIRE and DORSET will appear in The Times TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4. Friday, May 23, 1930.